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# Correctional Services in Canada

1980/81

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# Correctional Services in Canada

1980/81

First Edition

Published under the authority of  
the Minister of Supply and  
Services Canada

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics,  
Statistics Canada should be credited when  
reproducing or quoting any part of this report.

© Minister of Supply  
and Services Canada 1982

May 1982  
4-2400-531

Price: Canada, \$20.00  
Other Countries, \$24.00

Catalogue 85-211E  
ISSN 0711-6802

Ottawa

Version française de cette publication  
disponible sur demande (n° 85-211F au catalogue)

## SYMBOLS

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## PREFACE

This publication is the first catalogued release on correctional services in Canada produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Although both the format and content may change somewhat in future editions, this publication is the basis of a new annual series and will replace the former Statistics Canada publication Correctional Institutions Statistics (cat. no. 85-207).

This publication covers three fiscal years - 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. Both quantitative and qualitative data on all aspects of correctional services are provided for each jurisdiction. All statistical data have been forwarded to CCJS in aggregate form from participating jurisdictions. The reader is advised that developmental efforts are currently taking place to improve the comparability of corrections data across jurisdictions. It is expected that future publications will progressively reflect the results of these efforts through more accurate and comparable data.

Appreciation is expressed to the many contributors from federal, provincial and territorial corrections agencies who collectively are responsible for this publication.



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# Introduction

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## INTRODUCTION

The responsibility for the provision of adult correctional services in Canada is shared among all federal, provincial and territorial governments and, in the province of Nova Scotia, municipal governments. The reading of a report such as this, containing a descriptive overview of all adult correctional services in Canada, requires from the outset, an understanding of how these responsibilities are divided and how they relate to each other. It also requires an initial understanding of the limitations associated with the current capacity to produce comparable data for all jurisdictions.

## DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

There is a distinct division between federal and provincial responsibilities in the delivery of adult correctional services. Simply stated, the federal government has responsibility for all offenders sentenced to custody for two years or more, while provincial governments have responsibility for carrying out sentences of less than two years. This two year rule is set out in Section 658 and 659 of the Criminal Code of Canada. The federal Prisons and Reformatories Act defines the general administrative structures and responsibilities for the operation of correctional institutions in Canada.

Federal adult correctional services are provided by the Government of Canada through the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Within that Ministry, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) each has an identifiable mandate.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for:

- the incarceration of all inmates with sentences of two years or more, and inmates who have been transferred from provincial custody under an Exchange of Services Agreement;
- case preparation for all parole applications submitted to the NPB, either directly or by contracting for the service with provincial agencies;
- parole supervision of all cases granted parole by the NPB, either directly or by contracting for the service with provincial or private agencies; and,
- the mandatory supervision of all persons released from federal institutions prior to their warrant expiry date.

The National Parole Board (NPB) is given authority under the federal Parole Act: to grant full parole and day parole to federal and certain provincial inmates; to grant temporary absences to federal inmates; and, to terminate/revoke parole or mandatory supervision releases. The NPB also receives applications for pardons under the Criminal Records Act through the Solicitor General. The Board oversees the investigation of cases and upon completing its enquiries, votes on them. Each case is then referred back to the Solicitor General with a recommendation but the final decision rests with the Governor-in-Council. The Parole Board has similar investigative and recommending functions with regard to the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Each province and territory has its own legislation and regulations regarding the delivery of correctional services. There are variations in the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections (e.g., Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia now have their own autonomous parole boards). As well, there are variations in the degree of centralization found within individual government correctional agencies, and variations in the extent to which correctional services are purchased from private agencies.

A further important difference among provinces relates to the administration and provision of juvenile correctional services.

Although the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act specifies an age of criminal majority at 16 years, it also allows for provincial discretion in setting the age higher at either 17 or 18 years. A listing of the age of majority applicable to each province and territory is found in Appendix C. The differences in age of majority have significant implications in the comparability of data regarding populations within and expenditures on adult services, since, as is evident throughout this report, young people make up a large portion of the corrections population. In addition, certain jurisdictions, specifically New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, do not have completely separate administrative or service structures for handling adult and juvenile offenders. Therefore, attempting to identify the exclusive adult caseload or the exclusive expenditures as adult services does not, in some instances, represent normal operational practice. This report does, however, attempt to delimit statistical data to include adult services only.

## JURISDICTIONAL INTERFACE

Jurisdictional interactions and contacts among the various Canadian correctional systems are regular. To remedy the problems of overlap and duplication, global policy decisions are often required. These policies are developed through a variety of mechanisms. The Ministers responsible for Justice meet regularly, as does the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for Justice. Also, it is now standard procedure that any problem arising in the course of interjurisdictional activities and operations, be brought up at the bi-annual meeting of the Heads of Corrections (the association of persons responsible for correctional services in each jurisdiction). Meetings of the Heads of Corrections are normally held in June and November each year, at different locations. These meetings are scheduled up to the year 1985.

Exchange of service agreements between the federal government and the provinces exist for various purposes: transfers of inmates from one jurisdiction to another; parole suspension; parole supervision and community assessments; health and psychiatric services; and, educational services. In the case of inmates transferred from one jurisdiction to another, the federal system received 37 provincial prison inmates in 1980 and 43 such transfers in 1981. During the same years, 185 and 180 federal inmates were transferred to provincial correctional institutions.

The federal government has also negotiated, on behalf of all Canadian jurisdictions, transfer agreements with the United States, Mexico, and Peru for the exchange of imprisoned nationals. Subject to these agreements, one Canadian inmate was repatriated from Mexico and 12 from the United States in 1980. In 1981, seven Canadians were brought back from the United States. During the same two year period, 20 nationals were returned to the United States.

## COMPARABILITY OF DATA

The development of operational corrections information systems has proceeded rapidly within many jurisdictions over the past few years. Progress within individual jurisdictions, however, has not necessarily led to a dramatic improvement in the capacity to produce comparable aggregate data at the national level.

Information systems and the definitions which accompany the data elements used within them, have been established locally to serve local needs. A common problem now faced as a result of this process is that even those data elements which might be viewed as basic (e.g., admissions) have a variety of meanings across the country. Therefore, the compilation of national information by simply drawing from local operational systems those data described by the same term, can often lead to the classic apples and oranges problem of statistical comparison.

In June 1979, the National Project on Resource Coordination for Justice Information and Statistics (NPRC), a federal-provincial project, set a new course for the future production of national justice statistics and information. As a result of a meeting of Deputy Ministers responsible for Justice in June 1980, recommendations contained in the NPRC report, including national information requirements and proposed organizational changes needed to meet these requirements, were generally approved. The implementation of the NPRC recommendations was coordinated by the Implementation Work Group (IWG), a body which also undertook responsibility for the production of the predecessor to this report on correctional services. On June 1, 1981 the work of the NPRC and IWG culminated with the opening of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS).

During the mandate of the IWG, a corrections program development committee was struck to specify in detail a three year plan for a national corrections statistics and information program to begin April 1, 1981. This committee recommended that a publication, essentially an update of the IWG corrections report, be produced during the first year. The committee also recommended that considerable effort in the first year should be devoted to comparability problems to ensure that future reports will have a more standardized definitional base and will reflect a higher level of statistical analysis. The production of this report represents compliance with the first recommendation. Matters of content, format, and statistical comparability are now being addressed by CCJS corrections staff under the guidance of a continuing Program Development Committee.

The reader of this report should, therefore, be aware of two important facts regarding the reliability and comparability of the information presented in this report. First, the statistical data has for the most part, been drawn from local operational systems. Even though a definitional framework was used in collecting the data, considerable developmental work remains to be done to reach the maximum level of comparability possible in the Canadian context. Second, until this developmental work is completed, statistical data should be used with discretion. The data contained in this report should be viewed as a set of indicators available on the state of correctional services in Canada, and should not necessarily be taken as a standardized and purified set of statistics.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

A standard approach is used in the presentation of the material in this report to facilitate the retrieval of specific information and to aid the reader who wishes to cross-reference between jurisdictions.

Separate chapters are devoted to describing correctional services in the federal sector and each of the provinces/territories. Following the introductory and summary chapters, the federal chapter is presented, which is in turn, followed by each provincial/territorial chapter progressing from eastern Canada to western Canada. Within each chapter, the content is arranged by subject area in a manner consistent across jurisdictions. In some cases, the subject area does not apply to the jurisdiction or the information was not available. In such instances, that particular section does not appear, and the subsequent topic area is presented.

The tables which apply to each subject area also appear in a consistent order across jurisdictions; however, it is not always possible to match table numbers due to missing data or non-applicable cases. To facilitate the comparison of provincial-territorial tables, a chart, placed in Appendix B, has been developed by which the reader can readily locate data on the same phenomenon in each jurisdiction and can identify the cases in which data is not available or not applicable. In addition, selected data from each jurisdiction has been brought together in the summary chapter to facilitate cross-jurisdictional comparisons and further the reader's understanding of the definitional incongruities that delimit data comparability.

The component parts of each chapter and the subjects addressed, are described and listed in sequential order below. It is important to note that although this is a comprehensive listing of all possible areas of discussion, each jurisdiction is unique in the type and amount of information provided.

## SUMMARY FACTS

Figures presented on the summary page of each chapter are taken directly from the content of the report and are intended to be viewed as broad indicators for the jurisdiction in question.

## INTRODUCTION

In this section, the reader is introduced to the administrative aspects of correctional service delivery in each jurisdiction. An organizational chart, illustrating the structure of each agency responsible for correctional services is included to complement the textual description.

Additionally, a brief outline of recent legislative and policy developments over the three year period is provided.

## **CUSTODIAL SERVICES**

### **Government Facilities**

#### **Operational Data**

Operational data related to government facilities appears first. An overview of the administration and operation of government custodial services is given, including both a brief summary of the types of facilities used as well as programs operating within these facilities. A statistical description of each facility is presented in tabular form which includes the following information: rated capacity, caseload counts, case flow indicators, operating costs, and staffing.

#### **Caseload Data**

Data are displayed regarding the custodial caseload in all jurisdictions; namely, remand and sentenced inmate counts, sentenced admissions by length of sentence and by selected offence category, and remand releases by length of stay prior to release.

#### **Population Data**

Information on remand and sentenced admissions by age, sex, and racial origin is displayed.

#### **Escapes and Deaths**

The number of escapes from facilities in each jurisdiction and the number of inmate deaths is shown in this section. In some cases, type of escape and cause of death is given.

### **Private Facilities**

Operational data related to private facilities follows. Presented are capacity/caseload indicators and costs associated with each privately operated facility.

## **NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES**

### **Probation/Parole Services**

#### **Operational Data**

A brief description of probation/parole services and a listing of staff resources by location within the jurisdiction are included.

#### **Caseload Data**

Indicators of probation/parole supervision caseflow, including annual caseload counts by type of supervision, probation supervision admissions by length of sentence, and written probation and parole reports by type are displayed.

## **Population Data**

Information on probation supervision admissions by age, sex, and racial origin is included in this section.

## **Board of Parole**

A brief summary of the provincial parole system is given where applicable, and is accompanied by case flow and outcome data.

## **Other Community Correctional Programs**

Brief descriptions of various non-custodial services and programs are presented in this section.

## **EXPENDITURES**

### **Services**

A breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type of service is displayed. Personnel costs, other direct operating costs, and miscellaneous costs are given for each service category.

### **Major Capital Projects**

A display of major capital construction projects and expenditures is presented.

### **Contributions/Grants**

A listing of funded agencies and corresponding amounts of contributions or grants is provided.

# Summary

## Canada Totals

1980/81

	Federal	Provincial	Total
<b>Correctional facilities - Government</b>			
Number of facilities	59	171	230
Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>	11,165	16,190	27,355
<b>Total custodial population</b>			
Admissions <sup>2</sup>	4,787	232,316	237,103
Average inmate count	9,446	14,114	23,560
Inmate to staff ratio	1.20	1.29	1.23
Daily operating cost per inmate <sup>3</sup>	\$82.73	\$62.25	\$70.45
<b>Sentenced population</b>			
Admissions	4,787	103,788	108,575
Average inmate count	9,446	10,385	19,831
<b>Community supervision - average counts</b>			
Parole/mandatory supervision	5,803	1,814	7,617
Probation supervision	...	61,814	61,814
<b>Correctional Service Expenditures<sup>4</sup></b>			
Total (millions)	\$430.0	\$415.0	\$845.0
Per capita	\$17.96	\$17.34	\$35.30

- <sup>1</sup> Special purpose beds are generally included in federal capacity only.
- <sup>2</sup> All admissions are included regardless of reason for admission and, in the case of the provinces, transfers between facilities are generally included.
- <sup>3</sup> On register counts were used in the calculation of per diems for Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and the federal jurisdiction.
- <sup>4</sup> Costs of capital construction and grants are generally included in federal expenditures only.

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## INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains statistical summaries on various aspects of correctional service delivery in Canada over the three fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The data were extracted from the subsequent chapters which feature each jurisdiction separately. All data contained in this report have been provided in aggregate form from a central source within each participating jurisdiction.

It is very important that readers and users of this chapter recognize the factors which work against detailed statistical comparisons of correctional service data between Canadian jurisdictions. These factors result from two distinct areas. The first is attributable to structural and systemic variations in the way correctional services are delivered in each jurisdiction. These variations include the age at which a person is defined as an adult within the criminal justice systems of the provinces and territories; the degree to which the responsibilities for the provision of juvenile correctional services are merged with responsibilities for adult correctional services within certain departments/agencies; the degree to which departments/agencies retain service responsibility prior to sentencing (e.g., the provision of holding services frequently provided by courts or police services); and, the degree to which adult correctional services are administered separately from general government administration, (e.g., in the accounting for costs of financial and personnel services). The condition of structural and systemic differences is not unique to corrections but is in fact a common characteristic of the Canadian criminal justice system.

Cross jurisdiction comparability problems also arise from inconsistencies in the way in which similar phenomena are statistically described. The presentations in this summary represent a set of statistics derived from operational information systems unique to each jurisdiction. This uniqueness applies not only to the type of information system used (e.g., automated or manual), but also to the conceptualizations and definitions used in the collection of data.

The national correctional statistics program of the recently formed Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics commenced operations in the summer of 1981. The mandate set at that time for the immediate future of the program was twofold. First, the program will produce regular and timely "state of the art" statistical reports compiled from aggregate data, as well as qualitative information submitted from each federal, provincial/territorial jurisdiction. Second, remaining resources of the program will be committed to the advancement over time of the statistical quality and comparability of the data provided in these reports.

This first publication produced by the Corrections Program reflects little of the developmental improvements both underway and planned for the future. This developmental work is currently being guided by a Committee comprised of a selected group of federal and provincial public servants actively involved in correctional statistics development within their own jurisdictions. The results of the efforts of this Committee will be reflected through changes and improvements in future reports.

## Rates, Ratios and Percentages

A number is frequently expressed in terms of another number for comparative purposes. Rates, ratios and percentage distributions are common examples of relative indicators which are used in this chapter. A brief definition and contextual explanation for each of these indicators follows.

A **rate** expresses a number in terms of a specified number of units of another number; for example, the number of prisoners in Canada per 100,000 population. Although not always true, rates are often expressed as a proportion of the potential population for which an observed characteristic is true. The potential population, or population-at-risk, for a murder rate is the total population since everybody is a possible murder victim. However, total population may not be the most logical denominator or controlling factor in every case. Some of the data in this report pertain to adults incarcerated in government operated correctional facilities. Therefore, the standing adult population represents a more accurate population-at-risk. Accordingly, adult-specific rates are shown throughout this chapter. In addition, when total provincial rates have been calculated, the standing populations of provinces for which no data were available have been excluded.

A **ratio** is the expression of one number in terms of the absolute amount of another number. An example is the inmate to staff ratio. The ratio of ten prisoners to eight staff is equivalent to, and can be expressed as, 1.25 to 1. In this chapter, specifically Table 2 and Figure IV, only the quotient - the number of inmates per person-year expended - is displayed.

A **percentage distribution** is a type of rate; that is, rate per 100 total. A percentage is useful in displaying the relative size of each component part to the aggregate total. An example would be the age distribution of adults admitted to custody. Percentage distributions are based on known cases in this chapter and, therefore, the total distributions exclude those jurisdictions for which data were not available. Furthermore, the data used to calculate percentage distributions of inmate characteristics may be slightly different than the totals actually displayed. For example, the male/female distribution of sentenced admissions in Ontario, Table 3, was based on figures which include lock-up admissions, however, the absolute number of sentenced admissions displayed on the table exclude these admissions.

## SECTION A: GOVERNMENT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

### Introduction

In this section, data are presented on all Canadian correctional facilities operated exclusively by government personnel during all or any part of the years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

During 1980/81, there were a total of 232 correctional facilities operating across Canada, housing an average of approximately 23,500 inmates a day. Almost 90% of all inmates were held in secure confinement facilities while the remaining population was held in relatively open facilities providing access to community resources. There were 37 government community based facilities in operation - 17 were operated federally, and the remaining 20 were located in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

It should be noted that in some jurisdictions, there are contracted facilities run by non-governmental personnel. The data included in this section apply to government correctional facilities only. The reader should also be aware that admission data presented for each province and territory does not completely exclude offenders under federal jurisdiction. In many cases, federal inmates are admitted to a provincial/territorial institution before being transferred to a federal penitentiary.

Due to widespread differences in the responsibilities and administrative procedures which characterize correctional agencies across Canada, the reader is again cautioned against direct cross-jurisdiction comparisons. In six jurisdictions, (Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, the two Territories, and CSC), responsibility for lock-ups does not lie with the agency responsible of corrections. Also, institutions under the jurisdiction of CSC hold sentenced inmates only.

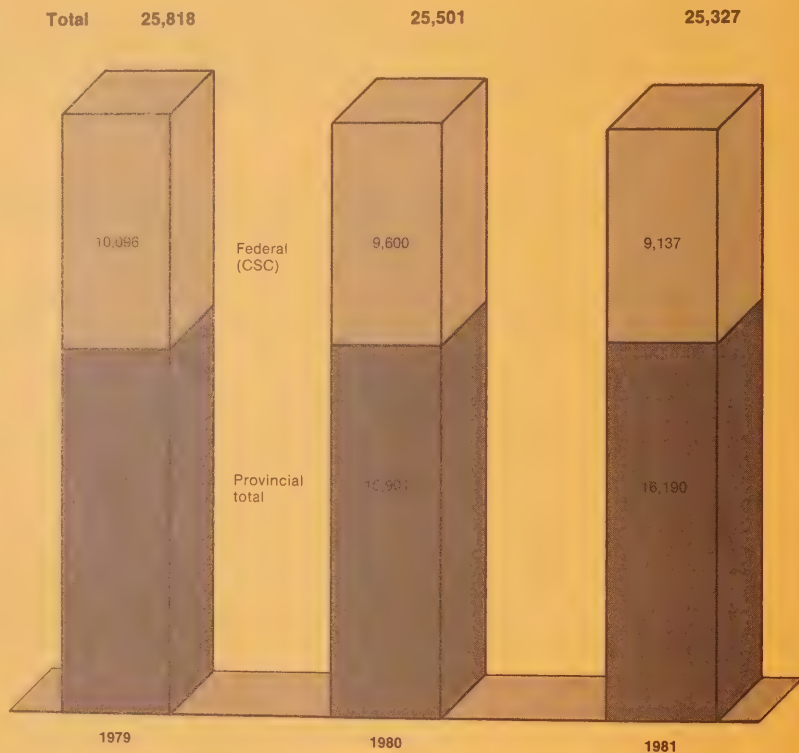
**Figure 1 : Total Rated Capacity, As of March 31<sup>st</sup> 1979-1981**

### Highlights - Capacity

On March 31<sup>st</sup> of each fiscal year, the total normal bed capacity of all Canadian correctional facilities has remained relatively constant, at just over 25,000. Total provincial capacity increased over three years from 15,722 to 16,190 or by 3%, while federal capacity decreased from 10,096 to 9,137 or by 10.5%. The decrease in federal capacity is partly accounted for by a conversion in all regions of some normal beds to special purpose beds. The total number of special purpose beds in federal penitentiaries increased from 1,416 to 2,028 over the three year period. When special purpose beds are added to the federal capacity, there is a smaller decline over the three year period from 11,517 to 11,165.

The standards used to assign rated capacity vary among jurisdictions. Capacities can also fluctuate over a period of time due to modifications in the utilization of available space. For the most part, there are no standards common to each jurisdiction in the specification of fixed capacity.

In comparing average counts (Table 2) and rated capacity, the reader should be aware that for counts, all inmates held in custody during the year are included, regardless of their presence in a special purpose or normal cell. The capacities cited exclude special purpose beds, with the exception of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and refer to those facilities which were open on March 31<sup>st</sup> of each fiscal year.



### Highlights - Openings and Closings

Table 1 lists the openings and closings of correctional facilities across Canada and the resultant capacity increase or decrease applicable to each one. Nationally, there were 15 new facilities opened over the three year period with a combined capacity of 1,421. Conversely, ten institutions closed, decreasing capacity by 738. The net capacity increase resulting from the opening and closing of facilities during the three year period was 683.

At the federal level, six new facilities opened over the three year period while four closed. The net capacity increase, as a result of openings and closings was 84. Within the provinces and territories, nine new institutions were open for use from 1978/79 through to 1980/81, while six institutions were closed. The resultant total capacity increase was approximately 600.

TABLE 1 - Government Correctional Facilities - Openings and Closings, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Facility	Opened/ closed	Year	Rated capacity	
				Increase	Decrease
Prince Edward Island	Sleepy Hollow CC	Opened	1978/79	80	-
	Queen's County Jail	Closed	1978/79	-	36
New Brunswick	NB Female CCC	Opened	1978/79	10	-
	Madawaska Regional CC	Opened	1980/81	66	-
	St. John Regional CCC	Opened	1980/81	120	-
	Tracadie CRC	Opened	1980/81	..	-
Ontario	Wellington Detention Centre	Opened	1980/81	58	-
	Orangeville Jail	Closed	1978/79	-	31
	Milton Jail	Closed	1978/79	-	120
	Brampton Training Centre	Closed	1979/80	-	41
	Guelph Jail	Closed	1980/81	-	..
Saskatchewan	Battlefords CC	Opened	1978/79	25	-
Alberta	Edmonton Remand Centre	Opened	1978/79	428	-
	St. Paul Correctional Centre	Opened	1980/81	80	-
British Columbia	Cedar Lake	Closed	1978/79	-	40
Federal	Edmonton	Opened	1978/79	192	-
	Regional Psychiatric Centre	Opened	1978/79	110	-
	Sherbrooke	Opened	1978/79	27	-
	Kent	Opened	1979/80	168	-
	Pie IX	Opened	1979/80	33	-
	Keele Street Centre	Opened	1980/81	24	-
	Agassiz Work Camp	Closed	1978/79	-	79
	Landry Crossing	Closed	1979/80	-	80
	BC Penitentiary	Closed	1979/80	-	281
	St. Hubert	Closed	1979/80	-	30
	TOTAL	...	...	1,421	738

TABLE 2 - Government Correctional Facilities - Operational Data, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Average inmate count		Total admissions		Expenditures	Per	Person-years	
		No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	Gross oper. costs (\$'000's)	diem inmate cost(\$)	No.	Inmate to staff ratio
Newfoundland	1978/79	239	66.3	1,669	462.8	3,908	45.29	175.0	1.37
	1979/80	255	69.2	1,706	462.7	4,935	52.81	179.0	1.42
	1980/81	262	69.4	1,806	478.4	4,985	57.24	174.0	1.51
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	55	63.4	3,519	4,058.8	996	44.81	44.0	1.25
	1979/80	70	79.3	3,569	4,041.9	1,320	59.00	59.0	1.19
	1980/81	62	68.7	3,387	3,750.8	1,419	59.06	72.0	0.86
Nova Scotia	1978/79	374	61.3	9,705	1,589.9	5,018	35.92	314.0	1.19
	1979/80	414	66.5	9,887	1,588.8	6,485	42.64	332.0	1.25
	1980/81	382	60.4	10,148	1,603.4	7,318	44.26	333.0	1.15
New Brunswick	1978/79	337	68.4	5,806	1,177.7	4,309	32.98	175.5	1.92
	1979/80	367	72.8	6,125	1,215.0	4,586	34.20	192.5	1.91
	1980/81	405	78.7	6,349	1,233.8	6,166	38.52	262.1	1.55
Quebec	1978/79	2,399	54.3	40,849	924.9	59,327	63.47	2,371.0	1.01
	1979/80	2,396	53.4	40,266	898.7	63,490	74.85	2,366.0	1.01
	1980/81	2,612	57.5	43,475	957.4	69,949	71.17	2,175.0	1.20
Ontario	1978/79	5,077	80.8	72,201	1,149.8	100,854	52.18	4,314.7	1.18
	1979/80	4,972	77.8	73,477	1,150.1	103,218	55.90	4,226.4	1.18
	1980/81	5,192	79.9	76,981	1,184.3	116,972	61.32	4,239.0	1.22
Manitoba	1978/79	714	99.6	12,468	1,739.6	8,457	32.44	374.0	1.91
	1979/80	794	109.8	14,523	2,007.6	9,779	33.70	422.5	1.88
	1980/81	714	98.1	12,635	1,735.3	11,038	39.07	429.0	1.66
Saskatchewan	1978/79	826	120.8	7,658	1,119.6	9,953	30.26	344.0	2.40
	1979/80	838	120.1	7,619	1,091.5	10,637	31.84	366.7	2.29
	1980/81	826	116.2	7,808	1,098.0	14,723	39.95	456.1	1.81
Alberta	1978/79	1,780	126.6	32,480	2,309.4	29,219	44.97	1,085.0	1.64
	1979/80	1,665	113.8	37,700	2,577.1	35,515	57.29	1,350.0	1.23
	1980/81	1,986	130.2	48,588	3,186.5	42,566	60.80	1,489.0	1.33
British Columbia	1978/79	1,594	85.8	16,689	898.6	31,506	54.18	1,200.6	1.32
	1979/80	1,587	83.4	17,835	937.0	33,488	57.96	1,182.0	1.34
	1980/81	1,469	74.5	19,486	988.9	46,582	88.65	1,196.1	1.23
Yukon	1978/79	61	401.3	526	3,460.5	1,214	54.80	51.5	1.18
	1979/80	48	311.7	461	2,993.5	1,365	78.57	52.5	0.91
	1980/81	59	388.2	525	3,453.9	1,628	70.02	52.5	1.12
Northwest Territories	1978/79	120	456.3	774	2,943.0	2,570	58.68	94.0	1.28
	1979/80	138	520.8	979	3,694.3	2,819	56.21	94.0	1.47
	1980/81	145	547.2	1,128	4,256.6	3,138	57.05	103.9	1.40
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	13,576	80.1	204,344	1,205.4	257,331	50.44	10,543.3	1.29
	1979/80	13,544	78.4	214,147	1,239.1	277,637	55.79	10,822.6	1.25
	1980/81	14,114	80.0	232,316	1,317.5	326,484	62.25	10,981.7	1.29
FEDERAL (CSC)	1978/79	9,443	55.7	4,866	28.7	225,698	63.07	7,856.0	1.20
	1979/80	9,350	54.1	4,600	26.6	244,359	69.45	7,811.0	1.20
	1980/81	9,446	53.6	4,787	27.1	286,362	82.73	7,884.0	1.20
CANADA TOTAL	1978/79	23,019	135.8	209,210	1,234.1	483,029	55.56	18,399.3	1.25
	1979/80	22,894	132.5	218,747	1,265.7	521,996	61.31	18,633.6	1.23
	1980/81	23,560	133.1	237,103	1,344.7	612,846	70.45	18,865.7	1.25

Core Definitions and Variations - Table 2

The following page contains information on the meaning of the key data elements shown in Table 2, as well as the definitional variations which exist among jurisdictions. Specifically, the concepts of admissions, average counts, and per diem costs are examined.

### Average Inmate Count

This unit of measurement is used to provide an indicator of the average institutional caseload; that is, the average number of inmates in custody at any one time. All inmates detained are included in this count, regardless of admission status. Ideally, the count is based on actual inmate counts taken once a day at the institutional level, then averaged over the year. To arrive at the average number of inmates held in custody at the jurisdictional level, the average institutional counts are then added.

Some jurisdictions, namely, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and CSC use on register rather than actual counts. This means that inmates absent from, but under the responsibility of the institution at the time the count is taken are included in the count. For this reason, on register counts tend to be inflated and do not reflect the actual institutional caseload. Also, jurisdictions vary in the number of time points used to calculate the average. In Prince Edward Island and British Columbia weekly counts were taken, whereas counts were recorded monthly in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. All other jurisdictions incorporate daily counts into the calculation of average count with the exception of Nova Scotia in 1978 and 1979 when weekly counts were used. The degree of accuracy in the estimated average is dependent on the number of counts taken throughout the year; that is, the more time points used, the more accurate the resultant average will be. It should also be noted that counts reported for Nova Scotia and Alberta are limited to remanded and sentenced inmates. Although Correctional Services in both provinces are responsible for lock-ups, these inmates are not included in the institutional count.

Unlike the counts shown in Table 1 of each jurisdiction-specific chapter, the counts reported here include facilities which were operational for only part of a year. Counts representing less than a full year of operation were pro-rated to extend the count to an annual average. Where counts were not available, total days stay was divided by 365 or the number of operating days in the year, and then pro-rated.

### Admissions

The admissions shown in Table 2 represent all processed entries into facilities regardless of reason for admission. This is a different concept of admissions than is shown in subsequent tables. To measure the actual workload associated with offender movement, inmates admitted under sentence, remand, or lock-up status are counted as admissions, as are transfers between institutions, and readmissions to custody. In effect, all arrivals to institutions during the year under study, regardless of reason for detainment, are defined as separate admissions. Generally a change in inmate status does not constitute a new admission. The number of admissions should not be confused with the number of offenders admitted, due to duplication in counting offenders re-entering the system via various levels of entry.

There are two known deviations from this definition. First, transfers between facilities are not included as admissions for Prince Edward Island or for CSC. Second, the number of lock-up admissions was not reported for New Brunswick.

### Per Diem Inmate Cost

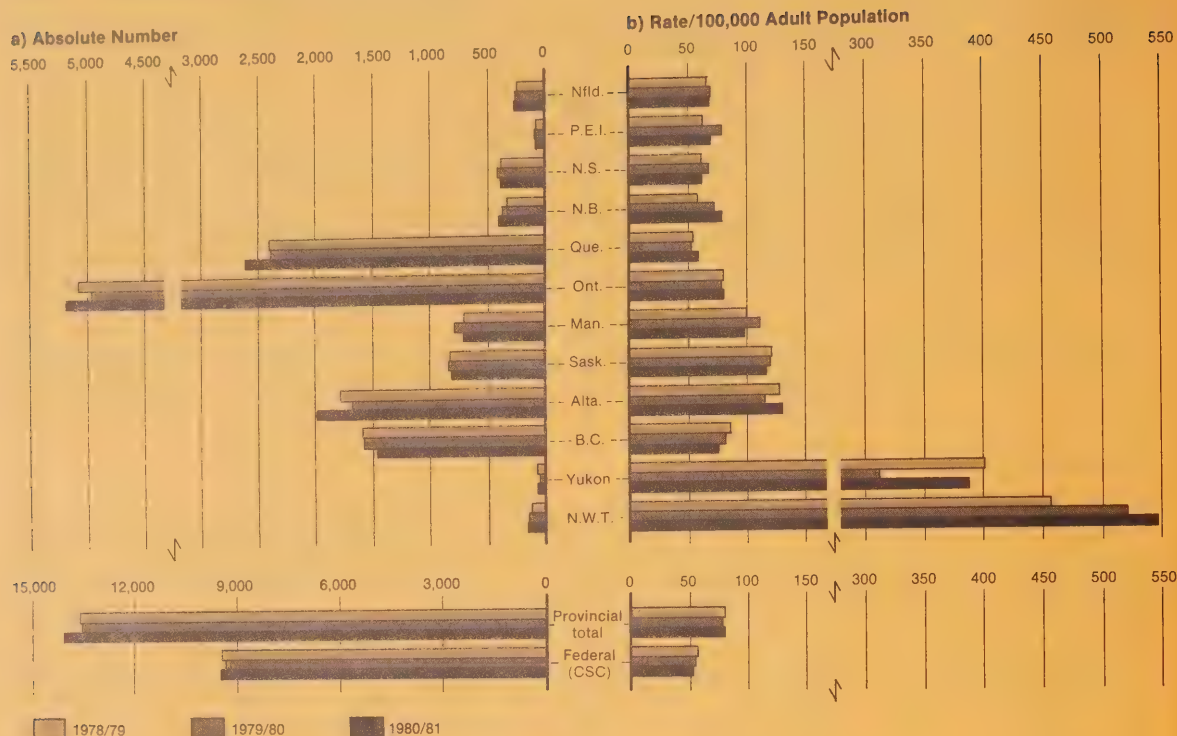
The daily cost of detaining an offender in a government facility is derived from two basic variables - gross operating costs divided by total days stay. In the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Manitoba, and the Yukon (in 1978 and 1979), total days stay data were reported on a calendar year basis, whereas data for the remaining jurisdictions were based on a fiscal year reference period.

The per diems shown for each jurisdiction in the latter chapters vary, in some cases, with those reported in this section because of use of net rather than gross operating costs and minor adjustments to exclude administrative costs or to allow for greater comparability over the three year period. It should be noted that institutional operating costs are in current dollars and are not exclusively borne by the correctional agency in each jurisdiction. In some cases, other agencies contribute to service costs, such as the RCMP in paying per diems for lock-ups or for the physical transfer of inmates to and from court or between institutions. These per diems refer to operational costs only and generally exclude administrative expenses which are not on-site (e.g., regional and headquarter office costs). Therefore, not all expenditures associated with maintaining correctional facilities are included in the per diem figures. It should also be noted that the per diems reported for the Northwest Territories are based on budgetted rather than actual operating costs. Per diem costs should not be viewed as marginal costs. In other words, the addition of one more inmate to a facility already in operation does not add the full per diem cost to the daily expenditures of the facility.

One method of calculating total days stay counts both overnight stays and releases during the preceeding 24 hours. This method is used by most provinces that hold lock-ups. Although inmates on lock-up status often do not stay in the institution overnight, they do contribute to the administrative workload associated with admitting procedures, and therefore, are counted as one days stay. Another method is to multiply the average count by 365, offenders admitted and released during one day are not accounted for under this method because the count is usually taken at midnight, by which time, such offenders would be released. This method is used in five jurisdictions - Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

Per diems are calculated for institutions which were operative during the entire reference period only and represent those facilities for which operating costs and total days stay were available.

Figure II : Average Inmate Count, 1978/79-1980/81



#### Highlights - Average Inmate Count

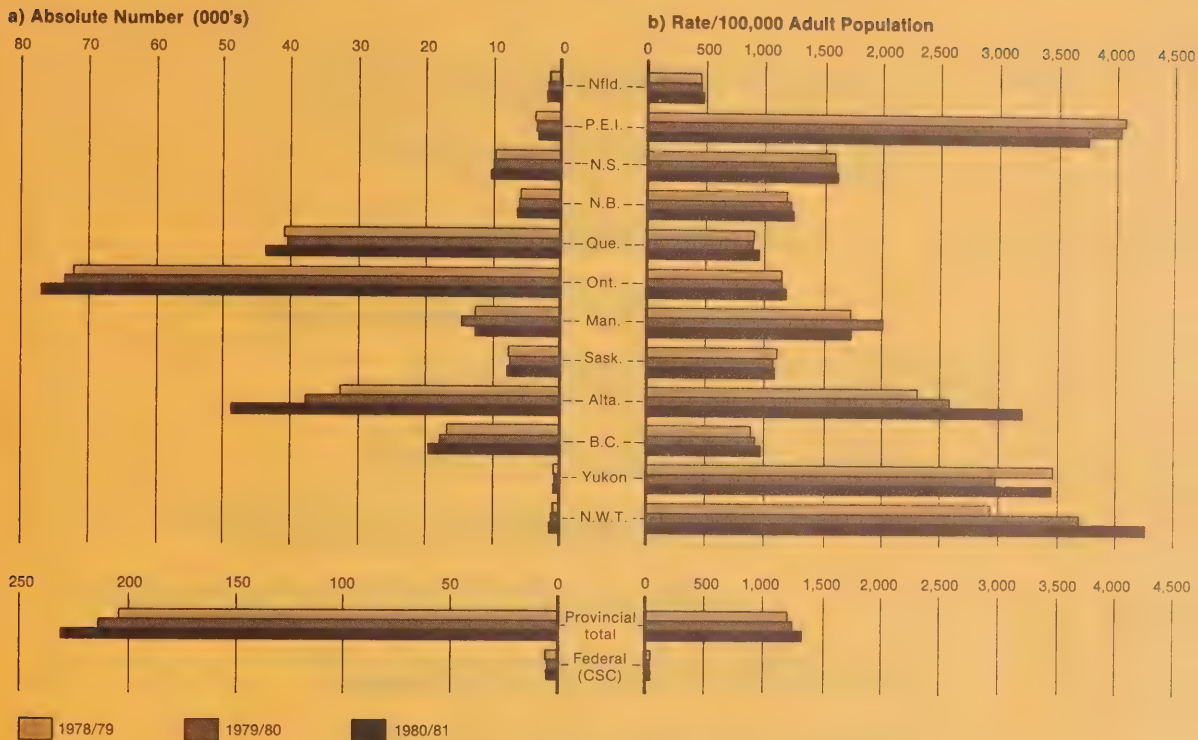
At the national level, there were 23,560 inmates held at any one time in government operated correctional facilities across Canada during 1980/81. Approximately 60% of these inmates were detained in provincial institutions while the remaining 40% were held in federal penitentiaries. In effect, for every 100,000 adults in Canada, 80 were incarcerated in provincial facilities while 54 were held in federal penitentiaries.

The total average inmate count has been relatively stable over the three year period at close to 23,000 each year. In 1980/81 decreases from the previous year were evident in five provinces - Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The count remained relatively stable in Newfoundland and Ontario, and increased in the remaining jurisdictions.

Among all provincial/territorial jurisdictions, the 1980/81 rate of incarceration (average inmate count per 100,000 adults) ranged from a low of 58 in Quebec to a high of 547 in the Northwest Territories. Generally, the eastern provinces exhibit a lower rate of incarceration in comparison to western Canada. The highest rate of incarceration among the ten provinces occurred in Alberta, at 130 for every 100,000 adults.

In Atlantic Canada, New Brunswick shows the highest rate of incarceration - 79 for every 100,000 adults. This rate is slightly high in relation to most jurisdictions due to the use of on register rather than actual counts. Other jurisdictions reporting an inflated average count attributable to the on register counting method are Newfoundland, Quebec, and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). In 1980/81, the actual count for CSC was 8,158 (46 for every 100,000 adults), which is 14% lower than the on register count shown graphically.

**Figure III : Total Admissions to Correctional Facilities, 1978/79-1980/81**



#### Highlights - Admissions

In total, there were 237,103 processed entries into government facilities during 1980/81, up by 13% from 1978/79. This represents an admission rate of 1,345 per 100,000 adults. Of the total admissions, 98% apply to prisoner movement to and between provincial/territorial facilities. The remaining 2% reflect admissions to federal institutions which do not include prisoner movement subsequent to initial admittance.

The admission rate in 1980/81 was the highest in the Northwest Territories (4,257), Prince Edward Island (3,751), the Yukon (3,454), and Alberta (3,187). In all other jurisdictions the rate of 1980/81 admissions ranged between 478 (Newfoundland) and 1,735 (Manitoba) for every 100,000 adults.

All jurisdictions show an increase in admissions in 1980/81 over the previous year with the exception of Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. It should be noted that transfers are not included in the data provided for Prince Edward Island.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland has consistently shown the lowest admission rate. It should be noted, however, that there are a number of outport jails in the province run by the RCMP which house remanded, sentenced, and lock-up inmates. In 1980/81, the total number of admissions to outport jails (2,968) exceeded the number of admissions to government operated facilities (1,806). Newfoundland illustrates the importance of noting the varying functions of institutions when interpreting the admission data. If both admission figures are added together, the admission rate would be comparable to that of New Brunswick. However, in terms of institutional caseload in government operated facilities, Newfoundland does exhibit the lowest rate at 478 per 100,000 adults.

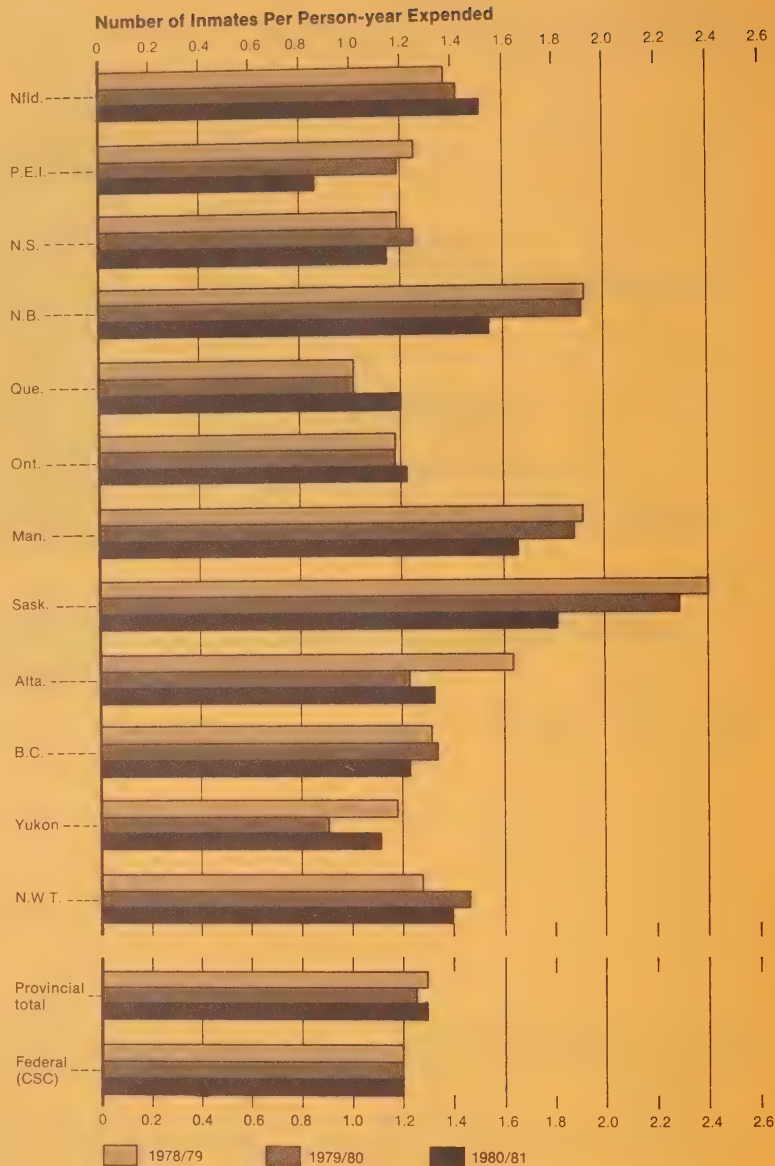
**Figure IV : Inmate to Staff Ratio, 1978/79-1980/81**

**Highlights - Inmate to Staff Ratio**

In Canada during 1980/81, a total of 18,866 person-years were expended to house an average count of 23,560 inmates in government operated custodial facilities. Although both of these figures have increased slightly over the three years, there was little change in the inmate to staff ratio which remained at approximately four staff for every five inmates.

The number of inmates per staff was somewhat higher in provincial/territorial facilities than in federal penitentiaries for each of the three years. In 1980/81, the average inmate to staff ratio was 1.29 for facilities operated by a provincial/territorial government, and 1.20 for federally operated facilities. No significant trend was apparent over the three year period.

An analysis of the individual jurisdictions reveals that custodial facilities in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba, housed a consistently higher number of inmates in relation to staff years expended in each year. It is also apparent from the data that each of these jurisdictions reported a significant decrease in their inmate to staff ratio from 1978/79 to 1980/81. Prince Edward Island in 1980/81, and the Yukon in 1979/80 were the only provinces to report where staff years expended exceeded the average inmate count. Budgetted person-years were used to calculate the relationship in Quebec for 1978/79 and 1979/80. In 1980/81 actual person-years expended was reported. This partly accounts for the apparent increase in Quebec's inmate to staff ratio in that year.



**Figure V : Per Diem Inmate Cost, 1978/79-1980/81**

**Highlights - Per Diem Inmate Cost**

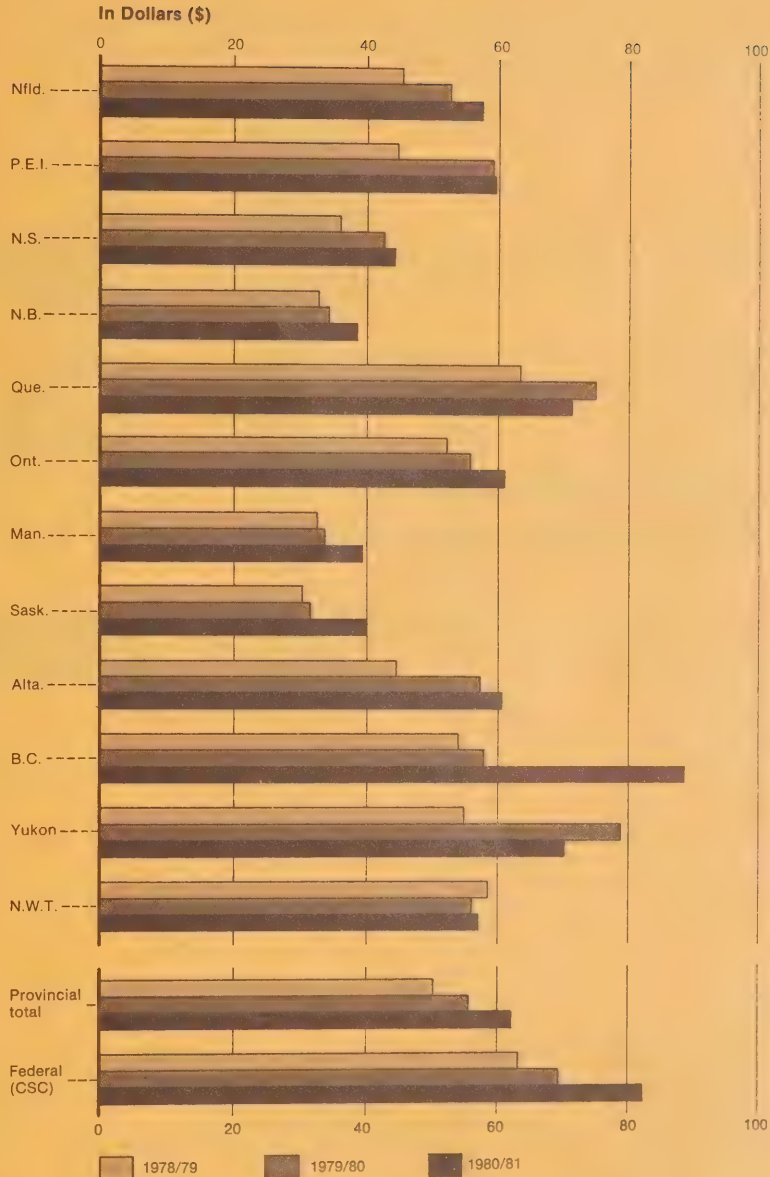
In Canada, the average daily cost of housing an inmate in a government operated facility was \$70.45 in 1980/81, up from \$61.31 in 1979/80 and \$55.56 in 1978/79. The cost of detaining a federal inmate was \$82.73 in 1980/81, up 31% from 1978/79. The corresponding cost of holding an inmate in a provincial/territorial facility rose 23% over the three year period to \$62.25.

Only three jurisdictions in 1980/81 had a daily inmate cost that exceeded the provincial/territorial average of \$62.25. These jurisdictions were Quebec (\$71.17), British Columbia (\$88.65), and the Yukon (\$70.02). In the preceding two years, Quebec and the Yukon were the only two jurisdictions reporting a per diem cost that was significantly higher than the provincial/territorial average.

With the exception of Quebec and the two Territories, daily inmate costs show an increase over each of the three year periods. This is generally attributable to a larger increase in operating costs than in total days stay. There was a major increase in the per diem inmate cost in British Columbia facilities during 1980/81, up over 50% from the previous year to \$88.65. While operating costs increased by \$13.1 million, total days stay show a decrease of 0.5 million. During each of the three years, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan report the lowest per diem inmate costs. In each case, the daily inmate cost for 1980/81 was approximately \$40.00 compared to the provincial/territorial average of \$62.25 for that year. Although lower costs generally imply a higher level of operational efficiency, it should be recognized that, implicit in the calculation of per diems, overcrowding of facilities will result in a substantially lower per diem being reported.

It should be noted that the costs shown for Alberta and New Brunswick should be slightly lower because lock-ups are not included in the calculation of days stay, however, costs associated with lock-ups are not excluded from

institutional operating costs. The reader should be aware that the varying costs of purchased goods and services across Canada are reflected in institutional operating costs. For instance, in the Territories, relatively higher costs for travel, energy, material, and construction contribute significantly to the apparent higher costs of incarceration.



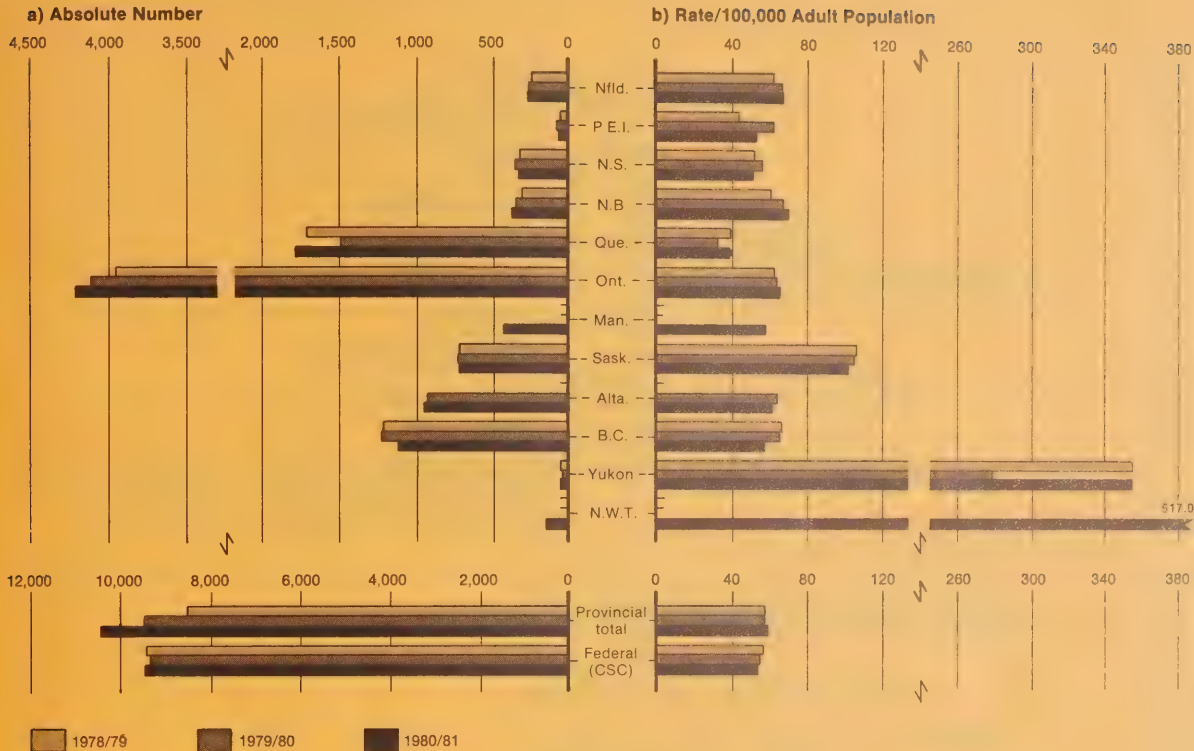
### Sentenced Inmates

The number of inmates sentenced to custody and housed in government operated facilities is depicted in the following table by two distinct measures - admissions and average counts. Unlike the Table 2 admissions, transfers as well as lock-ups and remanded prisoners are excluded from sentenced admission data. Similarly, inmates on remand or lock-up status are omitted from sentenced inmate counts. Included in both sentenced inmate count and admission data are inmates who were sentenced to custody subsequent to being admitted on remand.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Inmates - Average Count, Sentenced Admissions - Males/Females, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Average inmate count		Sentenced admissions			
		No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	Total No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.	Male %	Female %
Newfoundland	1978/79	228	63.2	1,581	438.4	96.0	4.0
	1979/80	246	66.7	1,544	418.8	96.3	3.7
	1980/81	253	67.0	1,624	430.2	96.0	4.0
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	38	43.8	839	967.7	98.2	1.8
	1979/80	56	63.4	901	1,020.4	98.0	2.0
	1980/81	48	53.2	876	970.1	96.7	3.0
Nova Scotia	1978/79	319	52.3	2,863	469.0	95.5	4.5
	1979/80	351	56.4	2,934	471.5	96.4	3.6
	1980/81	323	51.0	2,704	427.2	95.0	5.0
New Brunswick	1978/79	301	61.1	3,687	747.9	95.9	4.1
	1979/80	336	66.7	4,174	828.0	95.9	4.1
	1980/81	359	69.8	4,190	814.2	96.4	3.6
Quebec	1978/79	1,705	38.6	18,051	408.7	94.6	5.4
	1979/80	1,494	33.3	18,434	411.4	94.5	5.5
	1980/81	1,781	39.2	20,380	448.8	94.1	5.9
Ontario	1978/79	3,961	63.1	38,509	613.2	94.6	5.4
	1979/80	4,110	64.3	38,364	600.5	94.8	5.2
	1980/81	4,214	64.8	42,005	646.2	93.2	6.8
Manitoba	1978/79	..	..	3,315	462.5	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	3,572	493.8	..	..
	1980/81	419	57.5	3,898	535.4	90.9	9.1
Saskatchewan	1978/79	728	106.4	6,477	946.9	92.7	7.3
	1979/80	732	104.9	6,465	926.2	92.5	7.5
	1980/81	726	102.1	6,930	974.5	92.7	7.3
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	931	63.6	10,715	732.4	94.3	5.7
	1980/81	952	62.4	13,185	864.7	94.0	6.0
British Columbia	1978/79	1,216	65.5	5,704	307.1	92.6	7.4
	1979/80	1,227	64.5	5,566	292.4	95.7	4.3
	1980/81	1,119	56.8	6,856	347.9	94.2	5.8
Yukon	1978/79	54	355.3	386	2,539.5	95.8	4.2
	1979/80	43	279.2	369	2,396.1	90.8	9.2
	1980/81	54	355.3	446	2,934.2	91.3	8.7
Northwest Territories	1978/79	..	..	672	2,555.1	92.3	7.7
	1979/80	..	..	606	2,286.8	93.5	6.4
	1980/81	137	517.0	694	2,618.9	94.2	5.8
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	8,550	57.8	82,084	528.0	94.5	5.5
	1979/80	9,526	57.6	93,644	541.9	94.7	5.3
	1980/81	10,385	58.9	103,788	588.6	93.6	6.4
FEDERAL (CSC)	1978/79	9,443	55.7	4,866	28.7	96.8	3.2
	1979/80	9,350	54.1	4,602	26.6	97.8	2.2
	1980/81	9,446	53.6	4,787	27.1	98.2	1.8
CANADA TOTAL	1978/79	17,993	113.5	86,950	556.7	94.6	5.4
	1979/80	18,876	111.7	98,246	568.5	94.8	5.2
	1980/81	19,831	112.5	108,575	615.7	93.8	6.2

Figure VI : Sentenced Inmates — Average Count, 1978/79-1980/81



#### Highlights - Sentenced Inmate Count

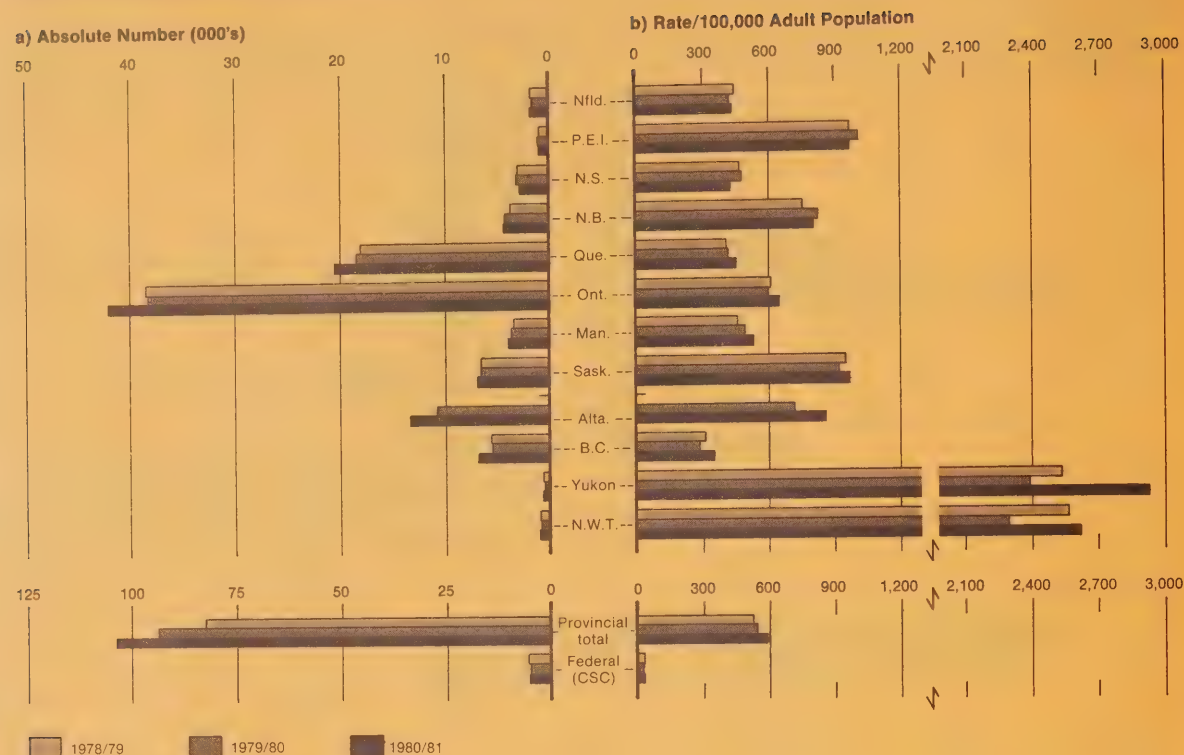
On any given day during 1980/81 there were on average 23,560 (from Table 2) individuals in government operated correctional facilities. Figure VI shows that of these, slightly fewer than 20,000 had been sentenced. The remainder were being held temporarily in provincial/territorial facilities on either remand or lock-up status. Facilities operated by provincial or territorial governments held slightly over one half (10,385) of the sentenced inmate population. Federal penitentiaries, which normally house only sentenced inmates, held the remainder. Comparable data at the national level are not available for the previous two years - Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories could not provide data for each year.

Of the 10,385 provincial/territorial sentenced inmates in 1980/81, 4,214 (41%) were in Ontario; 1,781 (17%) were in Quebec; 1,119 (11%) were in British Columbia; and, 952 (9%) were in Alberta.

In terms of the rate of sentenced inmates per 100,000 adult population in 1980/81, the three jurisdictions with the highest rates were the Northwest Territories (517), the Yukon Territory (355), and Saskatchewan (102). Quebec had the lowest rate at 39.

In those jurisdictions for which data were available for the entire three year period, only British Columbia (-13%) showed a noteworthy decline in the rates per adult population. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported an increase of 21% and 14% respectively. The penitentiary inmate population remained relatively constant over each of the three years.

**Figure VII : Sentenced Admissions, 1978/79-1980/81**



#### Highlights - Sentenced Admissions

Figure VII illustrates the frequency of sentenced admissions to government correctional facilities in Canada during 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81.

During 1979/80 and 1980/81 slightly less than one half, or 108,575, of the processed entries displayed in Table 2 were sentenced admissions. Comparable data for 1978/79 were not available since Alberta did not report for that year. In relation to population growth during the three year period, sentenced admissions have increased from 557 per 100,000 adult population in 1978/79 to 616 in 1980/81, an 11% increase. This increase is slightly exaggerated since the Alberta population, which had an above average admission rate during the latter two years, is not represented in the 1978/79 rate.

Facilities operated by the Ontario and Quebec governments accounted for a substantial portion of the total sentenced admissions in 1979/80 and 1980/81, 39% and 19% respectively. Approximately 4% of sentenced admissions were to federal penitentiaries. Compared to the national average, the sentenced admission rates were notably higher in the Northwest Territories (2,619), the Yukon (2,934), Prince Edward Island (970) and Saskatchewan (975).

Manitoba, the Yukon, and British Columbia show increases in the rate of sentenced admissions during the three years. Alberta also reported a significant increase over the two years data were available.

Figure VIII : Sentenced Admissions — Females, 1978/79-1980/81

#### Highlights - Females

Figure VIII shows the proportion of females sentenced to custody in government correctional facilities. The provincial total excludes Manitoba in 1978/79 and 1979/80, and Alberta in 1978/79. In addition, the female proportion in Ontario was based on data which includes lock-ups. Saskatchewan data includes inmates serving a sentence at the end of the previous year as well as sentenced admissions for the years under study.

During 1980/81, approximately 6% of the 108,575 sentenced admissions in Canada were female. During each year, the majority of female admissions were sentenced to custody at the provincial/territorial level.

The relative number of females admitted to federal penitentiaries has decreased from 3% in 1978/79 to 2% in 1980/81. A proportionate increase was apparent in female admissions to provincial/territorial facilities - females represented approximately 1% more of the sentenced admissions in 1980/81 than in 1978/79. However, both Manitoba and Alberta are excluded from the 1978/79 data.

The proportion of sentenced female admissions in the individual jurisdictions during 1980/81 ranged from a high of 9% in both Manitoba and the Yukon, to a low of 3% in Prince Edward Island.

During the three years, Saskatchewan admitted a consistently higher proportion of females while Prince Edward Island admitted the lowest. The Yukon showed the largest increase in the relative number of females admitted under sentence.

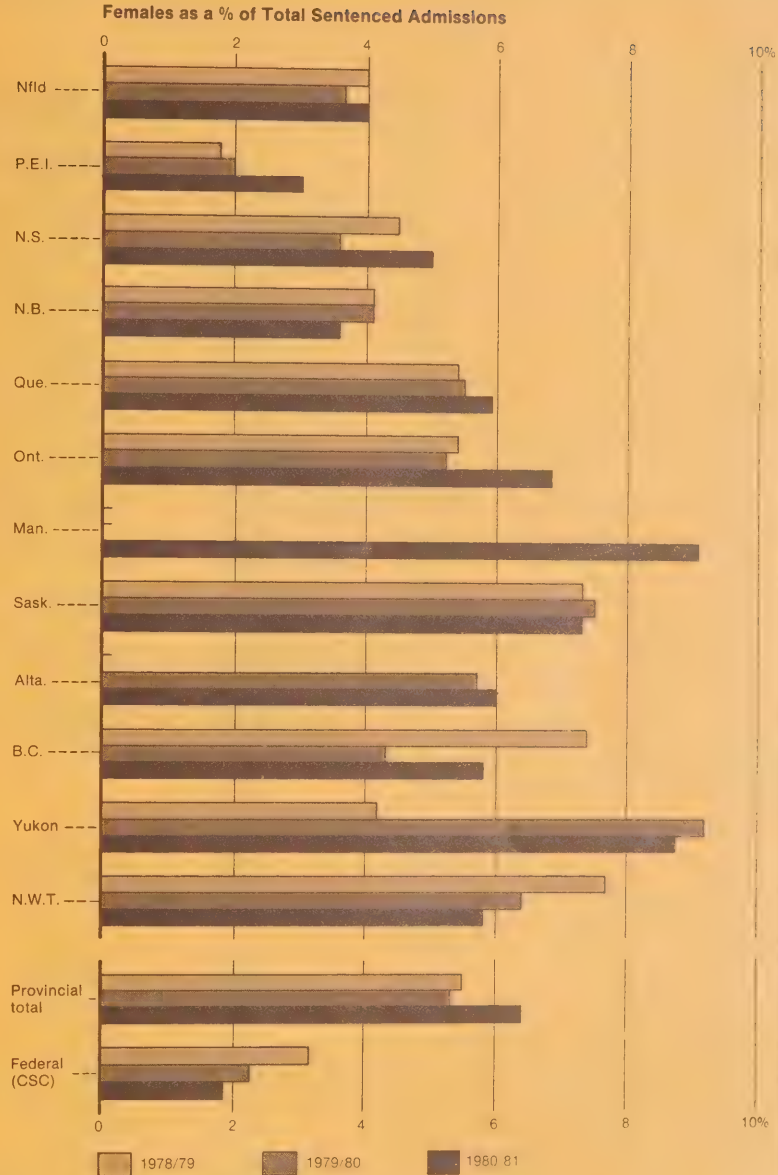


TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities - Sentence Length on Admission, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions		Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	13 months and over
		No.	%	%	%	%	%
Newfoundland	1978/79	1,581	100	35.9	19.7	30.2	14.3
	1979/80	1,544	100	36.7	21.9	30.0	11.4
	1980/81	1,624	100	35.7	32.1	23.3	8.8
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	839	100	**	**	**	**
	1979/80	901	100	86.8	9.0	3.3	.8
	1980/81	876	100	85.2	8.2	5.1	1.5
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,863	100	51.5	27.1	13.7	7.6
	1979/80	2,934	100	45.3	31.5	15.2	8.0
	1980/81	2,704	100	39.1	31.8	18.7	10.4
New Brunswick	1978/79	3,687	100	67.9	16.2	9.2	6.6
	1979/80	4,174	100	68.0	16.3	8.6	7.0
	1980/81	4,190	100	65.8	18.2	9.6	6.4
Quebec*	1978/79	18,051	100	70.7	15.9	7.2	6.2
	1979/80	18,434	100	71.0	15.3	7.2	6.5
	1980/81	20,380	100	70.0	14.8	7.6	7.5
Ontario*	1978/79	38,509	100	58.0	20.4	14.8	6.7
	1979/80	38,364	100	56.4	21.3	15.9	6.4
	1980/81	42,005	100	54.2	20.9	16.9	7.9
Manitoba	1978/79	3,315	100	38.5	31.4	20.6	9.5
	1979/80	3,572	100	35.6	33.4	21.1	9.8
	1980/81	3,898	100	36.1	23.1	26.7	14.0
Saskatchewan	1978/79	6,477	100	45.4	19.6	26.8	8.2
	1979/80	6,465	100	45.3	19.1	26.3	9.3
	1980/81	6,930	100	48.2	19.7	23.7	8.3
Alberta	1978/79	**	**	**	**	**	**
	1979/80	10,715	100	29.1	36.2	22.6	12.1
	1980/81	13,185	100	30.5	37.1	21.3	11.1
British Columbia	1978/79	5,704	100	45.4	34.5	15.7	4.4
	1979/80	5,566	100	43.6	35.2	17.2	3.9
	1980/81	6,856	100	42.6	27.0	22.3	8.1
Yukon	1978/79	386	100	57.0	19.7	16.9	6.5
	1979/80	369	100	58.3	19.8	15.5	6.5
	1980/81	446	100	59.0	17.5	17.5	6.0
Northwest Territories	1978/79	672	100	35.9	29.7	27.3	7.1
	1979/80	606	100	31.4	28.2	31.9	8.5
	1980/81	694	100	33.4	31.2	28.9	6.4
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	82,084	100	57.8	20.8	14.6	6.8
	1979/80	93,644	100	53.6	23.0	16.0	7.4
	1980/81	103,788	100	52.4	22.5	16.7	8.4

\* The sentence length categories for both Quebec and Ontario differ slightly from those used in other jurisdictions. The categories applied in the summary for these two provinces are: Quebec - less than 1 month, 1 to 3 months, 4 months and under 12, 12 months and over; and Ontario - less than 1 month, 1 month and under 3, 3 months and under 12, 12 months and over.

#### Highlights - Provincial Sentence Length

There were 103,788 sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities in Canada during 1980/81. Sentence length on admission was unknown for 1,085, or about 1% of these cases. Also, it is important to recognize that these data do not refer to time served.

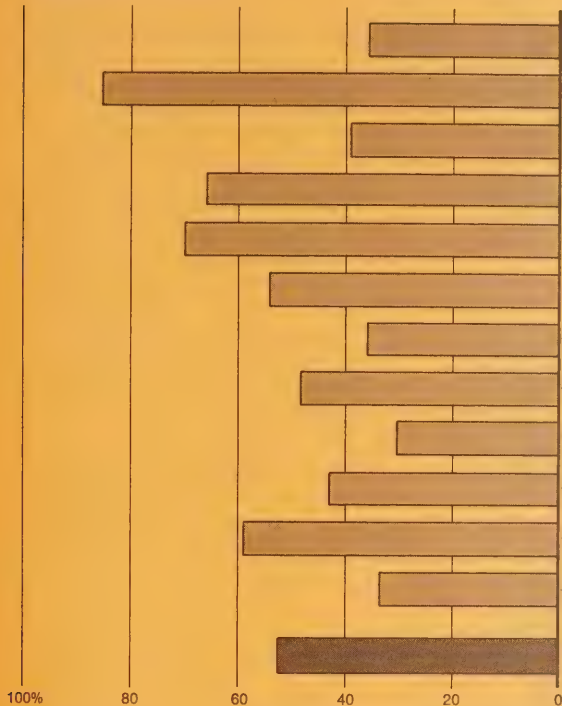
In 1980/81, 52% of the sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities in Canada had sentences of less than 1 month; 23%, 1 to 3 months; 17%, 4 to 12 months; and 8%, 13 months and over. Table 4 data show an apparent decrease in the relative usage of sentences under one month in length, however, both Alberta and Prince Edward Island are excluded from the 1978/79 data. For the two years data were available for all jurisdictions, there was no discernable trend.

Jurisdiction-specific data for 1980/81, show quite a difference in the sentence length distribution of admissions. In Prince Edward Island 85% of the sentenced admissions were for terms of less than 1 month while only 31% of Alberta admissions fell into this category. The reverse was true for the 1 to 3 month terms - the highest was Alberta (37%), and the lowest was Prince Edward Island (8%). Quebec also admitted a significantly higher than average proportion of offenders with sentences of less than one month in length (70%).

At the federal level, one half of all inmates on profile as of March 31st 1981 were serving sentences of 2 to 5 years; 15%, 6 to 9 years; 8%, 10 to 14 years; 5%, over 15 years; and, 13% were serving life sentences. Only 7% of these inmates had sentences of less than 2 years.

**Figure IX : Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities —  
Sentence Length on Admission, 1980/81**

**a) % Less Than 1 Month**



**b) % 1 to 3 Months**



**c) % 4 to 12 Months**



**d) % 13 Months and Over**



TABLE 5 - Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities - Selected Categories, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Fine defaulters	Drinking/ driving offenders	Intermittent sentences
		No.	%	%	%
Newfoundland	1978/79	1,581	18.0	25.4	5.8
	1979/80	1,544	20.7	26.8	5.8
	1980/81	1,624	20.8	27.2	7.6
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	839	..	..	16.0
	1979/80	901	..	78.6	14.4
	1980/81	876	..	70.7	8.4
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,863	42.4	13.1	8.1
	1979/80	2,934	38.1	13.5	9.8
	1980/81	2,704	26.2	7.7	9.0
New Brunswick	1978/79	3,687	..	..	..
	1979/80	4,174	..	..	..
	1980/81	4,190	..	..	..
Quebec	1978/79	18,051	42.3	..	13.1
	1979/80	18,434	..	12.1	14.3
	1980/81	20,380	..	..	14.1
Ontario	1978/79	38,509	..	..	5.1
	1979/80	38,364	..	..	2.2
	1980/81	42,005	35.1	17.0	1.8
Manitoba	1978/79	3,315	..	..	..
	1979/80	3,572	..	..	..
	1980/81	3,898	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1978/79	6,477	25.0	26.6	6.4
	1979/80	6,465	22.0	28.4	7.6
	1980/81	6,930	23.2	29.3	7.1
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	10,715	40.3	11.8	1.9
	1980/81	13,185	40.0	12.3	2.3
British Columbia	1978/79	5,704	26.0	33.0	10.0
	1979/80	5,566	21.0	31.0	9.0
	1980/81	6,856	20.3	23.5	..
Yukon	1978/79	386	25.1	36.5	13.2
	1979/80	369	29.3	35.8	9.5
	1980/81	446	29.1	41.5	12.8
Northwest Territories	1978/79	672	17.0	22.9	2.4
	1979/80	606	16.0	25.6	2.6
	1980/81	694	15.3	24.1	4.8
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	82,084	35.7	26.4	7.9
	1979/80	93,644	30.3	19.4	6.2
	1980/81	103,788	32.7	18.8	5.2

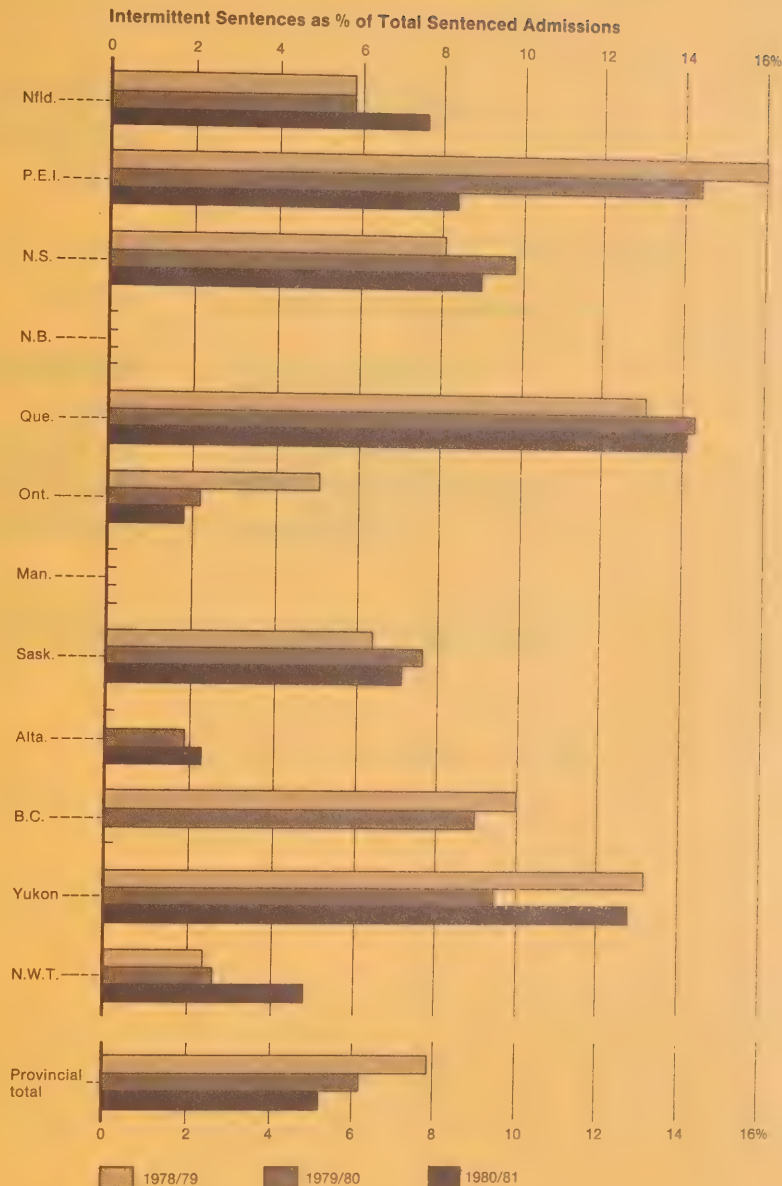
**Figure X : Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities —  
Intermittent Sentences, 1978/79-1980/81**

**Highlights - Intermittent  
Sentences**

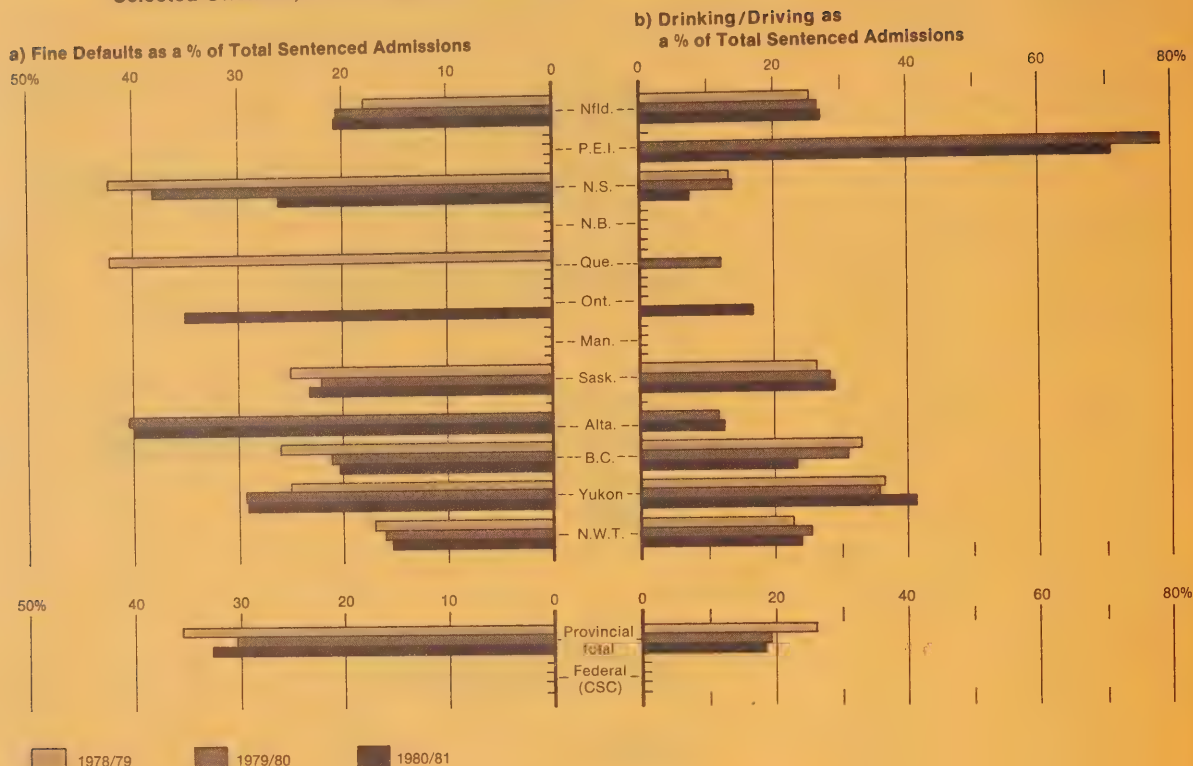
Figure X displays the proportion of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial government facilities which were served intermittently in 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81. New Brunswick and Manitoba data were not available for all three years, Alberta for 1978/79, and British Columbia for 1980/81. The use of intermittent sentences in these provinces is not reflected in the provincial average for the years data were not available. The relative use of intermittent sentences in Saskatchewan was based on data which included year end counts in addition to sentenced admissions.

For those jurisdictions which reported data for 1980/81, 5% of their sentenced admissions involved sentences to be served intermittently. Unfortunately, a trend cannot be examined since a different set of jurisdictions reported data for each of the three years in question.

Quebec, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon showed a consistently higher than average use of intermittent sentencing throughout the three year period while Ontario was consistently lower. The relative use of intermittent sentencing in Alberta was comparatively low for the two years of available data. Only three of the eight provinces and territories which reported data for the entire three year period showed a decline in the proportion of sentenced admissions which were served intermittently - Prince Edward Island, Ontario and the Yukon. The apparent overall decline displayed by the provincial average is to a great extent a reflection of the Ontario trend. While representing approximately 40 to 45% of the sample for the three years, Ontario showed a significant decrease in the relative use of intermittent sentences, from 5% in 1978/79 to 2% in 1980/81.



**Figure XI : Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Facilities —  
Selected Offences, 1978/79-1980/81**



#### Highlights - Selected Offences

Figure XI displays the number of drinking/driving offenders and fine defaulters admitted to provincial/territorial facilities as a proportion of the sentenced admissions in each jurisdiction during the three year period, 1978/79 to 1980/81.

It is important to note that several jurisdictions do not collect this information routinely, and therefore the provincial averages may not be representative of those jurisdictions for which data were not available. New Brunswick and Manitoba could not provide data for any of the three years in question and Quebec, Ontario and Alberta provided data for only a portion of the time period. The number of drinking/driving offenders admitted in 1979/80 and 1980/81 was the only data Prince Edward Island could provide.

For those jurisdictions which could provide the relevant data, admissions for fine defaults was somewhat more frequent in relation to total sentenced admissions than drinking/driving admissions during all three years. In 1980/81 approximately 19% of the sentenced admissions were for drinking/driving offences, and 33% were for fine defaults. According to the available data, the admission rates for both of these offences have apparently declined from 1978/79 to 1980/81. However, it is very difficult to determine if this represents an actual trend since a different set of jurisdictions reported data in each of the three years.

In comparison to the provincial average, Prince Edward Island facilities admitted a comparatively high rate of drinking/driving offenders during both years for which data were available - 1979/80 (79%) and 1980/81 (71%). These offenders also comprised a comparatively high proportion of the Yukon admissions in all three years. Lower than average proportions are shown for Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta.

Quebec, Alberta and Ontario showed a higher than average fine default admission rate for the years data were available; the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland had proportionately lower than average admissions in this category. During the period under study, Nova Scotia displayed the only noteworthy change - in 1978/79 42% of sentenced admissions were fine defaulters while in 1980/81 26% fell into this offence category.

# Remand and Sentenced Admissions

A third population base used to describe inmates admitted to government operated correctional facilities combines both remand and sentenced admissions. In this section remand and sentenced admissions are characterized in terms of age and native/non-native background.

As in the previous section, lock-ups and transfers are excluded from the data shown. It should be noted that the distinction between a remand and lock-up admission is somewhat artificial and does not necessarily reflect a clear delineation of cases counted in either category. Here again, the data represents a duplicated count of individuals by including readmissions from court and, in some cases, double counting remanded inmates who were later admitted under sentence.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions - Natives, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Remand and sentenced admissions		
		No.	Native %	Non-native %
Newfoundland	1978/79	1,666	3.4	96.6
	1979/80	1,703	3.5	96.5
	1980/81	1,624	3.0	97.0
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	1,008	..	..
	1979/80	1,113	..	..
	1980/81	1,003	..	..
Nova Scotia	1978/79	4,515	..	..
	1979/80	4,716	..	..
	1980/81	4,559	..	..
New Brunswick	1978/79	4,312	3.0	97.0
	1979/80	4,741	3.0	97.0
	1980/81	4,839	..	..
Quebec	1978/79	28,496	..	..
	1979/80	29,021	..	..
	1980/81	31,803	..	..
Ontario	1978/79	61,834	9.0	91.0
	1979/80	60,701	9.0	91.0
	1980/81	65,776	8.2	91.8
Manitoba	1978/79	4,880	..	..
	1979/80	5,529	..	..
	1980/81	4,764	52.4	47.6
Saskatchewan	1978/79	8,118	61.0	39.0
	1979/80	8,228	61.6	38.4
	1980/81	8,724	59.5	40.5
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..
	1979/80	16,543	25.9	74.1
	1980/81	20,711	22.5	77.5
British Columbia	1978/79	10,020	15.1	84.9
	1979/80	9,976	18.3	81.7
	1980/81	11,297	16.6	83.4
Yukon	1978/79	526	50.8	49.2
	1979/80	461	56.4	43.6
	1980/81	525	55.2	44.8
Northwest Territories	1978/79	681	84.4	15.6
	1979/80	777	84.1	15.9
	1980/81	876	85.4	14.6
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	126,056	15.6	84.4
	1979/80	143,509	17.7	82.3
	1980/81	156,501	18.1	81.9

**Figure XII : Remand and Sentenced Admissions — Natives, 1978/79-1980/81**

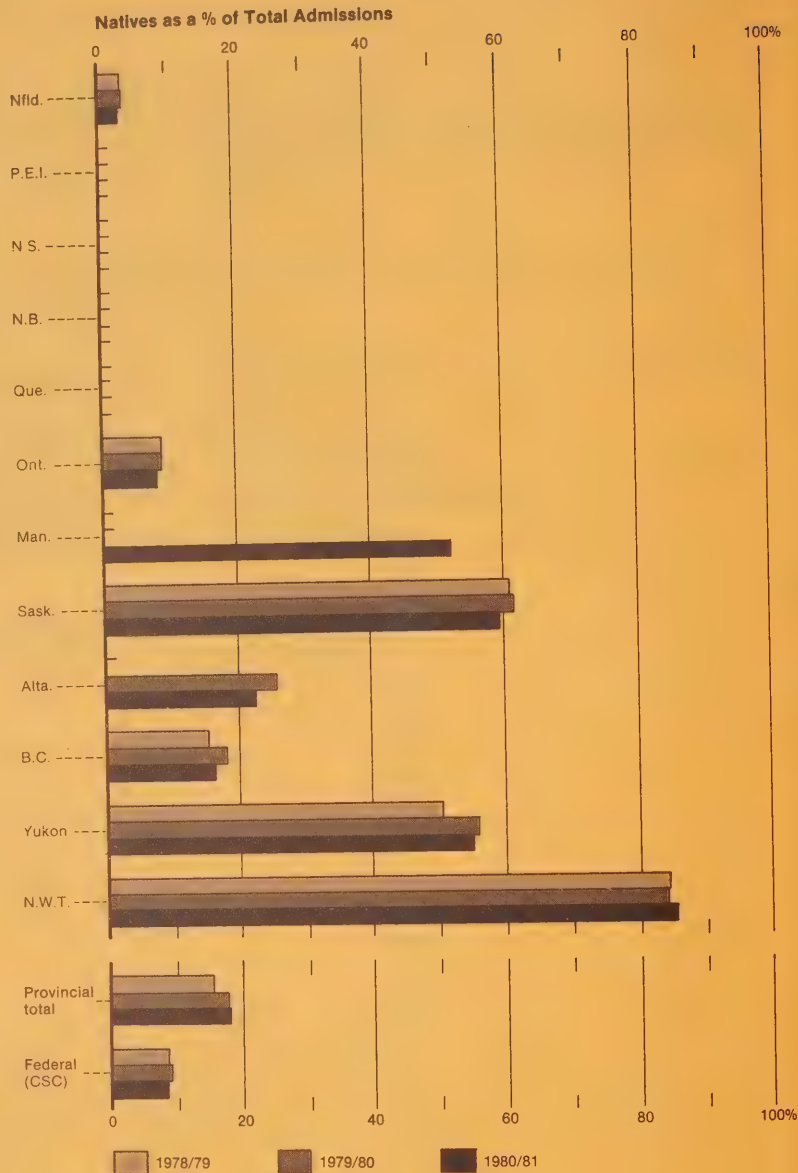
**Highlights - Natives**

Figure XII displays the native proportion of remand and sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial government facilities in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. Inmate profiles at year end provided the data source for the number of natives held in federal penitentiaries for the same three years.

Only six of the 12 provincial/territorial jurisdictions could provide data for the entire three year period. Three provinces, including Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, could not provide data on the number of native admissions. As a result, the provincial average may not be truly representative of all jurisdictions since it is based on available data only. In addition, the comparability of this data is questionable due to the possible definitional variation among jurisdictions which at this point in time has not been thoroughly investigated.

For those jurisdictions represented by the provincial average, there was no discernable trend in the native admission rate during the three years in question. However, there is much variation across jurisdictions, ranging from 85% in the Northwest Territories to 3% in Newfoundland during 1980/81. Saskatchewan (60%) and the Yukon (55%) were comparatively high while Ontario (8%) was low. To a large extent these native admission rates are a reflection of the number of natives in the standing adult population in each jurisdiction.

Natives consistently represented about 9% of the federal penitentiary population for each of the years examined.



**Highlights - Age on Admission**

The average age on admission of those admitted to Canadian correctional facilities in 1980/81 is shown for each jurisdiction in Figure XIII. In the case of Quebec, age data applies to 1979 rather than 1980/81. The average age of all inmates incarcerated in Canada during 1980/81 was 28 years, which is considerably lower than the average age of 41 for the entire adult population. On average, both federal and provincial inmates were 28 years of age on the date of admission. The average age of those admitted to custody ranged from a low of 26 in the Northwest Territories to a high of 29 in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Although an age distribution for Canada could not be arrived at due to the use of dissimilar age categories, Table 7 provides an indication of the inmate age distribution for each jurisdiction. It should be noted that much of the variance evident at the lower end of the age scale is attributable to differences in the age of majority set by each province or territory. Inmates aged 18 to 24 accounted for between 38% (Prince Edward Island) and 49% (Newfoundland) of all remanded and sentenced admissions.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions - Age on Admission, 1980/81

Age																							Average age		Standing adult population
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	28	30	31	33	35	36	38	40	41	43	45	48	50	Inmates			
Newfoundland																									
8%	33%	16%	17%	10%	7%	9%																	26	30	
Prince Edward Island																									
10%	20%	18%	12%	11%	9%	20%																	29	42	
Nova Scotia																									
14%	46%	18%	13%	9%																			26	41	
New Brunswick																									
12%	45%	16%	9%	6%	12%																		27	43	
Quebec																									
—	12%	33%	20%	12%	8%	15%																	39	41	
Ontario																									
11%	8%	35%	26%	20%																			28	41	
Manitoba																									
1%	38%	24%	13%	8%	5%	5%	6%																28	43	
Saskatchewan																									
11%	46%	26%	9%	8%																			27	40	
Alberta																									
7%	30%	18%	18%	11%	6%	10%																	26	30	
British Columbia																									
5%	27%	16%	18%	12%	8%	14%																	29	42	
Yukon																									
11%	46%	17%	17%	9%																			27	35	
Northwest Territories																									
16%	29%	14%	16%	9%	8%	9%																	26	35	
PROVINCIAL TOTAL																									
																							28	41	
FEDERAL (CSC)																									
2%	3%	6%	33%	24%	14%	8%	4%	6%															28	41	
CANADA TOTAL																									
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	28	30	31	33	35	36	38	40	41	43	45	48	50				

TABLE 8 - Inmate Deaths, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Highlights	Jurisdiction	Year	Cause of death		Total No.
			Suicide No.	Other No.	
<p>The number of inmate deaths has declined over the three year period from a high of 82 in 1978/79 to a low of 70 in 1980/81. During the latter year, suicide was the cause of death in 43% of the cases, compared to 28% in 1979/80, and 39% in 1978/79. The suicide rate among inmates in 1980/81 (1.3/1,000) was seven times higher than that experienced by the adult population in Canada, during 1980.</p> <p>During all three years, no inmate deaths were reported in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon. In 1980/81, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also reported no inmate deaths. The remaining provinces reported a total of 28 inmate deaths in 1980/81, down 36% from 1978/79. At the federal level, the number of inmate deaths in 1980/81 (42) exceeded that reported in both 1978/79 (38) and 1979/80 (36).</p> <p>The proportion of inmate deaths resulting from suicide was higher in provincial/territorial institutions than in federal penitentiaries, in 1978/79 57% of provincial inmate deaths were caused by suicide compared to 18% of federal inmate deaths. The proportions shifted in the following year to 35% and 19% respectively, then levelled off at 46% and 40% in 1980/81.</p> <p>In 1980/81 there was a significant increase (from 7 to 17) in the number of federal inmate deaths which resulted from suicide. Conversely, during that year, federal inmate deaths resulting from murder (included in the "other" category) declined from 13 in the previous year to seven.</p>	Newfoundland	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Prince Edward Island	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Nova Scotia	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	1 1 -	- - -	1 1 -
	New Brunswick	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	3 - -	- - -	3 - -
	Quebec	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	6 4 3	7 12 10	13 16 13
	Ontario	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	3 2 3	7 7 4	10 9 7
	Manitoba	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	2 2 1	- - 1	2 2 2
	Saskatchewan	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	1 3 1	- - -	1 3 1
	Alberta	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	2 - 2	2 3 -	4 3 2
<p>British Columbia</p> <p>Yukon</p> <p>Northwest Territories</p> <p>PROVINCIAL TOTAL</p> <p>FEDERAL (CSC)</p> <p>CANADA TOTAL</p>	British Columbia	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	7 2 3	3 4 -	10 6 3
	Yukon	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Northwest Territories	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
	PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	25 14 13	19 26 15	44 40 28
	FEDERAL (CSC)	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	7 7 17	31 29 25	38 36 42
	CANADA TOTAL	1978/79 1979/80 1980/81	32 21 30	50 55 40	82 76 70

## SECTION B: PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

### Introduction

In many jurisdictions, the institutional data presented in the previous section is not indicative of the entire custodial caseload or population due to the practice of contracting out custodial responsibilities to the private sector. This has been the case to varying degrees, in eight jurisdictions over the past few years. Although these facilities are financed through public funds, they differ from most custodial facilities in that they are operated by non-governmental personnel.

For the most part, private facilities offer a relatively open residential setting for sentenced inmates and allow the daily use of community resources such as schools, treatment programs, or for the seeking or holding of employment. Facilities such as these are also operated by governmental personnel in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and federal jurisdiction. Generally, inmates are transferred to a private residential centre following initial assessment in a government operated institution. Transfers can take place at any time during the life of a sentence, and are often ordered under the authority of a temporary absence program. In some cases, offenders sentenced to probation are also accommodated in private facilities.

In 1980/81, there were 74 residential centres operating under contract in Newfoundland (1), Quebec (17), Ontario (31), Manitoba (4), Saskatchewan (1), Alberta (19), and the Northwest Territories (1). Private facilities were also operated by the Government of British Columbia and the CSC, however, the actual number in operation was not available. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and the Yukon did not have community based residential centres for inmates that were either run by the government or through the private sector. However, in the case of Nova Scotia, a per diem rate is paid to house inmates in Howard House, a residential centre which is jointly funded by three other agencies. The use of facilities run by other agencies is common in other jurisdictions as well and in such cases, serves to delimit the coverage of institutional data.

In 1980/81 there was a combined capacity of 1,609 beds in private correctional facilities, 84% of which apply to provincial/territorial bed space. Of the 1,351 bed spaces, an average of 763 inmates were accommodated in 1980/81. It should be noted that not all beds were for the exclusive use of provincial/territorial inmates. In some cases, private facilities are jointly funded by federal and provincial governments, and for this reason, the average count shown in Table 9 is low.

Excluding British Columbia, the total cost of private facilities accounted for almost 1.8% of Canadian expenditures on corrections in all three years. Over the three year period, expenditures on private facilities rose 37%, from \$8.4 million to \$11.5 million. Approximately 65% of these costs were borne by provincial/territorial governments.

TABLE 9 - Private Correctional Facilities - Operational Data, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Number of facilities	Rated capacity	Average daily population	Annual cost(\$)
Newfoundland	1978/79	1	14	3	27,700
	1979/80	1	14	3	31,800
	1980/81	1	15	4	31,800
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
Quebec	1978/79	11	168	44	814,893
	1979/80	15	267	77	1,340,949
	1980/81	17	316	163	1,488,925
Ontario	1978/79	32	550	429	3,693,516
	1979/80	33	577	452	4,468,561
	1980/81	31	527	435	4,643,177
Manitoba	1978/79	4	...	...	143,900
	1979/80	4	...	...	163,400
	1980/81	4	...	...	109,016
Saskatchewan	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	1	30	5	...
	1980/81	1	30	16	394,000
Alberta	1978/79	20	409	134	688,021
	1979/80	21	437	131	808,178
	1980/81	19	451	137	897,306
British Columbia	1978/79	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	184	..	714,488
	1980/81	..	..	..	..
Yukon	1978/79	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	...	...	...	...
	1980/81	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	1978/79	1	12	8	...
	1979/80	1	12	8	...
	1980/81	1	12	8	...
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	69	1,153	618	5,368,030
	1979/80	76	1,521	676	7,527,376
	1980/81	74	1,351	763	7,564,224
FEDERAL (CSC)	1978/79	..	210	..	2,996,664
	1979/80	..	194	..	3,574,964
	1980/81	..	258	..	3,887,538
CANADA TOTAL	1978/79	..	1,363	..	8,364,694
	1979/80	..	1,715	..	11,102,340
	1980/81	..	1,609	..	11,451,762

## SECTION C: NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Introduction

At any one time, the vast majority of offenders serving sentences in Canada are not being held in custody, but are under some form of supervision in the community. In 1980/81 for instance, the average count of sentenced inmates in Canada was approximately 20,000. The equivalent count of those serving sentences under probation, parole, or mandatory supervision was 70,000.

Community supervision can vary considerably in terms of the frequency of contact with the supervising officer, and the conditions attached to probation orders or to the granting of parole. In recent years, programs have been developed to extend the use of compensatory sentences such as community service orders, fine options, and restitution. These are often closely attached to a probation order. Also in recent years, increasing caseload burdens have resulted in several efforts to recruit volunteers in community supervision programs.

A significant development in the administration of parole in Canada occurred in 1978, when the Parole Act was amended to allow the formation of provincial Boards of Parole. Subsequent to this amendment, provincial Boards were established in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. These Boards have responsibility and authority for the conditional release of inmates serving provincial sentences within their jurisdiction.

The tables and figures in this section apply to probation services only. As in the case of custodial services, the capacity to make direct cross-jurisdictional comparisons of probation data is limited due to administrative and definitional variations.

The functions and practices of probation officers are unique to each province and territory. In addition to the supervision of adult probationers, the duties of probation officers can include juvenile supervision services, court services (e.g., preparation of pre-sentence reports), as well as involvement in temporary absence cases, community service orders, and restitution programs. In northern and remote areas of the country, probation officers are often charged with duties normally given to social welfare workers and federal parole officers.

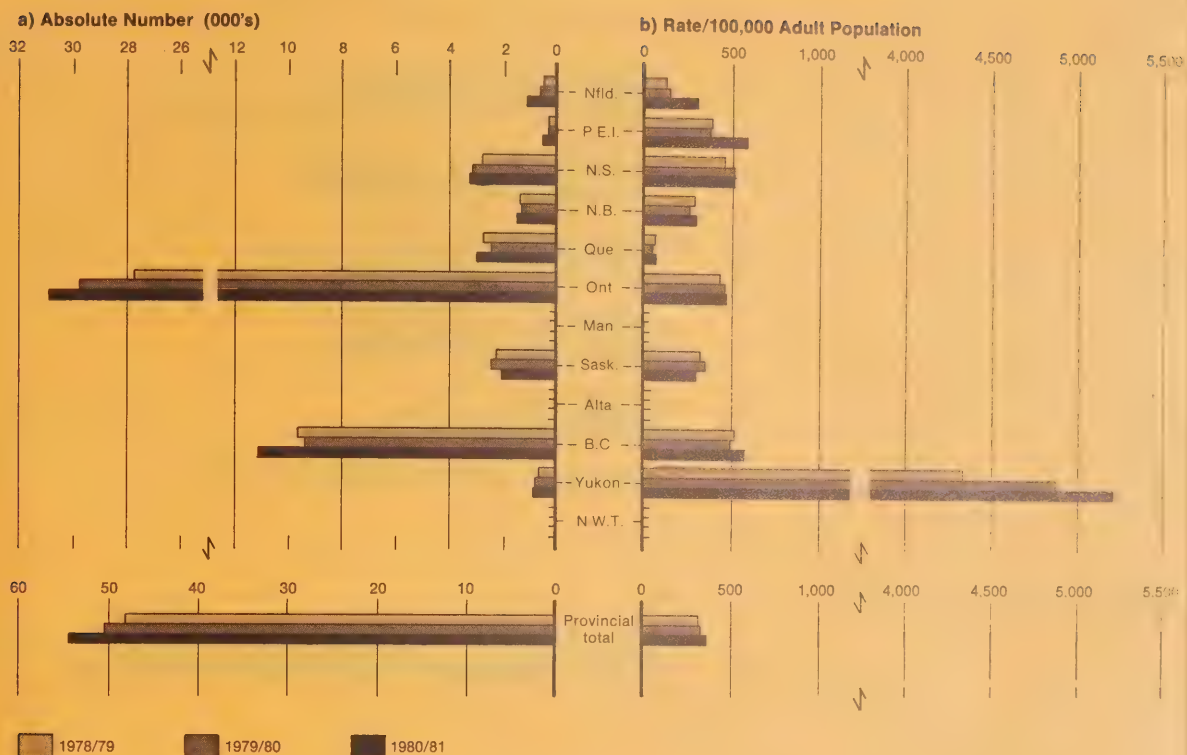
The reference period used for the statistical data presented in this section is the fiscal year ending March 31, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec where the calendar year is used. In jurisdictions where probation officers supervise both adults and juveniles, the adult caseload only is shown, but may have been arrived at by means of estimation.

Probation officers in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia are charged with the responsibility for supervising parolees as well as probationers. Generally, data regarding parole supervision are excluded from the presentations in this section, but this extra supervision responsibility should be recognized in appreciating caseloads handled in each jurisdiction.

TABLE 10 - Probation Admissions - Male/Female, Native/Non-native, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Total admissions		Male %	Female %	Native %	Non- native %
		No.	Rate per 100,000 adult pop.				
Newfoundland	1978/79	464	128.7	91.2	8.8	3.4	96.6
	1979/80	557	151.1	90.1	9.9	2.9	97.1
	1980/81	1,168	309.4	84.2	15.8	2.5	97.5
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	337	388.7	89.0	11.0	..	..
	1979/80	340	385.1	89.1	10.9	..	..
	1980/81	528	584.7	90.0	10.0	..	..
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,846	466.3	89.7	10.3	..	..
	1979/80	3,198	513.9	88.0	12.0	..	..
	1980/81	3,247	513.0	90.1	9.9	..	..
New Brunswick	1978/79	1,423	288.6	90.0	10.0	3.0	97.0
	1979/80	1,314	260.7	90.0	10.0	3.0	97.0
	1980/81	1,495	290.5	90.0	10.0	3.0	97.0
Quebec	1978/79	2,801	63.4	92.8	7.2	..	..
	1979/80	2,537	56.6	92.1	7.9	..	..
	1980/81	3,035	66.8	92.6	7.4	..	..
Ontario	1978/79	27,827	443.1	85.0	15.0	..	..
	1979/80	29,775	466.1	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	30,880	475.1	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1978/79	2,258	330.1	85.4	14.6	34.2	65.8
	1979/80	2,480	355.3	83.9	16.1	38.1	61.9
	1980/81	2,120	298.1	82.3	17.7	37.6	62.4
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1978/79	9,678	521.1	84.4	15.6	11.1	88.9
	1979/80	9,443	496.1	83.8	16.2	11.9	88.1
	1980/81	11,246	570.7	81.8	18.2	12.2	87.8
Yukon	1978/79	659	4,335.5	88.9	11.1	43.9	56.1
	1979/80	750	4,870.1	84.9	15.1	40.9	59.1
	1980/81	792	5,210.5	84.0	16.0	48.0	52.0
Northwest Territories	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	48,293	326.2	86.1	13.9	15.3	84.7
	1979/80	50,394	334.4	86.6	13.4	17.0	83.0
	1980/81	54,511	355.0	86.0	14.0	15.6	84.4

Figure XIII: Probation Admissions, 1978/79-1980/81



#### Highlights - Probation Admission

Figure XIII displays the absolute number of probation admissions as well as the rate per 100,000 adult population over the three year period. In all three years, the provincial totals exclude Manitoba, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories.

In 1980/81, there were a total of 54,511 probation admissions, which represents an increase of 13% over the three year period. All jurisdictions show an overall increase in probation admissions over the three years with the exception of one province. In Saskatchewan the number of probation admissions decreased by 6% in 1980/81 over the 1978/79 figure. In Newfoundland, admissions to probation more than doubled in 1980/81 from 1979/80, mostly as the result of including cases supervised by the Department of Social Services, which accounted for 31% of all probation admissions in that year.

The total rate of probation admissions per 100,000 adult population in Canada for 1980/81 was 355. Among all jurisdictions the rate of probation admissions ranged from a low of 67 in Quebec to a high of 5,211 in the Yukon. Similarly, the rates of admission to custody as displayed in Table 2, were lowest for Quebec (957) and the second highest in the Yukon (3,454) to the Northwest Territories. Over the three year period, the total probation admission rate increased by 9% from 326 in 1978/79 to 355 in 1980/81.

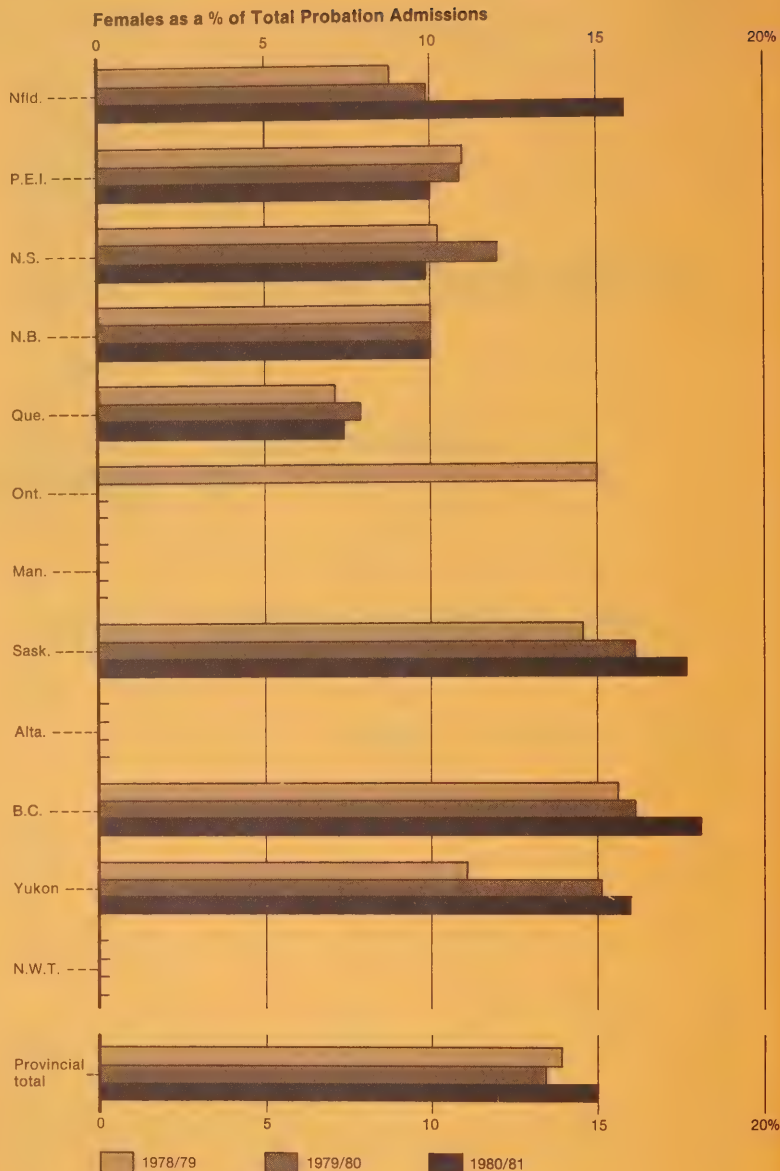
**Figure XIV : Probation Admissions — Females, 1978/79-1980/81**

**Highlights - Females**

Figure XIV shows the proportion of probation admissions that were female during the three year period. Data were not available for Manitoba, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories for each of the three years, and for Ontario in 1979/80 and 1980/81.

During all three years close to 14% of all admissions to probation supervision were female. The percentage of female probation admissions for 1980/81 ranged from a low of 7% in Quebec to a high of 18% in British Columbia. The proportion of female admissions to custody shown in Table 3 from 1980/81 ranges from 3% in Prince Edward Island to 9% in Manitoba. In all jurisdictions for which data were available, the proportion of female admissions to probation exceeded the proportion of those sentenced to custody. In total, 6% of all sentenced admissions were female compared to 14% of admissions to probation. However, caution must be used in comparing these figures since they represent a different set of jurisdictions.

There has been a disproportionate increase in the number of females admitted to probation in the Yukon, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The data for Newfoundland which also shows a larger proportion of female admissions over the three years were not based on the same population. In 1980/81 data included cases supervised by the Department of Social Services unlike the previous two years.



**Highlights - Natives**

In Table 10, the proportion of natives admitted to probation is displayed over three years for five of the 12 provinces/territories. For those jurisdictions which reported data, 16% of the total probation admissions for 1980/81 were of native origin, which represents a decrease from the previous years proportion of 17%.

The proportion of native admissions has shown little change over the three year period in all jurisdictions except the Yukon. In the Yukon, the percentage of native admissions to probation increased in 1980/81 to 48% from 40% in the previous year. Similarly, native admissions to custody, as displayed in Table 6, do not show any notable changes over the three year period.

In Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the Yukon, the proportions of natives admitted to custody were higher than the proportions admitted to probation supervision. The differences are 21, 4, and 7 percentage points respectively. In Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the only other jurisdictions for which both data elements were provided, little difference in the proportion admitted to probation is evident.

The reader is cautioned against comparing native admission data across jurisdictions due to definitional inconsistencies. However, intra-jurisdictional comparisons can be made due to the application of a relatively standard definition of native within each jurisdiction.

TABLE 11 - Probation Admissions - Age on Admission, 1980/81

Age										Average age	
18	19	20	22	25	30	35	40	45	50 >	Inmate	Standing adult population
Newfoundland											
21%		26%	14%	14%	11%	14%		-	-	..	38
Prince Edward Island											
41%		27%	11%	11%	3%	3%		2%	2%	..	42
Nova Scotia											
45%		23%	10%	8%	6%	3%		3%	2%	..	44
New Brunswick											
										..	40
Quebec											
1%	25%		37%	16%	9%	5%		3%	4%	25	41
Ontario											
										..	41
Manitoba											
										..	39
Saskatchewan											
34%	21%		22%		13%		5%		5%	..	40
Alberta											
										..	30
British Columbia											
16%		33%	12%	13%	8%	5%		7%	6%	26	42
Yukon											
26%		17%	21%	11%	9%	6%		7%	3%	25	35
Northwest Territories											
										..	35
PROVINCIAL TOTAL										25	41
18	19	20	22	25	30	35	40	45	50 >		

#### Highlights - Age on Admission

Table 11 presents a breakdown of probation admissions by age for seven of the 12 jurisdictions for 1980/81.

The average age on admission ranges from 22 years in Nova Scotia to 26 years in British Columbia. There is much variance in the age distributions appearing at the lower end of the age scale, largely due to the application of different minimum ages applicable to the juvenile justice system across jurisdictions. The percentage of offenders admitted to probation who were 25 to 30 years of age ranged from a low of 8% in Nova Scotia to a high of 14% in Newfoundland.

In each jurisdiction where comparable data are available, the average age of probationers is lower than the corresponding age of offenders held in custody. The most notable difference is in Prince Edward Island where the average age of probationers varies from 22 years for probationers to 29 years for inmates.

TABLE 12 - Probation Admissions - Length of Probation Order, 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Total admissions		Less than 6 months	6 - 12 months	13 - 24 months	More than 24 months
		No.	%	%	%	%	%
Newfoundland	1978/79	464	100	13.4	36.0	36.8	13.8
	1979/80	557	100	11.0	37.0	38.2	13.8
	1980/81	1,168	100	16.0	48.6	32.5	2.9
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	337	100	30.1	60.3	8.4	1.2
	1979/80	340	100	32.4	50.5	16.8	0.3
	1980/81	528	100	23.0	65.2	11.0	0.8
Nova Scotia	1978/79	2,846	100	6.0	43.6	40.6	9.8
	1979/80	3,198	100	13.1	41.3	41.7	3.9
	1980/81	3,247	100	8.4	49.4	38.5	3.7
New Brunswick	1978/79	1,423	100	18.0	33.7	45.0	3.3
	1979/80	1,314	100	18.0	33.6	45.1	3.3
	1980/81	1,495	100	18.0	34.0	45.0	3.0
Quebec <sup>1</sup>	1978/79	2,801	100	0.9	4.6	24.3	70.2
	1979/80	2,537	100	1.9	4.3	26.3	67.5
	1980/81	3,035	100	2.8	4.6	27.7	64.9
Ontario	1978/79	27,827	100	13.9	43.3	38.0	4.8
	1979/80	29,775	100	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	30,880	100	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan <sup>2</sup>	1978/79	2,258	100	32.7	36.6	27.2	3.5
	1979/80	2,480	100	37.2	39.2	21.6	2.0
	1980/81	2,120	100	23.0	44.2	30.4	2.4
Alberta	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	1978/79	9,678	100	48.9	31.2	17.9	2.0
	1979/80	9,443	100	45.7	33.9	18.1	2.3
	1980/81	11,246	100	46.4	34.4	16.8	2.4
Yukon	1978/79	659	100	25.0	65.0	8.0	2.0
	1979/80	750	100	64.1	35.2	0.7	-
	1980/81	792	100	61.9	21.8	12.9	3.4
Northwest Territories	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	48,293	100	21.1	38.8	32.5	7.6
	1979/80	50,394	100	33.0	33.4	24.8	8.8
	1980/81	54,511	100	30.2	34.5	24.8	10.5

<sup>1</sup> For Quebec, the 6 to 12 month category is actually 6 to 11 months; 13 to 24 months is actually 12 to 24; therefore, the proportion is under estimated in the former and over estimated in the latter.

<sup>2</sup> For Saskatchewan, less than 6 months is actually less than 7 months; 6 to 12 months is 7 to 12 months; consequently, percentages for the first category are over estimated and for the second category, under estimated.

#### Highlights - Length of Probation Order

Figure XV shows the distribution of probation admissions by length of probation order in 1980/81 for eight of the provinces/territories. During that year, 30% of all probation admissions were for less than 6 months, 35% were for 6 to 12 months, 25% were for 13 to 24 months, and 10% were for more than a two year period.

In all jurisdictions, with the exception of Quebec, the majority of probation admissions were sentenced to one year or less ranging from a low of 52% in New Brunswick to a high of 88% in Prince Edward Island. In all but three jurisdictions, the majority of probation admissions fell within the 6 to 12 month category.

Quebec, British Columbia, and the Yukon present unique situations. In Quebec, 65% of all probation admissions were sentenced to over 24 months. In British Columbia and the Yukon the sentence lengths were considerably shorter. The majority of admissions to probation in these jurisdictions, 46% and 62% respectively, were given sentences of less than six months.

Table 12 displays sentence lengths over the three year period. From this table, a shift in length of probation order from over one year to less than one year is observable in three provinces - Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. The Yukon, however, has shifted toward probation orders of less than six months from those 6 to 12 months.

**Figure XV : Probation Admissions — Length of Probation Order, 1980/81**

**a) % Less Than 6 Months**



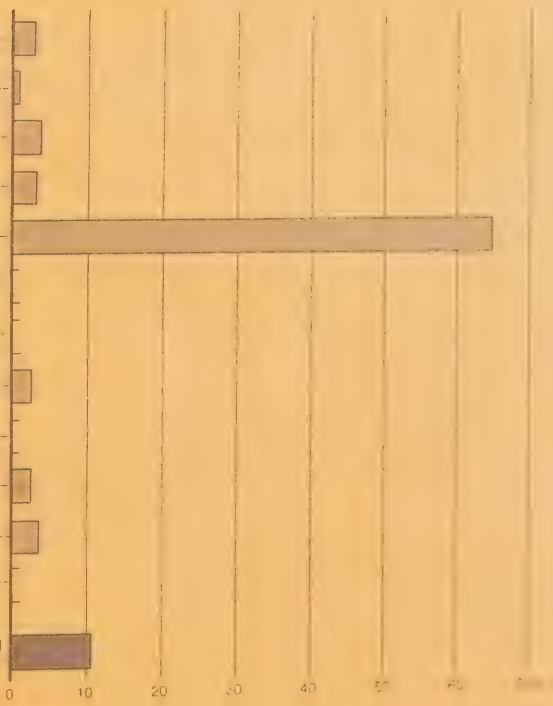
**b) % 6 to 12 Months**



**c) % 13 to 24 Months**



**d) % over 24 Months**



## SECTION D: EXPENDITURES

### Introduction

This section presents a series of illustrations related to public expenditures on adult correctional services over the three fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. It should be noted that not all costs are borne by the agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction and in some cases these data are not included with the expenditures shown. Also, generally excluded from these presentations are expenditures on capital projects such as facility construction or land acquisition, and contributions/grants provided to non-profit associations.

Although expenditures were not expressed in constant dollars to control for inflationary influences, the data presented are for the most part, definitionally consistent within the same jurisdiction over the three year period. Cross-jurisdictional comparisons, however, are constrained by a lack of consistency in definitional frameworks applied and accounting practices adhered to.

The reader is advised that definitional problems hinder the comparability of actual as well as per capita expenditures, however, they are less problematic in comparisons of percentage increases and decreases.

### Definitions

The following definitional framework generally applies to the summary expenditure data presented in this section:

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Correctional facility expenditures | - refers to actual expenditures on both government operated and privately operated correctional facilities, including salaries, overtime, benefits, contract costs, and direct operating costs (e.g. food, heating, lighting, transportation, maintenance, etc.). Excludes regional office/headquarter costs but includes internal administrative costs for each facility. |
| Community supervision expenditures | - refers to actual expenditures on community supervision programs (probation and parole), including salaries, overtime, benefits, and direct operating costs. Includes costs of Parole Boards where applicable. Excludes regional office/headquarters costs.   |
| Administration expenditures        | - refers to regional office/headquarters costs and costs of central services provided to corrections departments/agencies (e.g. computer services, staffing, etc.)   |
| Total expenditures                 | - refers to all actual expenditures on adult services for the fiscal year period April 1 to March 31. Excludes major capital costs, grants and contributions.  |

### Variations

Listed below by type of expenditure, are deviations from the core definitions mentioned above as well as manipulations performed to facilitate data comparability. It should be noted that much developmental work is required to fully understand inclusions and exclusions characteristic of the expenditure data provided. Some of the factors pointed out below should not be regarded as distinct to one jurisdiction but were provided as a means of clarification by respondents.

#### Correctional Facility Expenditures

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Nova Scotia           | - grants to municipalities to defray institutional operating costs are excluded             |
| British Columbia      | - costs of private facilities are included in 1979/80 only                                  |
|                       | - cost increases in 1980/81 are partially attributable to a change in accounting procedures |
| Northwest Territories | - costs are budgetted rather than actual.   |

#### Community Supervision Expenditures

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Correctional Service of Canada | - actual costs of community supervision could not be separated from total costs in 1978/79              |
| National Parole Board          | - all costs have been categorized under community supervision services                                  |
| New Brunswick                  | - juvenile probation service costs have been estimated and extracted from the total                     |
| Manitoba                       | - adult probation costs were estimated to be 40% of total probation costs                               |
| Saskatchewan                   | - costs associated with a private facility are included (St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre)               |
| Alberta                        | - costs associated with Lakeside Correctional Centre are included in all three years                    |
|                                | - Belmont Correctional Centre costs are included for 1980/81 only                                       |
| British Columbia               | - adult probation costs were estimated to be 60% of total probation costs                               |
| Yukon                          | - probation service costs are extended to include costs associated with a wide range of social services |

#### Administration

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Correctional Service of Canada | - costs of capital construction and grants are included  |
| Prince Edward Island           | - costs of services provided centrally through the Department of Justice, Public Works costs, and Civil Service Commission costs are excluded  |
| Quebec                         | - administrative costs were estimated to comprise 3% of all correctional service costs in addition to communication and tax expenditures   |
| Saskatchewan                   | - includes fine option program fees, exchange of services payments, training costs, costs associated with the Regional Psychiatric Centre, and Correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan |
| British Columbia               | - a change in accounting practices in 1980/81 partly explains increased administrative expenditures  |

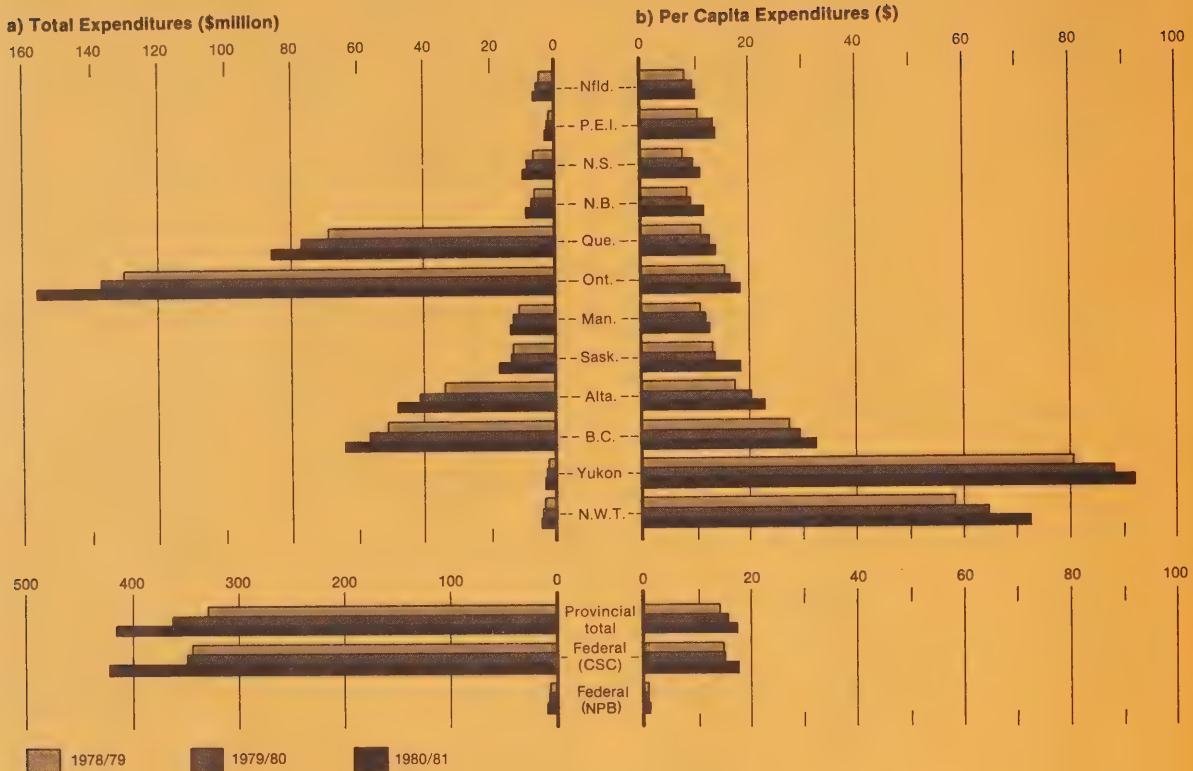
#### Total Costs

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Alberta | - includes costs of the Department of the Solicitor General only |
|---------|--|

TABLE 13 - Correctional Service Expenditures, 1978/79 - 1980/81

Jurisdiction	Year	Correctional facilities		Community supervision services		Administration		Total		Per capita (\$)
		\$000's	%	\$000's	%	\$000's	%	\$000's	%	
Newfoundland	1978/79	4,185	93.7	223	5.0	61	1.3	4,469	100	7.86
	1979/80	4,926	92.5	332	6.2	66	1.3	5,324	100	9.28
	1980/81	5,351	92.7	357	6.2	66	1.1	5,774	100	9.96
Prince Edward Island	1978/79	996	78.1	203	15.9	76	6.0	1,275	100	10.44
	1979/80	1,321	81.2	219	13.5	86	5.3	1,626	100	13.22
	1980/81	1,420	82.9	217	12.7	76	4.4	1,713	100	13.77
Nova Scotia	1978/79	5,028	78.1	846	13.1	564	8.8	6,438	100	7.65
	1979/80	6,490	79.7	992	12.2	662	8.1	8,144	100	9.60
	1980/81	7,323	79.6	1,291	14.0	586	6.4	9,200	100	10.79
New Brunswick	1978/79	4,669	79.8	845	14.4	340	5.8	5,854	100	8.43
	1979/80	4,945	78.5	922	14.6	431	6.9	6,298	100	8.98
	1980/81	6,635	81.3	1,032	12.7	490	6.0	8,157	100	11.53
Quebec	1978/79	61,230	88.8	4,425	6.4	3,278	4.8	68,933	100	10.99
	1979/80	67,686	87.6	5,989	7.8	3,586	4.6	77,261	100	12.30
	1980/81	75,645	88.0	6,086	7.1	4,266	4.9	85,997	100	13.63
Ontario	1978/79	109,524	84.2	13,263	10.2	7,221	5.6	130,008	100	15.40
	1979/80	113,545	82.8	17,288	12.6	6,259	4.6	137,092	100	16.12
	1980/81	128,812	82.3	20,982	13.4	6,734	4.3	156,528	100	18.26
Manitoba	1978/79	9,326	85.5	1,418	13.0	159	1.5	10,903	100	10.54
	1979/80	10,363	85.6	1,611	13.3	134	1.1	12,108	100	11.73
	1980/81	11,147	86.9	1,522	11.9	161	1.2	12,830	100	12.46
Saskatchewan	1978/79	9,953	80.9	1,021	8.2	1,333	10.8	12,307	100	12.98
	1979/80	10,638	83.4	887	7.0	1,228	9.6	12,753	100	13.29
	1980/81	14,803	84.0	1,235	7.0	1,589	9.0	17,627	100	18.17
Alberta	1978/79	26,845	79.7	5,845	17.3	998	3.0	33,688	100	17.24
	1979/80	32,858	80.5	6,951	17.0	1,000	2.5	40,809	100	20.27
	1980/81	38,242	80.0	7,857	16.4	1,705	3.6	47,804	100	22.97
British Columbia	1978/79	34,116	66.9	8,255	16.2	8,633	16.9	51,004	100	27.46
	1979/80	38,047	67.0	9,111	16.0	9,617	17.0	56,775	100	29.83
	1980/81	41,072	64.2	8,590	13.4	14,357	22.4	64,019	100	32.49
Yukon	1978/79	1,214	69.2	346	19.7	194	11.1	1,754	100	80.83
	1979/80	1,365	71.4	338	17.7	208	10.9	1,911	100	88.06
	1980/81	1,628	74.6	350	16.1	203	9.3	2,181	100	101.92
Northwest Territories	1978/79	2,570	..	..	..	..	..	2,570	100	58.81
	1979/80	2,819	..	..	..	..	..	2,819	100	64.95
	1980/81	3,138	..	..	..	..	..	3,138	100	72.81
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	269,656	81.9	36,690	11.1	22,857	7.0	329,203	100	14.02
	1979/80	295,003	81.3	44,640	12.3	23,277	6.4	362,925	100	15.33
	1980/81	335,216	80.8	49,519	11.9	30,233	7.3	414,968	100	17.34
FEDERAL (CSC)	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	343,837	100	14.65
	1979/80	283,050	81.3	11,403	3.3	53,645	15.4	348,098	100	14.70
	1980/81	331,155	78.6	15,416	3.7	74,671	17.7	421,242	100	17.60
FEDERAL (PAROLE BOARD)	1978/79	..	..	7,088	100	..	..	7,088	100	0.30
	1979/80	..	..	7,352	100	..	..	7,352	100	0.31
	1980/81	..	..	8,859	100	..	..	8,859	100	0.37
CANADA TOTAL	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	680,128	100	28.97
	1979/80	578,053	80.5	63,395	8.8	76,922	10.7	718,370	100	30.34
	1980/81	666,371	78.9	73,794	8.7	104,790	12.4	844,955	100	35.31

Figure XVI : Correctional Service Expenditures, 1978/79-1980/81



#### Highlights - Expenditures

Total expenditures on correctional services in Canada were \$845 million in 1980/81. This represents an increase of 18% over the previous year, and 24% since 1978/79. Provincial expenditures accounted for 49% of the national total in 1980/81 and increased by 14% over the previous year. Federal expenditures, including the National Parole Board and CSC, accounted for 51% of total expenditures in 1980/81 and increased by 21% since 1979/80.

Among the provinces and territories, higher than average increases in total 1980/81 expenditures over the previous year occurred in New Brunswick (30%), Saskatchewan (38%), and Alberta (17%).

The 1980/81 per capita cost of all correctional services in Canada was \$35.31, up from \$30.34 in 1979/80, and \$28.97 in 1978/79. In 1980/81, the national per capita cost was \$17.34 for provincial services and \$17.97 for federal services. Specifically among the provinces and territories, per capita costs ranged from a low of \$9.96 in Newfoundland to a high of \$101.92 in the Yukon Territory. Per capita costs were higher than the provincial average in Ontario (\$18.26), Saskatchewan (\$18.17), Alberta (\$22.97), British Columbia (\$32.49), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (\$101.92 and \$72.81 respectively).

**Figure XVII : Expenditures By Type, 1980/81**

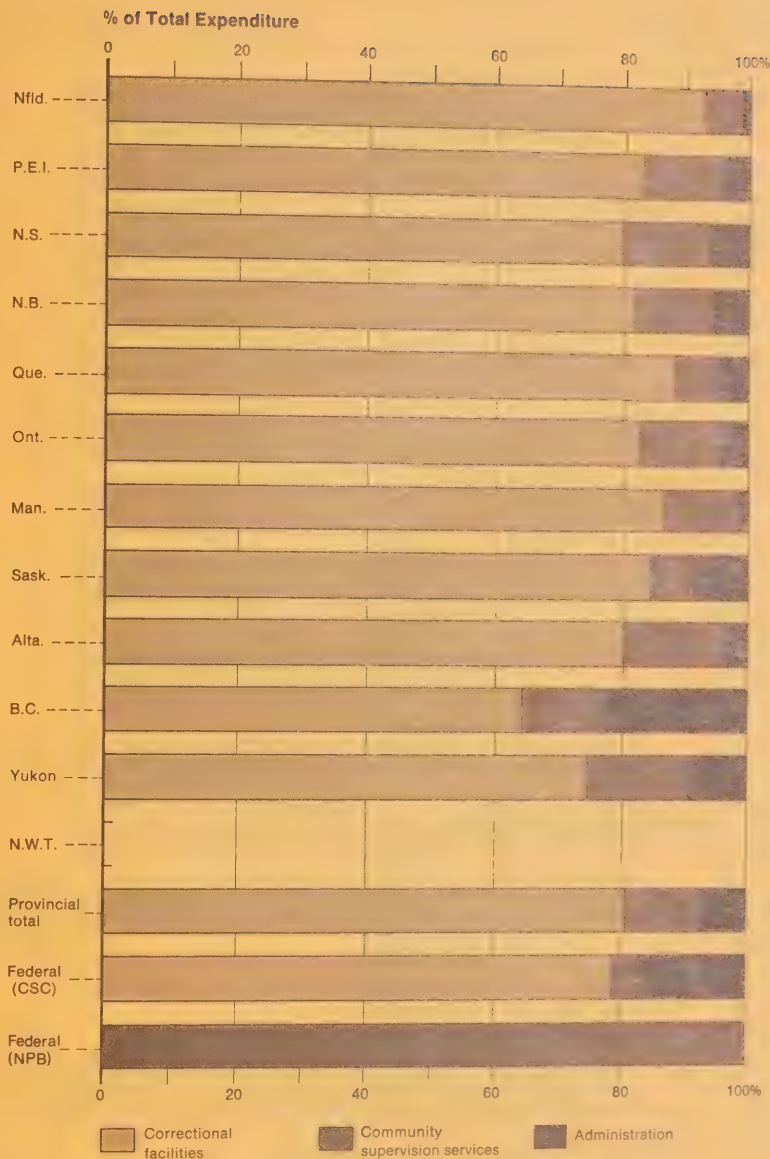
**Highlights - Expenditures by Type**

Figure XVII shows a breakdown of 1980/81 correctional service expenditures by three categories - correctional facilities, community supervision services, and administration. Because of variations among jurisdictions in the way correctional services are administered, as well as variations in their accounting practices, this categorization should not be viewed as entirely comparable.

In 1980/81, 79% of all correctional expenditures in Canada were absorbed in the operations of correctional facilities. Of the remainder, approximately 9% of expenditures went toward community supervision services, and 12% toward administration.

Generally, the provincial and territorial governments spent a larger proportion of their correctional service budgets on community supervision services than did the federal government. In 1980/81 the total provincial proportion was 12% while the federal proportion was 6%. It should be noted, however, that federal parole officers spend a large portion of their time working with clients while they are still in custody (35% in 1980/81), and these costs are included in the correctional facilities category. The entire cost of the National Parole Board are, however, included under community supervision services, as are parole board costs for Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

The expense associated with custodial services in comparison to community supervision is demonstrated by the fact that although 1980/81 expenditures on custody were almost ten times higher than on community supervision, on average there were approximately three offenders under community supervision for every one in custody.



**Highlights - Percentage Change in Expenditures**

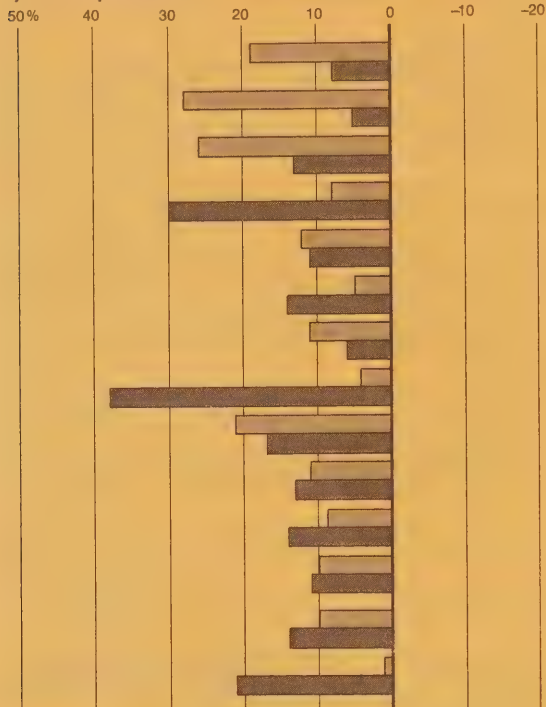
In 1980/81 expenditures directed towards correctional facilities and community supervision increased by 15% and 16% respectively over the previous year. Total expenditures on the administration of correctional services increased by 36%.

As shown in Figure XVIII, federal (CSC and NPB) expenditures on correctional services in 1980/81 increased over the previous year at a higher rate than did total provincial/territorial expenditures. The most noteworthy difference was the increase of federal and provincial expenditures was the increase in community supervision expenditures - a 29% increase at the federal level and 11% increase at provincial/territorial level.

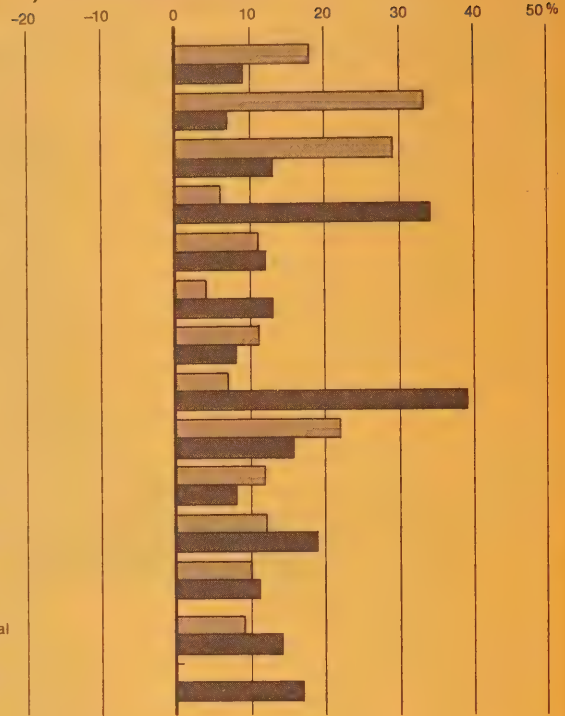
Also shown in Figure XVIII, is the wide variation in the rate of change in correctional expenditures among jurisdictions. Observing the extreme: correctional facilities expenditures increased the most in Saskatchewan (49%), and the least in Ontario (18%); community supervision expenditures increased the most in Alberta (74%) and Newfoundland (60%), and the least in the Yukon (1%) and Manitoba (7%); and, administrative expenditures increased the most in Alberta (71%) and British Columbia (60%), the least in Ontario (-7%), Prince Edward Island (0%), and Manitoba (1%).

**Figure XVIII : Percentage Change in Expenditures by Type, 1979/80 and 1980/81**

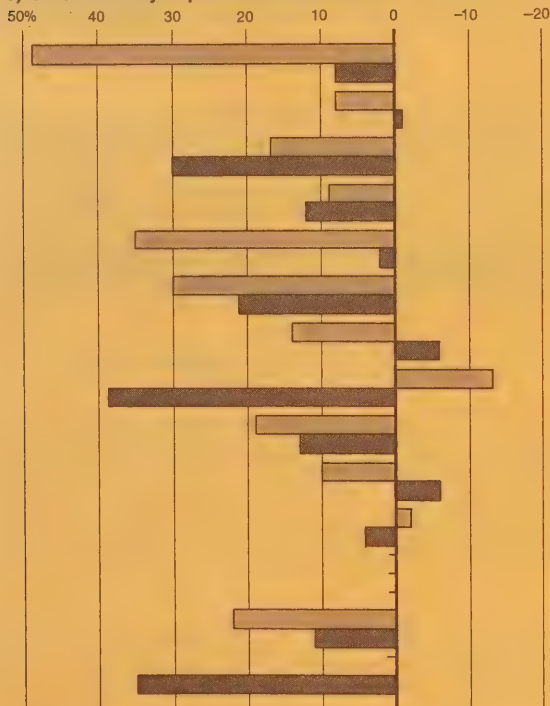
**a) Total Expenditures**



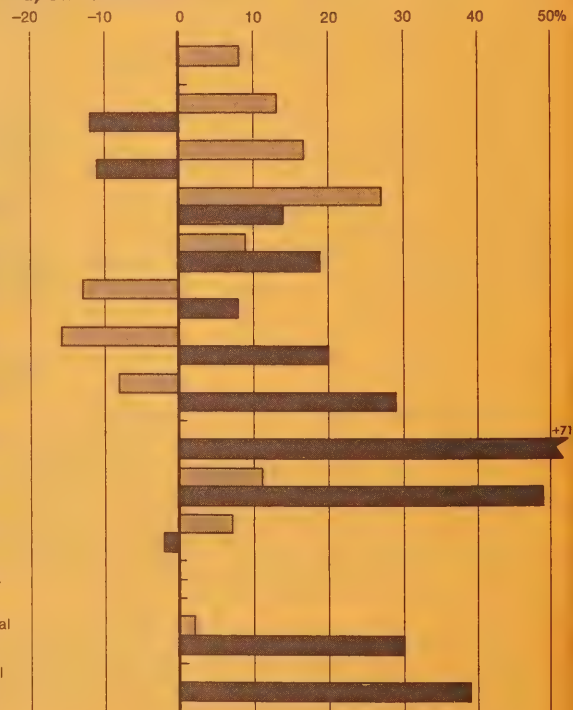
**b) On Correctional Facilities**



**c) On Community Supervision Services**



**d) On Administration**



1978/79-1979/80

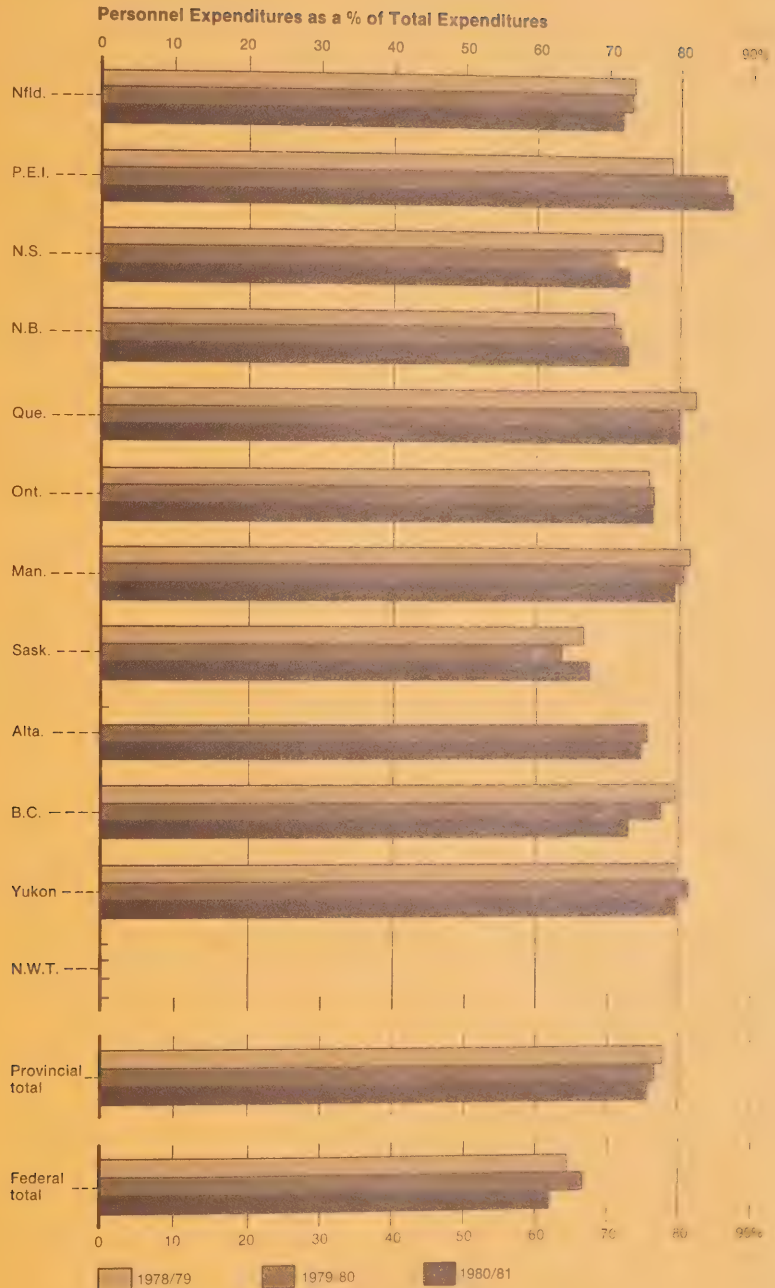
1979/80-1980/81

**Figure XIX: Personnel Expenditures, 1978/79-1980/81**

**Highlights - Personnel Expenditures**

The largest proportion of operational expenditures on correctional services in Canada is allocated to personnel resources. **Figure XIX** shows that in 1980/81 personnel costs comprised 76% of total provincial/territorial expenditures and 62% of total federal expenditures.

Of total provincial correctional expenditures in 1980/81, personnel costs ranged from a low of 67% (Saskatchewan) to a high of 87% (Prince Edward Island).





# Federal



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)  
 - The National Parole Board (NPB)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of Correctional facilities - Government	60	59	59
Maximum	14	14	14
Medium	15	15	15
Minimum	15	14	12
CCC	16	16	18
Average count - Sentenced inmates	9,408	9,139	9,446
Average count - Parole and mandatory supervision	-	6,742	5,803
Total expenditures - CSC	\$343.8M	\$348.1M	\$421.2M
Total expenditures - NPB	\$7.1M	\$7.4M	\$8.9M



## INTRODUCTION

The federal Ministry of the Solicitor General was established in 1966. At that time, Parliament assigned it responsibility for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Pursuant to this, a major reorganization took place within the Ministry, which resulted in the amalgamation of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service in 1978. At that time, the Correctional Service of Canada was formed, integrating into one organization those functions carried out separately by both services prior to 1978.

Since the inception of this integrated system, federal adult correctional services have been provided by two distinct agencies - the Correctional Service of Canada and the National Parole Board, which was created in 1959. Both organizations operate under the auspices of the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, however, the National Parole Board, in exercising its parole decision-making authority, is completely independent of outside control, except the ultimate control of Parliament through the Solicitor General.

A third component of the federal corrections system is the Ministry Senior Policy Advisory Committee. In 1973, what had formerly been known as Departmental Headquarters, was reorganized to perform the functions of a Ministry Secretariat, responsible for the development and coordination of Ministry policy. Policies on police, corrections, and parole are determined by the Solicitor General, on the advice of the Deputy Solicitor General, the RCMP Commissioner, the Commissioner of Corrections, and the Chairman of the National Parole Board, who together form the Ministry's Senior Policy Advisory Committee.

A further component of the federal corrections system, reporting to the Solicitor General, is the Office of the Correctional Investigator. The Correctional Investigator, who is appointed by the Solicitor General by Order-in-Council under the Inquiries Act, investigates complaints from federal inmates and recommends remedial action.

In this chapter, the two federal agencies responsible for the delivery of adult correctional services are separately examined.



## **CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA**

### **Introduction**

The primary role of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is to administer the sentence of the court with respect to offenders sentenced to custody for two years or more. The Service is also responsible for certain provincial inmates who have been transferred to federal institutions under agreements between the Government of Canada and provincial/territorial jurisdictions (with the exception of Ontario and Prince Edward Island). Under provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada, individuals sentenced to less than two years are held in provincially operated institutions.

Opportunities for offenders to prepare for their return to society are provided through social programs such as counselling, conditional releases and a series of academic and vocational training programs. These activities are supplemented by industrial, agricultural, forestry and other in-house work programs. Some offenders are allowed, through the day parole system, to hold outside jobs as part of their correctional program. All of these programs reflect the emphasis placed by the CSC on minimizing the debilitating aspects of incarceration and strengthening family and community ties.

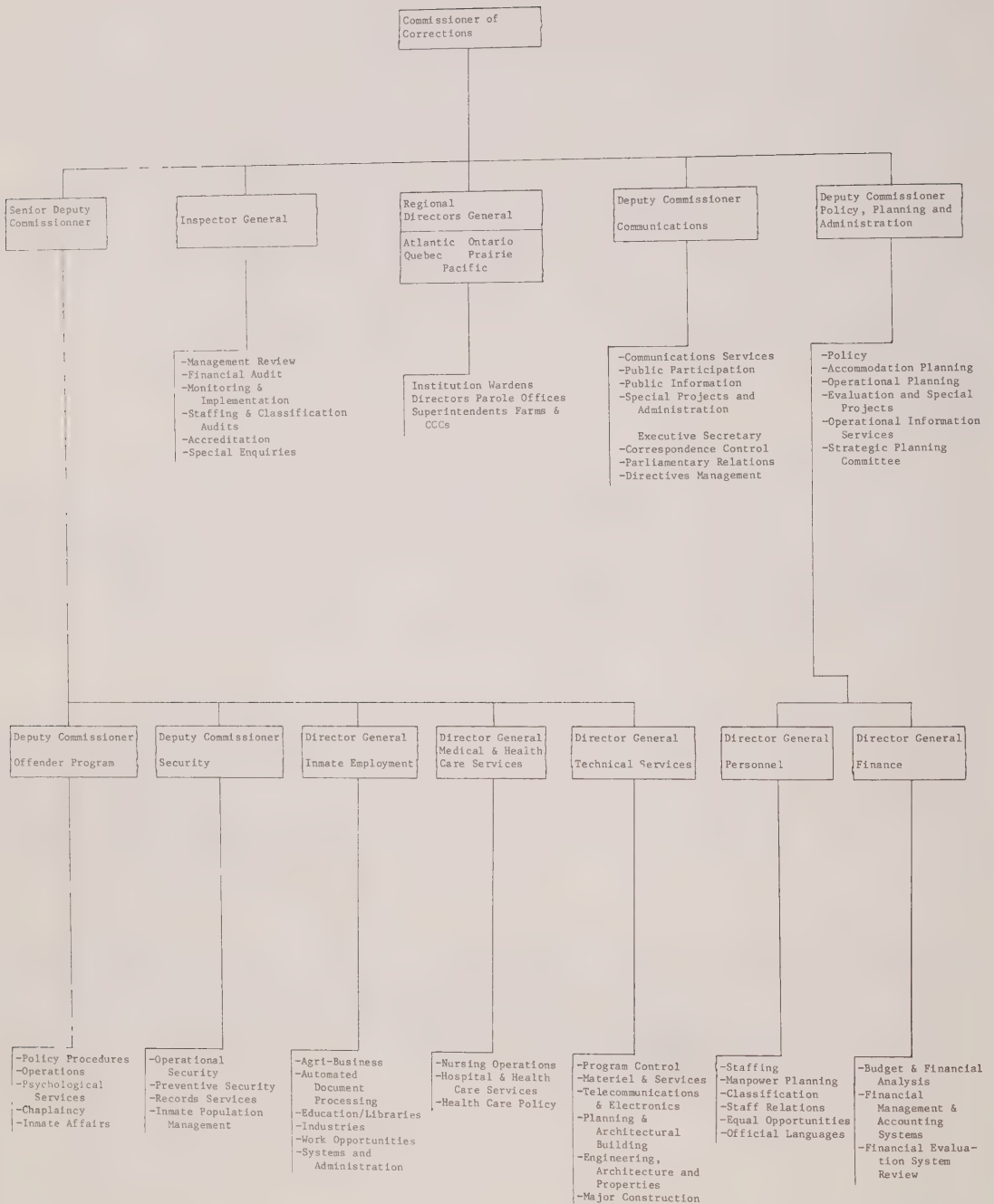
### **Administration**

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) was created in its present form in 1978 and has undergone major organizational changes over the past three years. As is indicated in the following organizational chart, CSC operates on a regional basis. The five regions are: the Atlantic Region, covering the four Maritime provinces, the Quebec Region, the Ontario Region, the Prairie Region, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and the parole offices in Kenora and Thunder Bay; and finally, the Pacific Region, covering British Columbia and the Yukon. The Services authorized manpower strength totalled 9,729 person-years in 1980/81.

The Commissioner of Corrections is appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the authority of the Penitentiary Act and is responsible, under the direction of the Solicitor General of Canada, for the control and management of the Service, including the custody of inmates and the correctional programs aimed at their satisfactory reintegration into society. In addition, the Commissioner is responsible for justifying and supporting the granting of parole and supervising inmates to whom parole has been granted or who have been released on mandatory supervision.

The Commissioner is assisted by a headquarters staff that is organized into branches on an activity basis and is responsible for interpreting the Commissioner's directions through developing, communicating and monitoring the implementation of policies, systems and procedures for the regions and providing related functional assistance to regional management. Similar guidance and assistance is provided to the institutions by regional management.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA



## Recent Developments

Several major studies have been made of the CSC, usually in response to concerns raised by riots, hostage takings or other incidents. In 1976, a major report, known as the MacGuigan Report, was submitted to Parliament by the Subcommittee on the Penitentiary System of Canada. The Subcommittee conducted an extensive investigation into the operations of the CSC and concluded that rehabilitation during imprisonment had been largely ineffective and that management processes as well as morale among correctional officers needed significant improvement. The Report's conclusions and recommendations have served as benchmarks for the establishment of priorities and the gradual overhaul of CSC management processes within the limits of resource constraints.

During the three years under study there were several policy and procedural changes within the federal corrections system; many in response to the Parliamentary Subcommittee Report on Penitentiaries. The following is a listing of achievements and developments which occurred during 1980/81.

- the British Columbia Penitentiary was officially closed on May 10, 1980. It had been in operation since September 28, 1878;
- a new inmate pay system was introduced on April 1, 1981. Under this new program, inmates may earn anywhere from \$3.15 to \$7.55 per day in an institution, depending on the job and the security level of the institution. Inmates willing to work but who aren't working because of job shortages, medical reasons, or lack of supervision, receive a base rate of \$1.60 per day;
- a new private family visiting program was introduced at Millhaven maximum security institution, during December 1980. This program offers eligible inmates serving long term sentences, the opportunity of spending up to three days with their families in a private, home-like setting within the perimeter of the institution;
- a 12-week full-time induction training course (followed by a 24-month probationary period) was introduced for all new correctional officer recruits;
- the staff training program has been reviewed and course content updated to meet extended training demands, especially for correctional and living unit officers;
- data terminals, concentrated at headquarters in Ottawa, now have direct terminals to all maximum security institutions and regional headquarters;
- decentralized penitentiary placement, introduced into the Service this year, has negated the need for regional reception centres in all regions except Quebec. Offenders are now interviewed in provincial jails and detention centres immediately after sentencing;
- post standards for labor intensive activities of Security and Case Management were implemented in 1980/81 and the implementation of a new case management process was initiated;
- a major re-evaluation was made on the ten-year accommodation plan in 1980/81, resulting in a decision to eliminate the construction of previously planned new institutions and the re-scheduling of others. The plan calls for CSC to close

a total of four institutions by 1987 - Laval, Kingston, Montée St. François, and BC Penitentiary, which was closed in 1980. These would be replaced with six modern facilities at places such as Donnacona, Renous, and Drummondville. The Service will also modernize and change the size of 17 other institutions such as Edmonton, Kent, the Quebec Regional Reception Centre, La Macaza and Bowden;

- as of April 1, 1981, two institutions, three CCC's, and three district parole offices were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections;
- the procedures and criteria for admission to Special Handling Units were expanded in December, 1980, permitting inmates to be held there not only after they had committed acts of violence, but when there was reasonable and probable grounds to demonstrate that violence would take place. Admissions to the Special Handling Units are approved by a Committee at National Headquarters, which also reviews the status and progress of each inmate at least every six months. As of March, 1981, inmates held in the Special Handling Units at Millhaven and the Correctional Development Centre totalled 85;
- the Regional Psychiatric Centre at Abbotsford, British Columbia and the Health Care Centre at Drumheller Institution were accredited by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation. The Psychiatric Centre was awarded the highest accreditation level possible, granted three years before the mandatory review date;
- the revised inmate grievance system, established in 1979, continues to be an effective way of dealing with problems for which inmates seek redress. The vast majority of grievances were resolved at the complaint level within the institution; and,
- the new automated document processing division of inmate employment had gross sales in 1980/81 which amounted to \$54,000 and several ex-offenders have successfully found employment after release.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Operational Data

#### Government Facilities

The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) operated 59 penitentiaries throughout Canada in 1980/81, servicing a wide range of security needs. Institutions are located in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. Some federal inmates serve their sentences in Her Majesty's Penitentiary in Newfoundland, which is owned and operated by the Province of Newfoundland. Also, federal inmates can be accommodated in private facilities operated on a contractual basis. The only federal institution for female offenders is the Kingston Prison for Women, located in the Ontario Region.

Federal institutions normally hold people who have been sentenced and whose appeal processes have been completed. It is possible, however, for inmates in federal institutions to be awaiting a further trial.

Upon entry into the federal correctional system, inmates are classified according to security level requirements. The case management approach adhered to, is governed by a principle which dictates that no inmate should be kept in a more secure environment than potential risk necessitates. Once housed in an institution, inmates may be transferred to another of a different security level. The major steps involved in the case management process are: classifying and placing offenders; preparing individual program plans, monitoring and assessing progress against program plans; recommending transfers on early releases; and, supervising inmates released on parole until sentence expiry. This process is carried out throughout the period of sentence.

Once an offender's initial security classification and cell placement have been determined, he is assigned to a case management team consisting of a supervisor, a classification officer, a parole officer, and, as required, psychologists, security officers or medical staff. This team generates and reviews information on the offender and develops an individual program plan for him. The inmate's needs and objectives are considered in planning his rehabilitative activities and his eventual transfer or conditional release. Case management policy requires the team to monitor the offender's participation and progress and inform him of his assessment on a regular basis. Security considerations pervade all aspects of this process.

Management's expressed objectives in terms of case management are to meet offender's needs and broaden their contact with society. Contact with society is made through various social activities as well as through day paroles, temporary absences, visits and other programs. The extent to which an offender's needs are met should normally be documented in the inmate files. These files include the individual program plan, progress reports and other information that documents the nature of the crime, the length of sentence, the inmate's behaviour during arrest and incarceration, his education, personal background, interests, and rehabilitation needs. The Service uses this information in all decisions on security risk and rehabilitation opportunities.

One of the CSC's governing principles is to normalize the offender's environment by minimizing those aspects of imprisonment that can contribute to physical and mental deterioration and by strengthening family and community ties outside the institution. In recognition of this principle, the Service has adopted a policy known as cascading, which means that inmates who qualify for lower security status should be identified and transferred accordingly. It has direct cost and security implications as well as rehabilitation consequences.

Until the early 1970's, the concept of rehabilitation dominated the field of corrections. However, because of questions raised about the appropriateness of this approach by various authorities, including several Commissions and study groups in Canada, it has given way to alternative approaches. An opportunities model has been adopted by the Service that emphasizes the role of corrections in administering fairly and humanely the sanctions imposed by the courts and, at the same time, providing inmates with opportunities for self-improvement. A variety of programs are available within institutions for the purpose of providing opportunities. A brief summary of each program follows.

#### EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

The Inmate Employment activity, which in 1980/81 absorbed 649 staff person-years at a cost of approximately \$45 million, has as its objectives the provision of opportunities for inmates to gain accredited academic and vocational education and to learn job skills by participating in employment programs. The Divisions described below carry out the activities to support this objective. The CSC aims at achieving the full employment of all employable inmates, and gives priority to programs that contribute to minimizing the costs of incarceration. Revenues from products produced and sold by the CSC amounted to approximately \$11 million in 1980/81.

Several unique characteristics affect the achievement of education, training and employment objectives. Security, for example, is a primary consideration. The type and level of activities carried out are limited by the overriding need to control the movement of inmates, maintain a safe environment for employees, and to protect inmates from other inmates. There are restrictions on competition with industries in the private sector and also frequent interruptions during the normal working day for counselling, socialization and medical treatment.

Industries - The Industries Division manufactures goods at 24 institutions in 122 different shops. Major products include upholstered and modular office furniture, mail transfer boxes, mail bags, shoes and clothing, which are sold mainly to governmental and non-profit organizations. It employs approximately 1,200 inmates.

Automated document processing - The Automated Document Processing Division operates six shops in five institutions and employs approximately 125 inmates. This group provides services such as data capture, microfilm and preparation of printed matter for distribution to federal government organizations and others. Fees to client organizations are calculated on a cost-recovery basis.

Agricultural operations - The Agribusiness Division operates 15 greenhouses and five farms producing poultry, pork, fish, beef, vegetables and dairy products for the CSC's food services. The CSC estimates that approximately 25% of its food needs are met by agricultural operations, which employ approximately 175 inmates.

Special employment programs - The Special Employment Programs Division identifies new opportunities for inmate employment, assessing their feasibility and assisting in project implementation. Projects have been conducted in construction, forestry operations, inmate operated businesses and private sector employment. Control of these projects is usually transferred to the Industries Division once they have been implemented. Opportunities for employment depend on the size and nature of the programs in existence at any given time.

Education and training - The Education and Training Division provides academic education and vocational training in 22 schools in medium and maximum security institutions. Academic education is provided through services ranging from literacy training to university programs, and vocational training is given for a number of trades. The number of inmates enrolled in academic and vocational training programs is approximately 1,700.

#### HEALTH CARE

The Medical and Health Care Services Branch ensures that services comparable to those available in provincially operated hospitals and clinics are available to inmates in federal institutions.

A total of 26 health care centres located in maximum and medium security facilities serve 41 institutions. Those institutions that cannot be provided with services due to their geographic remoteness from a centre make arrangements with local clinics, hospitals and physicians in nearby communities.

Psychiatric services are provided on an inpatient and outpatient basis for all institutions. Patients who require hospitalization or who may benefit from longer term care are transferred either to provincial facilities or to one of three Regional Psychiatric Centres located in Abbotsford, BC; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and Kingston, Ontario. Psychiatric services available in the Quebec region are provided exclusively by l'Institute Phillippe Pinel on a contractual basis.

A shortage of nursing staff for these facilities prompted a nation-wide recruitment campaign in 1980/81. Advertisements were placed in newspapers and professional journals across the country resulting in a significant response from eligible candidates.

Planning for the 2nd World Congress and Prison Health Care, scheduled for August 28-31, 1983, in Ottawa, was initiated in the fall of 1980. Also, a major project is underway for Health Care Centres and Regional Psychiatric Centres (RPC's) to gain accreditation from the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation and for RPC's to be affiliated with universities. Other efforts are underway to develop a health care records system and to implement a hygiene and sanitation program.

#### CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Citizen advisory committees (CAC's) now operate in all federal institutions and many also represent district parole offices. CAC's were first established by the CSC in the early 1970's. Made up of a cross-section of local citizens, they have helped to keep the administrators aware of community concerns and resources, and have initiated a number of useful community projects.

A national conference of citizen advisory committees was held at Ottawa in late 1979. Its purpose was to establish means of expanding communication with the CSC,

and to enable the committees to work better and with a greater understanding of correctional policy and programs. As a result of the three day conference, a national executive committee was appointed from CAC members, providing a forum to act as a collective voice for CAC concerns with direct communication to the Commissioner of Corrections, expressing views on national policy as it affects the CAC mandate.

#### NATIVE OFFENDERS

Special needs of native offenders remain a priority for the CSC. A coordinator of native offender programs is employed at national headquarters in Ottawa. Native workers have been employed in the Prairie institutions for some years, developing programs for native offenders. Contracts have been granted to private native agencies to hire professional native liaison workers in all regions except Quebec, where the need has not been as urgent.

Native Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods operate in 15 institutions. Working closely with native liaison workers, they are recognized as self-help groups, sponsoring recreation and social-cultural activities. Native offenders in Mission Institution British Columbia, continue to produce the Native Extraordinary Line of Furniture (NELF), featuring Indian motifs. This is a successful, cooperative enterprise. The furniture is sold on the open market, mainly in British Columbia.

The Nechi Institute on Alcohol Education, a private native agency in Edmonton, is contracted to provide programs at Drumheller and Bowden institutions in Alberta. This is a unique program, based on traditional Indian thought, practices and conventional therapy for alcoholism. Other contracts are in effect with Native Counselling Services of Alberta, the Native Clan Organization in Winnipeg, and the Micmac Friendship Centre in Halifax, providing community assessment reports and parole supervision of native offenders. A similar contract exists with an Indian reserve band in southern Manitoba. Three all-native, community based residential centres have been opened in Canada, for the care of native offenders on parole. Private native agencies maintain these halfway houses in Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Halifax.

#### FEMALE OFFENDERS

Late in 1978, the CSC, with community citizens and the Elizabeth Fry Society, reviewed issues affecting female offenders under federal jurisdiction. This culminated in the Report of the Joint Committee to Study Alternatives for the Housing of Federal Female Offenders. Two main options were presented: transfer of female offenders to provincial institutions, and creation of a co-correctional facility at Mission Institution in British Columbia. A committee of deputy ministers of justice and corrections later approved the options. Further action on the report is being studied by a committee representing the Elizabeth Fry Society, and provincial and federal governments. Several meetings have occurred with the provinces, resulting in the appointment of regional representatives on the National Advisory Council for the Female Offender. Before a final decision is made, a study on population forecasting of federal female offenders, related to standards and transfer methods, is being prepared.

#### CHAPLAINCY

The Chaplaincy Service has undergone review by a task force, appointed early in 1979. Frequent meetings were held with the Inter-Faith Committee and other public

agencies, discussing four major points which hold the key to determining the future role of chaplaincy in corrections: the type of ministry; its role; organization; and standards.

At meetings with various groups of staff, inmates, church representatives, aftercare agencies, and other public organizations, the proposed role of the chaplain was discussed. A general description depicts the future chaplain as "...a visible presence in and about the institutions, providing pastoral counselling and spiritual support to inmates, families, and staff."

#### INMATE AFFAIRS

As a division of the Offender Programs Branch, Inmate Affairs has a mandate to promote the equitable and humane treatment of inmates. This mandate was epitomized in the introduction of a revised inmate grievance system inaugurated in August, 1979. The main change involves submission of a written complaint by inmates as a pre-grievance stage. Introduction of this step has obviated a formal grievance in 95% of cases received, and has proven to be a quick way of settling problems before they become severe.

Complaints not initially resolved can proceed to the first level of consideration, involving staff-inmate discussion. The grievor may ask for a review of the decision, which is taken to a second level and heard by a review board of two volunteers from the community outside the institution. The third and final levels are the same as in the original grievance system, involving referral to the Regional Director General and the Commissioner of Corrections. Results of the change show a marked decline in the number of grievances reaching the Commissioner's level.

An analysis of inmate grievances, plus correspondence received by the Service, has resulted in a further study of problems, and what remedial action should be taken. Inmate rights were reviewed, and a proposed list presented to the CSC in February, 1980. A consolidation of existing inmate rights and privileges was published in April, 1981. Future efforts will focus on administrative boards operating in the Service, to determine if procedures meet the requirements of fairness.

Federal facilities are managed on a regional basis, with each region having its own headquarter office. For that reason, the respective institutional capacities for each area are discussed below on a regional basis. Note that facilities not open for the entire year are not included in the capacity counts shown.

#### Atlantic Region

During each fiscal year there were two Community Correctional Centres (CCC's) and two minimum, one medium, and one maximum security facility operating in the Atlantic region. In addition, Her Majesty's Penitentiary in Newfoundland, a provincial maximum security facility, is used to house federal inmates. Over the three year period, the normal rated capacity decreased from 1,014 in 1978/79 to 828 in 1980/81. Conversely, the special bed capacity increased from 137 to 322 over the same reference period.

#### Quebec Region

During 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81 there were five CCC's and two minimum, four medium, and four maximum security facilities operating in Quebec. Within the Quebec

region, Institute Philippe Pinel of Montreal (not shown in Table 1) is utilized for psychiatric care of inmates but is not operated by the CSC. The normal bed capacity at the end of 1978/79 was 2,997. The year end capacity in 1979/80 was 2,810 and in the following year was 2,815. As in the Atlantic Region, the number of normal beds declined while the number of special purpose beds increased over the three year period.

#### Ontario Region

There were 14 institutions operating in Ontario during each fiscal year which included two CCC's and five minimum, three medium and four maximum security facilities in the first two years. In 1980/81, a minimum security institution was closed and a CCC commenced operations. Landry Crossing, a minimum security facility, closed during 1979/80, reducing the number of institutions to 13. Of the four maximum security facilities, one served as a regional reception centre, one as a regional medical/psychiatric centre, and one was used for federal female inmates. The year end normal bed capacity for 1978/79 was 2,553. The year end capacity for 1979/80 was 2,342 beds and in 1980/81, was 2,239. As is the case in the above mentioned regions, special bed capacity shows an increase over the three year period.

#### Prairie Region

This region had five CCC's and three minimum, three medium, and three maximum security facilities in operation during each fiscal year. New maximum security facilities in Edmonton and in Saskatoon (Regional Psychiatric Centre), opened in 1978/79. The normal bed capacity at the end of 1978/79 was 1,799. The respective figures in the following two years were 2,874 and 1,943. Special bed capacity more than doubled from 215 to 462 in 1980/81.

#### Pacific Region

There was one CCC and four minimum (three in 1979/80), four medium, and three maximum security facilities operating in the Pacific region during 1978/79. Kent, a maximum security facility, opened in 1979/80, and Agassiz Work Camp, a minimum security facility, was closed during the same year. The BC Penitentiary and the Regional Reception Centre are treated as one institution in Table 1. They were located within the same physical building, and deserve special comment. The BC Penitentiary was originally opened in 1878, and was closed in May of 1980. The Regional Reception Centre was opened in November of 1975 and ceased operations on March 31, 1979. The facility was reopened on April 1, 1979 as the BC Penitentiary and closed again in February of 1980. In 1980/81, 10 facilities were in operation. The normal institutional capacity in the Pacific region was 1,325 in 1978/79, with 201 special purpose beds; the capacity for 1979/80 was 1,093 with 95 special purpose beds; and in 1980/81, the normal capacity was 1,288 with 134 special beds.

**Table 1** presents operational data by region for each correctional facility operated by CSC in 1978/79, and 1980/81. The only facilities appearing in the table are those which were operational at some point in time during the fiscal years under consideration, or for which expenditures were allocated.

The reader is advised to review carefully the footnotes provided with Table 1, as there are certain definitional variances in the data shown for the three fiscal years. The following highlights can be observed from Table 1:

- 1980/81 witnessed a redistribution of normal and special purpose beds - the number of normal beds was reduced from 9,688 in 1978/79 to 9,113 and the number of special purpose beds increased from 1,388 in 1978/79 to 2,028 over the three year period;
- the average inmate count (on register) decreased slightly from 9,408 in 1978/79 to 9,139 in 1979/80 then increased in 1980/81 to 9,446;
- there were 4,866 admissions in 1978/79, 4,600 in 1979/80, and 4,787 in 1980/81;
- expenditures on correctional institutions increased by \$66.7 million over the three fiscal years, from \$225.7 million in 1978/79 to \$286.4 million in 1980/81;
- the gross per diem inmate cost (based on on register counts) was \$63.07 in 1978/79, \$69.45 in 1979/80, and \$82.73 in 1980/81; and,
- the number of person-years expended within institutions decreased from 7,856 to 7,811 over the first two fiscal years and then increased in 1980/81 to 7,884.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

					Annual counts <sup>2</sup>		
Facility description					High	Low	Average
Name	Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>			
<b>ATLANTIC REGION</b>							
<u>Newfoundland</u>							
Her Majesty's Penitentiary <sup>8</sup>	1949	Maximum	1978/79	***	**	**	22
			1979/80	***	27	9	29
			1980/81	***	32	15	29(21)
<u>Nova Scotia</u>							
Carlton Centre	1972	CCC	1978/79	15	**	**	22
			1979/80	15	22	8	23
			1980/81	16	15	8	21(12)
Springhill	1967	Medium	1978/79	442(37)	**	**	399
			1979/80	442(37)	411	367	401
			1980/81	432(38)	414	384	412(400)
Shulie Lake	1976	Minimum	1978/79	26	**	**	19
			1979/80	30	25	9	20
			1980/81	30	27	16	20(20)
<u>New Brunswick</u>							
Dorchester	1880	Maximum	1978/79	413(100)	**	**	330
			1979/80	358(156)	365	287	324
			1980/81	232(284)	367	332	352(349)
Parrottown	1972	CCC	1978/79	18	**	**	14
			1979/80	19	20	6	17
			1980/81	18	16	8	17(12)
Westmorland	1962	Minimum	1978/79	100	**	**	76
			1979/80	100	99	53	95
			1980/81	100	99	63	91(80)
ATLANTIC REGIONAL TOTAL			1978/79	1,014(137)	***	***	882
			1979/80	964(193)	***	***	909
			1980/81	828(322)	***	***	942(894)
<b>QUEBEC REGION</b>							
Archambault	1969	Maximum	1978/79	427(32)	**	**	403
			1979/80	400(61)	342	277	331
			1980/81	400(61)	395	268	314(304)
Benoit XV	1977	CCC	1978/79	20	**	**	21
			1979/80	20	17	7	16
			1980/81	20	20	10	19(16)
Correctional Development Centre <sup>9</sup>	1976	Maximum	1978/79	140(20)	**	**	110
			1979/80	100(60)	117	84	111
			1980/81	100(60)	125	78	104(104)
Cowansville	1960	Medium	1978/79	482(45)	**	**	475
			1979/80	432(23)	396	358	447
			1980/81	432(37)	408	355	444(384)
Federal Training Centre	1952	Medium	1978/79	453(35)	**	**	438
			1979/80	377(26)	367	318	385
			1980/81	377(31)	372	349	388(360)
LaMacaza	1977	Medium	1978/79	84(2)	**	**	104
			1979/80	163(2)	153	122	155
			1980/81	163(4)	155	133	163(145)
Laval	1873	Maximum	1978/79	356(286)	**	**	460
			1979/80	284(352)	431	389	429
			1980/81	283(352)	469	423	480(453)
Leclerc	1960	Medium	1978/79	484(66)	**	**	516
			1979/80	484(211)	492	448	502
			1980/81	484(35)	469	446	481(459)
Martineau	1978	CCC	1978/79	40	**	**	28
			1979/80	30	31	18	29
			1980/81	33	33	26	35(30)
Montée St. François	1963	Minimum	1978/79	137	**	**	148
			1979/80	137	132	74	137
			1980/81	137	134	110	159(122)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Admissions <sup>3</sup>	Operating costs Operating/ maintenance <sup>4</sup> (\$000's)	Revenue <sup>5</sup>	Per diem <sup>6</sup>	Person-years <sup>7</sup> Full- time	Part- time	Total
<b>ATLANTIC REGION</b>								
<u>Newfoundland</u>								
Her Majesty's Penitentiary	1978/79	119	237,589	..	31.00	...	...	...
	1979/80	115	235,763	..	21.53	...	...	...
	1980/81	112	293,401	..	27.72(38.28)	...	...	...
<u>Nova Scotia</u>								
Carleton Centre	1978/79	...	266,379	..	33.17	8	-	8
	1979/80	...	316,604	3,568	37.71	7	-	7
	1980/81	...	322,938	1,734	42.13(73.73)	6	1	7
Springhill	1978/79	318	8,651,363	..	59.40	282	5	287
	1979/80	320	9,367,493	158,474	65.37	271	4	275
	1980/81	315	11,550,267	475,009	76.81(79.11)	266	12	278
Shulie Lake	1978/79	...	423,475	..	61.06	7	2	9
	1979/80	...	493,337	149	67.58	9	1	10
	1980/81	...	642,447	1,765	88.01(88.01)	11	1	12
<u>New Brunswick</u>								
Dorchester	1978/79	136	9,075,272	..	75.12	312	7	319
	1979/79	149	10,051,025	102,775	85.00	299	8	307
	1980/81	134	12,758,519	384,559	99.30(100.16)	304	11	315
Parrottown	1978/79	...	320,751	..	62.77	7	1	8
	1979/80	...	345,312	1,632	55.65	6	-	6
	1980/81	...	357,836	1,643	57.67(81.70)	7	-	7
Westmorland	1978/79	...	1,346,700	..	48.55	33	2	35
	1979/80	...	1,728,494	81,138	49.85	35	2	37
	1980/81	1	2,364,672	110,918	71.19(80.98)	37	3	40
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>								
	1978/79	573	20,321,529	..	63.12	649	17	666
	1979/80	584	22,738,028	347,736	68.46	627	15	642
	1980/81	562	28,290,080	975,628	82.37(86.70)	631	28	659
<b>QUEBEC REGION</b>								
Archambault	1978/79	19	9,173,111	..	64.61	325	1	326
	1979/80	14	9,941,443	70,546	82.29	318	5	323
	1980/81	41	11,927,290	885,760	104.07(107.49)	335	8	343
Benoit XVCCC	1978/79	...	199,183	..	25.99	..	..	..
	1979/80	...	218,833	3,982	37.47	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	249,188	4,591	35.93(42.67)	5	1	6
Correctional Development Centre	1978/79	29	5,440,072	..	135.49	224	2	226
	1979/80	54	6,014,579	3,338	148.45	231	4	235
	1980/81	47	7,079,483	36,431	186.50(186.50)	244	5	249
Cowansville	1978/79	5	8,779,953	..	50.64	299	4	303
	1979/80	9	9,484,732	70,044	58.26	302	7	309
	1980/81	12	11,404,443	364,585	70.37(81.37)	300	2	302
Federal Training Centre	1978/79	4	7,771,392	..	48.61	273	1	274
	1979/80	19	8,174,992	2,936	58.17	260	2	262
	1980/81	6	9,323,042	128,918	65.83(70.95)	264	3	267
LaMacaza	1978/79	6	3,492,730	..	92.90	130	1	131
	1979/80	13	4,034,478	50,893	71.31	123	6	129
	1980/81	15	4,950,398	375,093	83.21(93.54)	118	5	123
Laval	1978/79	20	10,388,319	..	61.74	387	2	389
	1979/80	21	11,983,033	189,191	76.71	393	10	403
	1980/81	45	14,093,955	1,094,029	80.44(85.24)	411	6	417
Leclerc	1978/79	19	9,260,882	..	49.17	319	3	322
	1979/80	28	9,887,631	79,359	53.86	317	7	324
	1980/81	73	12,370,871	530,624	70.46(73.84)	322	7	329
Martineau CCC	1978/79	...	209,336	..	20.48	..	..	..
	1979/80	...	256,773	7,103	24.26	..	..	..
	1980/81	...	334,313	5,892	26.17(30.53)	6	-	6
Montée St. François	1978/79	1	2,705,900	..	51.13	79	2	81
	1979/80	4	2,839,444	16,118	57.20	82	2	84
	1980/81	2	3,171,137	73,362	54.64(71.21)	78	2	80

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities: Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81					Annual counts <sup>2</sup>			
Facility description		Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>	High	Low	Average
Name								
QUEBEC REGION - Concluded								
Ogilvy	1976	CCC	1978/79	22	..	..	24	
			1979/80	22	22	10	21	
			1980/81	22	22	15	25(20)	
Pie IX	1980	CCC	1980/81	33	33	24	39(30)	
Regional Reception Centre	1973	Maximum	1978/79	182(11)	..	..	217	
			1979/80	186(6)	185	131	202	
			1980/81	186(6)	186	147	176(172)	
Ste. Anne des Plaines	1970	Minimum	1978/79	120	..	..	106	
			1979/80	118	106	64	112	
			1980/81	118	109	88	123(100)	
St-Hubert <sup>10</sup>	1968	CCC	1978/79	50	..	..	45	
			1979/80	30	40	25	40	
			1980/81	...	...	...	...	
Sherbrooke <sup>11</sup>	1979	CCC	1978/79	27	..	..	...	
			1979/80	27	31	4	23	
			1980/81	27	27	15	27(23)	
QUEBEC REGIONAL TOTAL			1978/79	2,997(497)**	...	...	3,095**	
			1979/80	2,810(551)	...	...	2,940	
			1980/81	2,815(586)	...	...	2,977(2,722)	
ONTARIO REGION								
Bath	1972	Minimum	1978/79	92	..	..	77	
			1979/80	92	71	43	72	
			1980/81	92	68	49	80(61)	
Beaver Creek	1961	Minimum	1978/79	97(1)	..	..	54	
			1979/80	62(1)	56	42	69	
			1980/81	48	56	32	58(45)	
Collins Bay	1930	Medium	1978/79	424(30)	..	..	349	
			1979/80	424(39)	351	278	363	
			1980/81	424(39)	386	307	396(346)	
Frontenac	1962	Minimum	1978/79	96	..	..	77	
			1979/80	80	83	43	82	
			1980/81	80	69	49	79(60)	
Joyceville	1959	Medium	1978/79	454(36)	..	..	456	
			1979/80	454(36)	431	392	448	
			1980/81	454(38)	414	352	425(388)	
Keele St. Centre	1980	CCC	1980/81	24	17	1	...	
Landry Crossing <sup>12</sup>	1961	Minimum	1978/79	80	..	..	9	
			1979/80	...	...	...	...	
Millhaven	1971	Maximum	1978/79	286(170)	..	..	246	
			1979/80	274(157)	270	205	233	
			1980/81	276(155)	306	260	295(290)	
Montgomery Centre	1970	CCC	1978/79	14	..	..	18	
			1979/80	14	16	10	19	
			1980/81	14	17	9	17(12)	
Pittsburgh	1963	Minimum	1978/79	40	..	..	74	
			1979/80	80	66	42	82	
			1980/81	80	66	38	73(54)	
Prison for Women	1934	Maximum	1978/79	124(27)	..	..	141	
			1979/80	124(27)	135	105	150	
			1980/81	124(25)	106	78	119(94)	
Portsmouth <sup>13</sup>	1973	CCC	1978/79	22	..	..	14	
			1979/80	22	20	7	14	
			1980/81	20	20	9	16(16)	
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1974	Maximum	1978/79	86	..	..	103	
			1979/80	86	78	68	91	
			1980/81	81(4)	78	59	78(69)	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Admissions <sup>3</sup>	Operating costs		Revenue <sup>5</sup>	Per diem <sup>6</sup>	Person-years <sup>7</sup>		
			Operating/ maintenance <sup>4</sup>	(\$'000's)			Full- time	Part- time	Total
QUEBEC REGION - Concluded									
Ogilvy	1978/79	...	216,063	..	24.66	..	..	..	
	1979/80	...	218,558	5,458	28.51	..	..	..	
	1980/81	...	239,188	5,923	26.21(32.77)	5	-	5	
Pie IX	1980/81	...	314,784	7,360	22.13(22.75)	7	-	7	
Regional Reception Centre	1978/79	1,281	9,691,167	..	122.36	197	1	198	
	1979/80	1,144	6,305,146	151	85.10	202	3	205	
	1980/81	1,183	7,475,232	77,720	116.36(119.07)	200	3	203	
Ste. Anne des Plaines	1978/79	6	2,917,100	..	75.40	110	2	112	
	1979/80	3	3,029,943	4,856	74.12	113	4	117	
	1980/81	3	3,429,282	43,918	76.38(93.95)	115	3	118	
St-Hubert CCC	1978/79	...	308,398	..	18.78	..	..	..	
	1979/80	...	334,819	7,558	22.37	..	..	..	
	1980/81	...	4,839	..	..	1	-	1	
Sherbrooke	1978/79	...	33,226	..	...	..	..	..	
	1979/80	...	216,649	7,140	25.81	..	..	..	
	1980/81	...	282,017	4,925	28.62(33.59)	14	-	14	
REGIONAL TOTAL	1978/79	1,390	70,586,832	..	62.45**	2,371*	19*	2,390*	
	1979/80	1,309	72,941,053	518,673	67.97	2,364*	51*	2,415*	
	1980/81	1,427	86,649,462	3,639,131	79.74(87.21)**	2,425	45	2,470	
ONTARIO REGION									
Bath	1978/79	...	936,241	-	34.66	25	-	25	
	1979/80	...	925,895	56,223	35.23	23	-	23	
	1980/81	...	1,167,893	149,134	40.00(52.45)	23	-	23	
Beaver Creek	1978/79	...	794,817	-	41.88	27	-	27	
	1979/80	...	926,328	3,332	36.78	27	-	27	
	1980/81	...	1,054,056	7,126	49.79(64.17)	26	-	26	
Collins Bay	1978/79	1	7,885,452	..	59.35	283	2	285	
	1979/80	...	8,260,577	36,147	62.35	270	3	273	
	1980/81	4	9,792,628	165,458	67.75(77.54)	274	5	279	
Frontenac	1978/79	...	1,287,433	..	45.81	34	-	34	
	1979/80	...	1,471,262	128,517	49.16	35	-	35	
	1980/81	1	1,838,845	122,618	63.77(83.97)	35	1	36	
Joyceville	1978/79	...	8,554,272	..	51.40	297	3	300	
	1979/79	2	9,099,670	281,263	55.52	289	1	290	
	1980/81	9	11,005,690	1,235,856	70.95(77.71)	283	8	291	
Keele	1980/81	...	58,251	1,037	...	6	-	6	
Landry Crossing	1978/79	...	491,955	..	149.76	17	2	19	
	1979/80	...	...	...	...	2	-	2	
Millhaven	1978/79	...	11,163,766	..	123.83	378	22	400	
	1979/80	...	11,428,990	106,875	134.39	374	3	377	
	1980/81	2	12,860,771	242,598	119.44(121.50)	369	8	377	
Montgomery CCC	1978/79	...	163,580	..	24.90	6	-	6	
	1979/80	...	262,190	2,737	39.91	..	..	..	
	1980/81	...	283,759	3,017	45.73(64.79)	9	-	9	
Pittsburg	1978/79	...	1,049,546	..	38.86	32	1	33	
	1979/80	...	1,202,943	14,866	40.19	31	1	32	
	1980/81	...	2,217,438	505,390	83.22(112.50)	32	-	32	
Prison for Women	1978/79	43	3,454,374	..	67.12	108	5	113	
	1979/80	30	3,868,153	6,986	70.65	108	4	112	
	1980/81	21	4,224,973	7,674	97.27(123.14)	125	4	129	
Portsmouth CCC	1978/79	...	58,618	..	11.47	...	...	...	
	1979/80	...	137,160	2,360	25.05	...	...	...	
	1980/81	...	159,986	2,462	27.39(27.39)	2	-	2	
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1978/79	...	2,822,500	..	77.33	108	2	110	
	1979/80	...	3,167,745	1,536	95.37	101	-	101	
	1980/81	1	3,458,589	3,762	121.48(137.33)	99	3	102	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued					Annual counts <sup>2</sup>		
Facility description					High	Low	Average
Name	Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>			
ONTARIO REGION - Concluded							
Regional Reception Centre	1832	Maximum	1978/79	301(49)	..	..	292
			1979/80	193(158)	304	203	286
			1980/81	109(233)	308	247	290(279)
Markworth	1967	Medium	1978/79	437(25)	..	..	410
			1979/80	437(25)	394	339	432
			1980/81	437(30)	401	372	439(387)
ONTARIO REGIONAL TOTAL			1978/79	2,553(338)	...	...	2,320
			1979/80	2,342(443)	...	...	2,341 **
			1980/81	2,239(524)**	...	...	2,365(2,101)
PRAIRIES							
Manitoba							
Osborne	1968	CCC	1978/79	20	..	..	24
			1979/80	20	19	13	30
			1980/81	20	20	15	35(18)
Rockwood	1962	Minimum	1978/79	80	..	..	72
			1979/80	80	66	50	67
			1980/81	80	73	49	69(63)
Stony Mountain	1876	Medium	1978/79	470(29)	..	..	394
			1979/80	470(29)	397	340	385
			1980/81	470(29)	417	356	397(395)
Saskatchewan							
Oskana	1972	CCC	1978/79	15	..	..	12
			1979/80	15	18	9	15
			1980/81	20	15	9	15(12)
Regional Psychiatric Centre <sup>14</sup>	1979	Maximum	1978/79	110(10)	..	..	...
			1979/80	110(10)	76	11	38
			1980/81	106(4)	77	38	57(56)
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	1962	Minimum	1978/79	78	..	..	50
			1979/80	78	74	42	64
			1980/81	78	65	50	60(57)
Saskatchewan	1911	Maximum	1978/79	429(140)	-	-	520
			1979/80	216(351)	488	447	477
			1980/81	245(355)	524	459	489(487)
Alberta							
Altadore	1975	CCC	1978/79	21	..	..	26
			1979/80	21	17	9	26
			1980/81	21	19	8	25(13)
Bowden	1974	Medium	1978/79	152(11)	..	..	132
			1979/80	152(11)	148	119	145
			1980/81	152(11)	149	108	138(131)
Drumheller	1967	Medium	1978/79	443(35)	..	..	406
			1979/80	443(35)	420	370	413
			1980/81	443(35)	395	304	373(359)
Drumheller Trailer Unit <sup>15</sup>	1973	Minimum	1978/79	48	..	..	..
			1979/80	48	36	23	..
			1980/81	44	42	21	30(30)
Edmonton <sup>16</sup>	1978	Maximum	1978/79	192(9)	..	..	...
			1979/80	168(24)	119	76	102
			1980/81	168(28)	156	82	121(120)
Grierson	1972	CCC	1978/79	77	..	..	76
			1979/80	70	52	31	61
			1980/81	65	57	35	69(46)
Portal House Centre	1972	CCC	1978/79	14	..	..	25
			1979/80	31	25	8	25
			1980/81	31	21	11	21(15)
PRAIRIES REGIONAL TOTAL			1978/79	1,799(215)**	...	...	1,737**
			1979/80	1,874(460)**	...	...	1,848**
			1980/81	1,943(462)	...	...	1,899(1,802)

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Admissions <sup>3</sup>	Operating costs			Person-years <sup>7</sup>		
			Operating/ maintenance <sup>4</sup>	Revenue <sup>5</sup>	Per diem <sup>6</sup>	Full- time	Part- time	Total
ONTARIO REGION - Concluded								
Regional Reception Centre	1978/79	1,143	7,937,993	..	74.48	298	2	300
	1979/80	1,015	8,582,907	131,105	82.22	287	1	288
	1980/81	977	10,178,228	289,872	96.16(99.95)	273	7	280
Warkworth	1978/79	...	7,995,715	..	53.43	289	4	293
	1979/80	...	8,657,638	108,214	54.91	275	3	278
	1980/81	1	10,195,977	409,352	63.63(72.18)	272	4	276
REGIONAL TOTAL	1978/79	1,187	54,596,262	..	64.47	1,902	43	1,945
	1979/80	1,047	57,991,458	880,161	67.87	1,822	16	1,838
	1980/81	1,016	68,497,084	3,145,356	79.28(89.24)**	1,828	40	1,868
PRAIRIES								
Manitoba								
Osborne	1978/79	...	256,556	..	29.29	8	-	8
	1979/80	...	274,378	5,091	25.06	6	-	6
	1980/81	...	293,409	6,023	22.97(44.66)	7	-	7
Rockwood	1978/79	...	997,691	..	37.96	29	2	31
	1979/80	...	1,245,091	56,501	50.91	28	3	31
	1980/81	...	1,701,010	76,550	67.54(73.97)	32	2	34
Stony Mountain	1978/79	283	9,040,810	..	62.71	310	13	323
	1979/80	337	9,865,317	140,518	70.20	286	13	299
	1980/81	353	11,088,704	716,182	76.52(76.91)	283	7	290
Saskatchewan								
Oskana	1978/79	...	210,549	..	44.37	8	-	8
	1979/80	...	204,795	3,658	37.41	5	-	5
	1980/81	...	232,538	3,967	42.47(53.09)	5	-	5
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1978/79	1	2,606,292	..	...	113	1	114
	1979/80	18	4,485,610	2,126	332.14	166	4	170
	1980/81	19	5,555,819	21,368	267.04(271.81)	184	2	186
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	1978/79	...	1,006,660	..	55.16	31	2	33
	1979/80	...	1,239,890	89,213	53.08	29	4	33
	1980/81	1	1,813,996	174,957	82.83(87.19)	32	2	34
Saskatchewan	1978/79	265	9,741,692	..	52.23	338	17	355
	1979/80	223	10,600,704	89,403	61.01	322	16	338
	1980/81	197	12,665,565	760,276	70.96(71.25)	327	14	341
Alberta								
Altadore	1978/79	...	231,037	..	24.35	7	-	7
	1979/80	...	253,226	5,967	26.68	5	-	5
	1980/81	...	281,470	4,434	30.85(59.32)	6	-	6
Bowden	1978/79	58	4,577,754	..	94.30	177	4	181
	1979/80	79	4,917,195	61,191	92.91	167	4	171
	1980/81	81	5,651,943	229,511	112.21(118.20)	173	2	175
Drumheller	1978/79	493	8,570,752	..	53.61	283	11	294
	1979/80	388	9,351,878	30,393	57.84	276	8	284
	1980/81	409	10,729,983	278,810	72.95(75.57)	273	6	279
Drumheller Trailer Unit	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	1978/79	74	4,375,039	..	...	174	1	175
	1979/80	102	5,999,583	8,403	161.15	175	4	179
	1980/81	147	7,589,239	122,899	171.84(173.27)	236	5	241
Grierson	1978/79	...	664,676	..	23.96	19	1	20
	1979/80	...	737,946	11,833	33.14	18	2	20
	1980/81	1	845,047	24,878	33.55(50.33)	19	2	21
Portal House	1978/79	...	245,480	..	28.02	7	-	7
	1979/80	...	293,166	5,216	32.13	7	-	7
	1980/81	...	331,305	4,562	43.22(60.51)	7	-	7
REGIONAL TOTAL	1978/79	1,174	42,524,988	..	56.06**	1,504	52	1,556
	1979/80	1,147	49,468,779	509,513	73.34	1,490	58	1,548
	1980/81	1,208	58,780,028	2,424,417	84.80(89.37)	1,584	42	1,626

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities					Annual counts <sup>2</sup>		
Facility description							
Name	Year opened	Security level	Year	Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>	High	Low	Average
PACIFIC REGION							
Agassiz Work Camp <sup>17</sup>	1961	Minimum	1978/79	79	..	..	...
BC Penitentiary/Regional Reception Centre <sup>18</sup>	1878	Maximum	1978/79	231(106)	..	..	345
			1979/80	281(137)	267	13	...
			1980/81	...	...	...	...
Elbow Lake	1976	Minimum	1978/79	30	..	..	37
			1979/80	50	42	30	50
			1980/81	50	49	33	53(40)
Ferndale	1973	Minimum	1978/79	50	..	..	56
			1979/80	50	45	21	59
			1980/81	50	41	24	58(33)
Kent <sup>19</sup>	1979	Maximum	1978/79	...	...	...	...
			1979/80	168(29)	141	6	...
			1980/81	168(33)	164	136	153(149)
Matsqui	1966	Medium	1978/79	335(39)	..	..	280
			1979/80	315(39)	308	254	315
			1980/81	335(37)	318	264	314(296)
Sumas Center <sup>20</sup>	1973	CCC	1978/79	..	..	..	..
			1979/80	20	21	12	...
			1980/81	20	17	9	12(12)
Mission	1977	Medium	1978/79	180(10)	..	..	153
			1979/80	180(10)	182	162	186
			1980/81	180(10)	180	170	193(176)
Mountain	1962	Medium	1978/79	158(36)	..	..	197
			1979/80	158(36)	183	152	196
			1980/81	158(36)	181	150	192(170)
Pandora	1973	CCC	1978/79	18	..	..	18
			1979/80	18	18	7	18
			1980/81	18	13	5	15(8)
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1972	Maximum	1978/79	143(5)	..	..	111
			1979/80	142(5)	112	89	104
			1980/81	130(13)	113	91	102(101)
Robson Centre	1975	Minimum	1978/79	30	..	..	40
			1979/80	30	29	16	29
			1980/81	29	28	13	30(21)
William Head	1959	Medium	1978/79	150(5)	..	..	137
			1979/80	150(5)	142	103	144
			1980/81	150(5)	139	104	141(120)
PACIFIC REGIONAL TOTAL			1978/79	1,325(201)**	...	...	1,374**
			1979/80	1,093(95)**	...	...	1,101**
			1980/81	1,288(134)	...	...	1,263(1,126)
CANADA TOTAL			1978/79	9,688(1,388)**	...	...	9,408**
			1979/80	9,083(1,742)**	...	...	9,139**
			1980/81	9,113(2,028)**	...	...	9,446(8,645) **

- <sup>1</sup> The 1978/79 capacity figures represent the institutional capacity on March 27, 1979. The 1979/80 capacity figures represent the institutional capacity on March 25, 1980. The numbers appearing in brackets represent the number of sick bay, dissociation, segregation and in some cases special handling unit beds. These beds are not counted in the normal institutional capacity number which precedes the brackets. Excluded from the total are institutions which were not open the entire year.
- <sup>2</sup> Average counts were calculated using a different population base than was used for high and low counts in 1978/79 and 1979/80. High and low counts represent the highest and lowest number of inmates actually in the institution at one point in time during the year. The average count is based on the average number of inmates on register and temporary detainees in each institution. Temporary detainees are inmates who have had their parole or mandatory supervision suspended, pending a decision from the National Parole Board. Generally the on register count is approximately 10% higher than the actual count in each fiscal year. Annual average counts have been provided for institutions open for the entire year only. In 1980/81, actual average counts are bracketed beside on register counts.
- <sup>3</sup> Those institutions showing ... in the admissions column are non-admitting facilities. All inmates have been transferred from another institution and have not been counted as admissions in this table.
- <sup>4</sup> Parole operating expenditures relating to inmates have been reallocated to the institutions on the basis of average inmate population for 1979/80 only. This was equivalent to approximately \$8.0 million dollars.
- <sup>5</sup> Revenue for 1980/81 is considerably higher than in the previous year because the elimination of Treasury Board Working Capital Advances has resulted in revenue being reported on a gross basis.
- <sup>6</sup> The average per diem cost is based on the institutional operating and maintenance expenditures divided by the average inmate population (on register above) which in turn is divided by 365 days. The bracketed figures refers to per diem costs based on actual rather than on register counts. Operating costs of facilities not open for the entire year were excluded in the calculation of average per diem cost.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Name	Year	Admissions <sup>3</sup>	Operating costs			Person-years <sup>7</sup>		
			Operating/ maintenance <sup>4</sup> (\$000's)	Revenue <sup>5</sup>	Per diem <sup>6</sup>	Full- time	Part- time	Total
PACIFIC								
Agassiz Work Camp	1978/79	...	475,899	..	46.57	16	-	16
BC Penitentiary/ Reg. Recep. Centre	1978/79	499	9,400,807	..	74.65	328	11	339
	1979/80	140	7,114,625	6,862	...	210	27	237
	1980/81	...	1,075,828	15,878	...	18	6	24
Elbow Lake	1978/79	...	707,964	..	52.42	22	1	23
	1979/80	1	814,737	2,641	44.64	23	-	23
	1980/81	...	1,063,815	17,558	54.99(72.86)	24	-	24
Ferndale	1978/79	...	647,529	..	35.48	23	-	23
	1979/80	...	739,806	1,396	34.35	23	-	23
	1980/81	...	975,902	4,172	46.10(81.02)	25	-	25
Kent	1978/79	...	1,632,062	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	36	5,582,721	6,949	...	174	9	183
	1980/81	125	9,160,380	70,498	164.03(168.44)	235	10	245
Matsqui	1978/79	27	7,339,198	..	71.81	271	3	274
	1979/80	193	8,183,950	11,239	68.57	260	8	268
	1980/81	263	9,378,468	67,995	81.83(86.81)	274	7	281
Sumas Centre	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
Mission	1978/79	8	4,779,064	..	85.02	175	2	177
	1979/80	87	5,299,987	39,295	78.07	185	1	186
	1980/81	107	6,658,006	334,568	94.51(103.64)	191	4	195
Mountain	1978/79	..	3,195,673	..	44.44	113	1	114
	1979/80	8	3,448,011	8,399	48.20	111	2	113
	1980/81	4	4,351,674	46,440	62.10(70.13)	123	2	125
Pandora	1978/79	...	217,619	..	33.12	7	-	7
	1979/80	...	244,427	1,634	37.20	6	-	6
	1980/81	...	245,772	1,286	44.89(84.17)	4	-	4
Regional Psychiatric Centre	1978/79	8	5,243,511	..	129.42	184	7	191
	1979/80	11	5,447,579	437	143.51	182	9	191
	1980/81	25	6,298,649	8,515	169.18(170.86)	188	10	198
Robson Centre	1978/79	...	369,651	..	25.32	9	-	9
	1979/80	...	391,427	3,612	36.98	8	-	8
	1980/81	...	440,455	4,718	40.22(57.46)	7	-	7
William Head	1978/79	...	3,659,174	..	73.18	125	1	126
	1979/80	37	3,952,242	2,837	73.66	124	2	126
	1980/81	50	4,496,630	51,578	87.32(102.66)	126	3	129
REGIONAL TOTAL	1978/79	542	37,668,151	..	70.42	1,273	26	1,299
	1979/80	513	41,219,512	85,301	70.97	1,310	58	1,368
	1980/81	574	44,145,579	623,206	93.28(104.70)**	1,219	42	1,261
CANADA TOTAL	1978/79	4,866	225,697,762	..	63.07**	7,699	157	7,856
	1979/80	4,600	244,358,830	2,341,384	69.45**	7,613	198	7,811
	1980/81	4,787	286,362,233	10,807,738	82.73(90.38)**	7,687	197	7,884

<sup>7</sup> Refers to person-years expended.

<sup>8</sup> Her Majesty's Penitentiary is owned and operated by the Province of Newfoundland, but is used on occasion to hold federal inmates.

<sup>9</sup> The CDC was opened in 1967 as a Special Correctional Unit; in 1976 it was opened for use as the Correctional Development Centre.

<sup>10</sup> St. Hubert transferred all inmates to Pie IX on March 28, 1980.

<sup>11</sup> Sherbrooke opened in January 1979. The average count on register was 15 for the 12 weeks Sherbrooke was open during 1978/79.

<sup>12</sup> Landry Crossing was open for only 18 weeks during 1979/80. The average count for that period was 26.

<sup>13</sup> Portsmouth is operated by the District Parole Office; the operating and maintenance figures do not contain salary dollars.

<sup>14</sup> The Regional Psychiatric Centre was open only 11 weeks during 1978/79. The average population for that period was eight.

<sup>15</sup> Drumheller Trailer Unit is, for financial purposes considered as part of Drumheller.

<sup>16</sup> Edmonton was open only 25 weeks during 1978/79. The average population for that period was 62.

<sup>17</sup> BC Penitentiary opened September 28, 1878, and closed February 1980. The average count for that period was 175. The capacities for 1978/79 and 1979/80 refer to the capacity of the Regional Reception Centre on April 4, 1978 and April 3, 1979 respectively.

<sup>18</sup> Kent opened August 1979. The average count for the open period was 94.

<sup>19</sup> Matsqui and Sumas Centre reported as one institution fiscally for each year;

<sup>20</sup> Included in these totals are, for 1978/79 and 1979/80, personnel for the CCC's. In 1978/79 there were 28 full time staff; in 1979/80 there were 23 full time staff and one term employed in the CCC's.

\*\* Excludes facilities not open for the entire year or for which average count is not available.

## Caseload Data

The following three tables display various aspects of the institutional caseload within the federal corrections system for the years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 2 shows admissions by type for each administrative region. The total number of admissions declined in 1979/80 to 4,602 from 4,866 in 1978/79, and then increased to 4,787 in 1980/81. As would be expected, the vast majority of admissions were admitted under a warrant of committal in all regions. The next largest category included those committed for violations while on mandatory supervision.

TABLE 2 - Admissions to Federal Institutions by Type of Admission, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of admission	Year	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
Warrant of committal	1978/79	3,386	406	1,091	735	793	361
	1979/80	2,781	352	913	583	634	299
	1980/81	2,970	353	1,024	531	747	315
Transfer from provincial	1978/79	131	25	2	53	30	21
	1979/80	210	58	3	101	28	20
	1980/81	156	28	1	82	26	19
Parole revocation	1978/79	125	12	34	40	22	17
	1979/80	194	23	56	42	52	21
	1980/81	176	37	41	50	28	20
Parole revocation with indictable offence	1978/79	150	23	52	28	34	13
	1979/80	167	29	79	23	27	9
	1980/81	208	35	91	36	32	14
Mandatory supervision revocation	1978/79	516	33	103	149	145	86
	1979/80	581	39	109	127	218	88
	1980/81	702	44	108	194	212	144
Mandatory supervision revocation with indictable offence	1978/79	436	50	96	136	117	37
	1979/80	478	57	129	125	128	39
	1980/81	459	46	151	103	118	41
Warrant of committal while on mandatory supervision	1978/79	60	9	8	20	20	3
	1979/80	105	13	18	30	31	13
	1980/81	60	10	7	13	16	14
Warrant of committal while on parole	1978/79	10	4	3	2	-	1
	1979/80	24	9	2	7	3	3
	1980/81	17	7	4	1	4	1
Federal-provincial contract transfer	1978/79	27	11	1	-	12	3
	1979/80	47	4	-	-	26	17
	1980/81	33	2	-	-	25	6
Transfer from Mexico	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	6	-	-	6	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from U.S.A.	1978/79	25	-	-	24	1	-
	1979/80	9	-	-	5	-	4
	1980/81	6	-	-	6	-	-
TOTAL	1978/79	4,866 <sup>1</sup>	573	1,390	1,187	1,174	542
	1979/80	4,602 <sup>2</sup>	584	1,309	1,049	1,147	513
	1980/81	4,787 <sup>3</sup>	562	1,427	1,016	1,208	574

1 155 Females were admitted in 1978/79.

2 103 Females were admitted in 1979/80.

3 88 Females were admitted in 1980/81.

The number of releases over the three year period are displayed by type in Table 3. The total number of releases decreased in 1979/80 and then increased the following year, as did admissions. Over 50% of all releases were on mandatory supervision over the three year period. Full parole releases accounted for 35% of the 1979/80 releases and 30% of all 1980/81 releases.

TABLE 3 - Releases of Federal Inmates by Type of Release, by Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of release	Year	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	From provincial institutions
Expiration of sentence	1978/79	173	11	26	52	55	25	3
	1979/80	251	26	49	51	97	24	4
	1980/81	356	41	53	81	117	59	5
Full parole	1978/79	1,723	236	663	330	276	153	65
	1979/80	1,598	228	550	371	205	172	72
	1980/81	1,407	210	470	322	219	142	44
Continuation of parole	1978/79	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	12	5	-	5	1	1	-
	1980/81	9	4	1	1	2	1	-
Executive clemency	1978/79	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandatory supervision	1978/79	2,896	263	729	775	704	386	40
	1979/80	2,453	230	636	604	647	298	27
	1980/81	2,717	243	684	707	686	357	40
Continuation of mandatory supervision	1978/79	25	2	2	16	5	-	-
	1979/80	35	4	4	16	6	3	1
	1980/81	34	6	4	13	6	5	-
Court order	1978/79	20	3	4	5	8	-	-
	1979/80	23	-	4	8	9	2	-
	1980/81	22	3	3	8	3	3	2
Transfer to province	1978/79	82	10	4	23	29	11	5
	1979/80	100	6	4	33	44	9	4
	1980/81	106	6	5	14	68	11	2
Death	1978/79	38	2	12	4	8	11	1
	1979/80	36	-	17	8	5	6	-
	1980/81	44	1	13	14	5	8	3
Transfer to Mexico	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to USA	1978/79	40	-	-	40	-	-	-
	1979/80	25	-	-	18	-	7	-
	1980/81	11	-	-	11	-	-	-
Other	1978/79	14	1	2	1	4	6	-
	1979/80	17	1	1	-	10	5	-
	1980/81	6	-	2	2	2	-	-
TOTAL	1978/79 <sup>1</sup>	5,015	529	1,444	1,247	1,089	592	114
	1979/80 <sup>2</sup>	4,550	500	1,265	1,114	1,024	527	120
	1980/81 <sup>3</sup>	4,712	514	1,235	1,173	1,108	586	96

<sup>1</sup> Includes 107 female inmates.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 133 female inmates.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 117 female inmates.

**Table 4** represents three distributions of the inmate population on March 31st of 1980 and 1981. In 1980, there were 9,324 inmates held in custody. The 1981 profile population numbered 9,618 inmates.

A breakdown of reason for admission is shown in **Table 4(A)** for the two populations profiled. The distributions did not shift significantly from one time point to the next, with about 78% of both populations admitted under a warrant of committal.

**Table 4(B)** shows the distribution of original sentence lengths for each population profiled. Here again, there is little difference in the percentage distribution, with sentences of less than five years comprising approximately 50% of the cases in both populations.

Time served since admission is displayed in **Table 4(C)**. On the profile date, 36% of the 1980 group had served less than 12 months, compared to 39% of the 1981 group.

TABLE 4 - Caseload Profile of Federal Inmates on, March 31, 1980, 1981

A. Number of Inmates by Type of Admission

Years	Type of admission										Total
	Warrant of committal	Provincial transfer	Parole revocation	Parole forfeiture	Parole revocation with offence	Mandatory supervision revocation	Mandatory supervision forfeiture	Mandatory supervision with offence	Federal-provincial contract	Other	
1980											
No.	7,215	259	201	204	249	196	201	596	143	60	9,324
%	77	3	2	2	3	2	2	6	2	1	100
1981											
No.	7,483	273	156	203	375	195	137	710	70	16	9,618
%	78	3	2	2	4	2	1	7	1	--	100

B. Length of Sentence on Admission

Years	Years												Total
	Under 2	2	3	4	5	6-9	10-14	15-19	Over 19	Preventive	Life	Indefinite	
1980													
No.	526	1,765	1,441	932	769	1,411	757	284	185	117	1,134	3	9,324
%	6	19	16	10	8	15	8	3	2	1	12	--	100
1981													
No.	644	1,735	1,480	959	775	1,474	736	293	196	103	1,215	8	9,618
%	7	18	15	10	8	15	8	3	2	1	13	--	100

C. Time Served Since Admission

Years	Time served												Total
	Under 3 months	3-5 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-17 months	18-23 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	Over 9 years	Not known	
1980													
No.	796	939	772	858	1,512	995	1,160	611	431	936	314	-	9,324
%	9	10	8	9	16	11	12	7	5	10	3	-	100
1981													
No.	1,102	818	882	879	1,230	868	1,120	613	392	927	325	462	9,618
%	11	9	9	10	13	9	12	6	4	10	3	5	100

## Population Data

The following four tables display various characteristics of the federal inmate population in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

**Table 5** shows admissions to institutions by age on admission for each administrative region. The majority of inmates (34%) fell within the 20 to 24 age grouping during each of the three years. A further 24% fell within the 25 to 29 age category.

**TABLE 5 - Admissions to Federal Institutions by Age on Admission and Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Year	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
15	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	1	-	-	-	1	-
	1980/81	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	1978/79	19	9	1	2	7	-
	1979/80	10	3	1	2	4	-
	1980/81	7	5	-	-	2	-
17	1978/79	80	29	7	13	26	5
	1979/80	68	34	5	10	17	2
	1980/81	77	26	7	8	32	4
18	1978/79	191	52	52	23	53	11
	1979/80	171	49	37	29	45	11
	1980/81	166	35	54	16	56	5
19	1978/79	263	50	90	44	66	13
	1979/80	239	51	76	39	59	14
	1980/81	266	50	94	41	65	16
20-24	1978/79	1,638	183	557	334	430	134
	1979/80	1,543	216	509	306	385	127
	1980/81	1,560	202	522	257	425	154
25-29	1978/79	1,088	111	298	287	265	127
	1979/80	1,091	108	320	256	273	134
	1980/81	1,139	102	364	257	264	152
30-34	1978/79	676	54	164	190	158	110
	1979/80	699	61	199	166	180	93
	1980/81	694	69	165	183	173	104
35-39	1978/79	371	38	83	125	69	56
	1979/80	344	22	87	91	84	60
	1980/81	367	28	97	96	88	58
40-44	1978/79	249	24	64	75	49	37
	1979/80	197	22	45	57	37	36
	1980/81	217	21	58	61	40	37
45-49	1978/79	132	8	23	48	25	28
	1979/80	142	10	33	41	37	21
	1980/81	138	13	37	33	31	24
50-59	1978/79	127	10	41	38	24	14
	1979/80	113	3	22	47	23	18
	1980/81	110	9	23	44	20	14
Over 59	1978/79	32	6	7	9	3	-
	1979/80	21	3	3	3	6	6
	1980/81	45	2	5	20	12	6
TOTAL	1978/79*	4,866	574	1,387	1,188	1,175	542
	1979/80*	4,639	582	1,337	1,047	1,151	522
	1980/81	4,787	562	1,427	1,016	1,208	574

\* Canada totals vary slightly from those presented elsewhere and can be attributed to the fact that different sources have been utilized.

Male and female admissions are shown by region in Table 6. The total number of females declined over the three year period from 155 in 1978/79 to 88 in 1980/81. The Pacific Region admitted a higher proportion of females (4%) than any other region. In Canada as a whole, 2% of the 1980/81 admissions were female.

In Table 7, male and female releases from federal institutions is displayed by region. In contrast to the decreasing number of female admissions as shown in Table 6, the number of female releases shows an increase over the three year period, from 73 in 1978/79, to 117 in 1980/81. During each year, approximately 2% of all releases were female. The Ontario region releases were comprised of 5% females, exceeding the proportion of females released in any of the remaining four regions.

**TABLE 6 - Admissions to Federal Institutions by Sex and Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Regions	Male			Female			Total		
	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81
Atlantic	563	577	556	10	7	6	573	584	562
Quebec	1,343	1,284	1,408	47	25	19	1,390	1,309	1,427
Ontario	1,144	1,019	995	43	30	21	1,187	1,049	1,016
Prairies	1,143	1,119	1,187	31	28	21	1,174	1,147	1,208
Pacific	518	500	553	24	13	21	542	513	574
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>4,787</b>

**TABLE 7 - Releases from Federal Institutions by Sex and Region, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Regions	Male			Female			Total		
	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81
Atlantic	528	498	525	1	2	4	529	500	529
Quebec	1,444	1,265	1,243	-	-	23	1,444	1,265	1,266
Ontario	1,177	1,046	1,111	70	68	62	1,247	1,114	1,173
Prairies	1,088	1,018	1,136	1	6	14	1,089	1,024	1,150
Pacific	591	525	580	1	2	14	592	527	594
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>4,712</b>

**Table 8 (A-F)** presents various characteristics of the March 31st federal inmate population in 1980 and 1981. The populations characterized here are identical to those previously described in the Table 5 caseload profile. The following highlights are observed from the Table 8 presentations:

- at both time points, approximately 50% of the inmate population was between 20 and 30 years of age,
- on March 31, 1980, 64% of the inmate population was serving their first term in a federal institution, compared to 44% on March 31st of the following year;
- Ontario was identified as the province of residence in 23% of the cases, second to Quebec where a slightly higher proportion of the population resided;
- for both populations profiled, 96% of the inmates were Canadian citizens;
- the native population (North American Indian, Metis, and Eskimo) comprised 8% of the March 31st populations; and,
- on both dates the three highest major offence categories were robbery (28%), break and enter (14%), and murder (12%) (the percentages are slightly different for the 1980 group).

TABLE 8 - Population Profile of Federal Inmates on March 31, 1980, 1981

A. Inmate Population by Age

Years	Age														Total
	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	Over 59	
1980															
No.	-	-	2	29	98	269	1,995	2,509	1,804	1,036	651	418	398	115	9,324
%	-	-	--	--	1	3	22	27	19	11	7	5	4	1	100
1981															
No.	-	-	2	44	132	256	2,672	2,419	1,686	961	591	387	357	111	9,618
%	-	-	--	--	1	3	28	25	18	10	6	4	4	1	100

B. Inmate Population, by Number of Previous Commitments<sup>1</sup>

	Previous commitments									
Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-20	Over 20	Total
1980										
No.	5,943	1,871	882	355	182	52	11	-	-	7,885
%	64	20	9	4	2	1	1	-	-	100
1981										
No.	4,221	3,134	1,242	564	264	119	74	-	-	9,618
%	44	32	13	6	3	1	1	-	-	100

TABLE 8 - Population Profile of Federal Inmates on March 31, 1980, 1981 - Concluded

C. Province of Residence of Inmate Population

Years	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que	Ont	Man	Sask	Alta	BC	Yukon	NWT	Outside Canada	No permanent residence	Total
1980															
No.	155	32	410	302	2,735	2,185	464	266	1,010	1,211	16	28	140	370	9,324
%	2	---	4	3	29	24	5	3	11	13	---	---	2	4	100
1981															
No.	177	32	425	321	2,992	2,202	466	241	1,088	1,223	16	30	123	282	9,618
%	2	---	5	3	31	23	5	3	11	13	---	---	1	3	100

D. Citizenship of Inmate Population

Citizenship				
Years	Canadian	US	Other	Total
1980				
No.	8,932	133	259	9,324
%	96	1	3	100
1981				
No.	9,228	121	269	9,618
%	96	1	3	100

E. Ethnic or Racial Origin of Inmate Population 1980, 1981

Ethnic/racial origin									
Years	Caucasian	North American Indian	Metis	Eskimo (Inuit)	Asiatic	Negroid	Other	Not stated	Total
1980									
No.	7,750	598	220	20	59	154	300	223	9,324
%	84	6	2	--	1	2	3	2	100
1981									
No.	8,406	577	206	22	70	199	65	73	9,618
%	87	6	2	--	1	2	1	1	100

F. Inmate Population by Major Offence Committed

Offence												
Years	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter/ homicide	Rape	Other sexual offences	Kidnapping & abducting	Wounding	Assault	Robbery	Offensive weapons	Prison breach	Break and enter
1980												
No.	1,026	200	540	492	201	143	161	104	2,818	130	41	1,328
%	11	2	6	5	2	2	2	1	30	1	1	14
1981												
No.	1,105	214	558	517	207	140	161	103	2,712	118	43	1,370
%	12	2	6	5	2	2	2	1	28	1	---	14

Offence												
Years	Theft	Fraud	Possession stolen goods	Criminal negligence	Dangerous sex offenders	Habitual criminals	Dangerous offenders	Other criminal code	Narcotics	Food & drugs	Other statutes	Total
1980												
No.	257	308	170	33	54	30	5	360	853	65	5	9,324
%	3	3	2	---	1	---	---	4	9	1	---	100
1981												
No.	297	261	199	31	50	24	15	621	779	76	17	9,618
%	3	3	2	---	1	---	---	7	8	1	---	100

<sup>1</sup> Includes each admission to federal institution (e.g., an inmate sentenced by the courts released and then admitted for parole revocation would count as having had a previous admission).

## Escapes and Deaths

Table 9 displays a breakdown for inmate escapes/unlawfully at large occurrences during the three fiscal years. The total number of such occurrences increased to 386 in 1979/80, up 54 from the previous year, then declined in 1980/81 to 366. The majority of these occurrences were in Quebec (34%) in 1978/79, and in Ontario in 1979/80 (38%) and 1980/81 (34%).

TABLE 9 - Number of Inmate Escapes Occurring During, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Region	Penitentiary						Temporary absences						Total					
	Escapes <sup>1</sup>			Walk-Away <sup>2</sup>			Escorted <sup>3</sup>			Unescorted			78/79			79/80		
	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	No.	%		No.	%	
Atlantic	2	12	4	13	16	25	6	9	3	9	6	8	30	9		43	11	40
Quebec	34	12	19	17	22	28	28	29	19	34	24	26	113	34		87	22	92
Ontario	26	11	9	24	73	48	7	10	18	42	53	48	99	30		147	38	123
Prairies	19	16	2	12	8	22	7	10	10	24	30	29	62	19		64	17	63
Pacific	5	10	14	10	17	10	10	13	12	3	5	12	28	8		45	12	48
TOTAL NO.	86	61	48	76	136	133	58	71	62	112	118	123	332	...		386	...	366
TOTAL %	26	16	13	23	35	36	17	18	17	34	31	34	...	100		...	100	...

- <sup>1</sup> Includes the breach of a security barrier in maximum and medium security institutions. In 1979/80 and 1980/81, these escapes were referred to as confine escapes.
- <sup>2</sup> Involves an escape from institutional property which does not involve breaching a security barrier. These were designated as escapes from property in 1979/80 and 1980/81.
- <sup>3</sup> One escape in 1979/80 was from an escort in the Ontario region; however, the inmate was not on temporary absence.

The number of inmate deaths by cause in each of the three fiscal years is displayed in Table 10. Inmate deaths totalled 42 during 1980/81, over one third of which were suicides. In 1979/80, seven suicides occurred out of a total of 36 deaths. In 1978/79 there were 38 inmate deaths, 20% of which were suicides.

TABLE 10 - Offender Deaths on Register, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Region	Years	Murder	Suicide	Natural causes	Accidental	Legal intervention	Unknown	Total
Atlantic	1978/79	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Quebec	1978/79	2	2	3	1	2	3	13
	1979/80	9	3	2	-	2	1	17
	1980/81	2	6	1	1	2	1	13
Ontario	1978/79	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
	1979/80	-	4	3	-	-	1	8
	1980/81	4	6	3	-	1	1	15
Prairie	1978/79	2	1	3	2	-	-	8
	1979/80	2	-	2	-	1	-	5
	1980/81	-	1	3	1	-	-	5
Pacific	1978/79	1	2	4	3	-	1	11
	1979/80	2	-	2	2	-	-	6
	1980/81	1	3	4	-	-	-	8
CANADA TOTAL	1978/79	5	7	12	6	2	6	38
	1979/80	13	7	9	2	3	2	36
	1980/81	7	17	11	2	3	2	42

## Private Facilities

Over recent years, the CSC has sought greater community involvement in the process of reintegrating offenders into the community. During 1978/79 a task force was established to set national standards for community centres and to facilitate agreement between federal and provincial governments on the use and support of these centres.

In 1978/79 a total of 109 contracts between CSC and community residential centres were in effect to provide accommodation and other services. There is a standard contract fee per inmate per bed day for all facilities utilized by CSC, although, the use of such facilities is regionally monitored and controlled.

**Table 11** presents operational data for private correctional facilities in each region of Canada. The following highlights can be observed:

- there were 210 guaranteed beds per day in 1978/79, 194 in 1979/80, and 258 in 1980/81;
- the charge per day per inmate was \$18.50 in 1978/79, \$20.50 in 1979/80, and \$22.00 in 1980/81; and,
- expenditures on community residential centres were approximately \$3.0 million in 1978/79, \$3.6 million in 1979/80, and \$3.9 million in 1980/81.

TABLE 11 - Purchased/Contracted Community Residential Centres, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Region	Guaranteed beds per day			Per diem charge per inmate			Annual costs(\$)		
	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81	78/79	79/80	80/81
Atlantic	15	18	21	18.50	20.50	22.00	202,660	315,520	429,224
Quebec	79	64	88	18.50	20.50	22.00	1,107,990	1,159,591	1,087,824
Ontario	75	72	106	18.50	20.50	22.00	804,882	1,149,224	1,270,730
Prairies	21	20	15	18.50	20.50	22.00	411,859	421,064	510,251
Pacific	20	20	28	18.50	20.50	22.00	469,273	529,566	589,509
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>20.50</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>2,996,664</b>	<b>3,574,965</b>	<b>3,887,538</b>

## EXPENDITURES

### Parole Service Expenditures

Parole Services are regionally administered, and work within the same regional structure as institutional services. Since the amalgamation of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service into the Correctional Service of Canada there has been a new focus on integrated inmate planning.

The Case Management Division of CSC is now responsible for the coordination and management of an offender's sentence from admission to release. This team approach to case management was initiated in 1978/79, bringing institutional and parole staff together in determining appropriate programs for inmates. Traditionally, institution and parole staff worked independently of one another.

**Table 12** displays parole service operating and maintenance expenditures for 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The new case management process has been taken into consideration in breaking down expenditures for 1979/80 and 1980/81. On average, parole officers spent 65% of their time supervising parolees in the community and other related work during 1980/81. The remaining 35% of their time was spent on case preparation and community assessment for inmates. Parole service expenditures have been calculated to demonstrate community supervision related expenditures only. Of the total 1980/81 parole service expenditure of \$23.5 million, approximately \$15.4 million were spent on supervising parolees and inmates on mandatory supervision.

The following highlights can be observed from **Table 12** :

- \$23.5 million were spent on parole services in 1980/81, compared to \$18.5 million in 1978/79, and \$19.7 million in 1979/80;
- the average number of parole and mandatory supervision cases under supervision was 6,742 in 1979/80, and decreased in 1980/81 to 5,803; and,
- the per diem per case expenditure was \$4.63 in 1979/80 and \$7.28 in the following year.

TABLE 12 - Total Parole Office Expenditures and Caseload Costs, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

TABLE 12 - Total Parole Office Expenditures and Caseload Costs, 1978/79 to 1980/81												
Parole office	Parole expenditures <sup>1</sup>				Costs related to parolees (\$000's) <sup>2</sup>				Caseload costs		Per diem cost(\$)	
	Total operating and maintenance costs (\$000's)				Average annual count <sup>3</sup>				1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81		1979/80 \$	%						
ATLANTIC REGION												
Newfoundland												
St. John's	341	428	553	252	59	380	69	141	152	4.90	6.85	
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nova Scotia												
Halifax	603	723	771	470	65	565	73	236	249	5.46	6.22	
Truro	364	426	479	136	32	169	35	68	77	5.48	6.01	
Sydney	187	199	218	127	64	152	70	42	45	8.28	9.25	
New Brunswick												
Moncton	454	553	738	232	42	380	51	132	120	4.82	8.68	
Saint John	309	365	474	245	67	342	72	166	140	4.04	6.69	
ATLANTIC REGIONAL TOTAL												
	2,257	2,693	3,233	1,462	54	1,988	61	785	783	5.10	6.96	
QUEBEC REGION												
Montréal	2,113	1,645	1,928	1,332	81	1,562	81	1,383	1,078	2.64	3.97	
Quebec City	362	344	400	254	74	296	74	143	122	4.87	6.65	
Granby	501	385	419	158	41	172	41	135	121	3.21	3.89	
Rimouski	115	126	128	94	75	96	75	50	35	5.15	7.51	
Chicoutimi	68	73	89	59	81	72	81	46	40	3.51	4.93	
Trois-Rivières	181	136	171	101	74	126	74	80	57	3.45	6.06	
St-Jérôme	634	610	791	293	48	380	48	205	155	3.92	6.72	
Laval	586	700	733	126	18	132	18	95	86	3.63	4.21	
Rouyn-Noranda	113	124	109	98	79	86	79	30	24	8.95	9.82	
Hull	327	174	183	143	82	150	82	90	81	4.35	5.07	
QUEBEC REGIONAL TOTAL												
	5,000	4,317	4,950 <sup>4</sup>	2,658	62	3,072	62	2,257	1,799	3.23	4.68	
ONTARIO REGION												
Kingston	821	957	1,038	143	15	202	19	121	102	3.23	5.43	
Peterborough	517	639	659	236	37	338	51	112	111	5.77	8.34	
Ottawa	432	539	665	382	71	541	81	135	134	7.75	11.06	
TOTAL EASTERN DISTRICT												
	1,770	2,134	2,362	762	36	1,081	46	368	347	5.67	8.53	
Toronto	..	866	1,148	..	..	1,032	90	..	191	..	14.80	
Scarborough	..	233	255	..	..	212	83	..	129	..	4.50	
North Toronto	..	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Etobicoke	..	207	205	..	..	170	83	..	124	..	3.76	
Sub-total												
	1,419	1,535	1,608	1,274	83	1,414	88	548	444	6.37	8.73	
Timmins	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sault Ste Marie	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sudbury	..	284	394	..	..	313	79	..	62	..	13.83	
Sub-total												
	402	357	394	271	76	313	79	56	62	13.26	13.83	
TOTAL CENTRAL DISTRICT												
	1,820	1,891	2,002	1,545	82	1,727	86	604	506	7.01	9.35	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 12 - Total Parole Office Expenditures and Caseload Costs, Correctional Service of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Parole office	Parole expenditures <sup>1</sup>				Caseload costs							
	Total operating and maintenance costs (\$000's)			Costs related to parolees (\$000's) <sup>2</sup>				Average annual count <sup>3</sup>		Per diem cost(\$)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	%	1980/81	%	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	
				\$	%	\$	%					
ONTARIO REGION - Concluded												
London	548	413	404	318	77	340	84	89	86	10.37	10.83	
Guelph	223	218	284	161	74	232	82	54	54	8.17	11.77	
Hamilton	749	785	616	549	70	496	81	207	110	7.27	12.35	
Windsor	...	235	237	186	79	202	85	65	50	7.84	11.07	
Niagara Falls	...	...	73	...	...	62	85	...	41	...	4.14	
Brantford	...	...	184	...	...	169	92	...	36	...	12.86	
TOTAL WESTERN REGION	1,520	1,652	1,798	1,215	74	1,501	83	415	377	8.02	10.91	
ONTARIO REGIONAL TOTAL	5,110	5,677	6,162	3,522	62	4,308	70	1,387	1,230	6.96	9.60	
PRAIRIE REGION												
Manitoba												
Winnipeg	1,004	1,089	1,211	534	49	770	64	296	247	4.94	8.54	
Brandon	167	178	217	103	58	126	58	45	41	6.27	8.42	
Thunder Bay	148	67	70	47	70	53	76	20	13	6.44	11.17	
Kenora	41	46	51	32	70	35	69	13	14	6.74	6.85	
Thompson	82	80	92	34	42	39	42	15	12	6.21	8.90	
Saskatchewan												
Regina	217	287	346	161	56	204	59	100	87	4.41	6.42	
Prince Albert	428	460	509	97	21	118	23	67	56	3.97	5.77	
Saskatoon	121	155	173	96	62	112	65	46	48	5.72	6.39	
Alberta												
Edmonton	757	1,002	1,130	622	62	804	71	420	302	4.06	7.25	
Red Deer	173	194	225	99	51	124	55	44	36	6.16	9.44	
Calgary	806	912	989	502	55	619	63	264	234	5.21	7.25	
Lethbridge	38	85	89	26	31	46	52	24	23	2.97	5.48	
Northwest Territories												
Yellowknife	83	118	163	48	41	107	66	19	25	6.92	11.73	
PRAIRIE REGIONAL TOTAL	4,064	4,674	5,265	2,400	51	3,158	60	1,373	1,138	4.79	7.60	
PACIFIC REGION												
Abbotsford	712	804	756	289	36	325	43	184	119	4.30	7.48	
Prince George <sup>5</sup>	221	235	583	185	79	521	89	106	115	4.78	12.41	
Kamloops	108	127	421	91	72	379	90	85	70	2.93	14.83	
Vancouver	669	730	1,355	562	77	1,183	87	411	352	3.75	9.21	
Victoria	371	399	569	231	58	388	68	154	144	4.11	7.38	
Chilliwack	...	...	249	...	...	94	38	...	53	...	4.86	
PACIFIC REGIONAL TOTAL	2,081	2,294	3,934	1,359	59	2,890	73	940	853	3.96	9.28	
CANADA TOTAL	18,512	19,655	23,544	11,403	58	15,416	65	6,742	5,803	4.63	7.28	

1 Column totals have been rounded from the actual totals.

2 The percentage of time spent by parole officers on community supervision has been estimated by each parole office. Parole officers spend the remainder of their time preparing reports on behalf of inmates within institutions (e.g. case preparation, community assessments). These costs were excluded when calculating per diem costs per parolee.

3 Includes full parole and mandatory supervision counts. Excludes inmates supervised on day parole in CCC's, as they are budgeted as institutional costs in Table 1. In 1979/80 counts are on-register and in 1980/81 counts are actual.

4 Excludes payments to aftercare agencies charged to regional headquarters.

5 Costs and caseload data for Terrace and Whitehorse offices are included with Prince George office figures.

The number of person-years associated with the operation of parole offices in 1979/80 and 1980/81 are shown in **Table 13** by region.

**TABLE 13 - Parole Offices, Person-Years Expended, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Region	Person-years expended			
	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Atlantic	83	12	92	13
Quebec	194	28	196	28
Ontario	178	26	159	23
Prairie	148	21	168	24
Pacific	91	13	82	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Distribution of Expenditures

Table 14 presents a breakdown of the 1979/80, 1980/81 expenditures of CSC within each province and territory, and a redistribution of those expenditures based on the province of residence of inmates serving sentences in federal institutions. Expenditures for regional headquarters, staff colleges, parole offices, and institutions are included. Excluded are the costs of CSC headquarters and expenditures on contracted facilities. Also not included are capital expenditures, services provided without charge by other departments, and amortization of accommodation in the Ministry's own buildings.

The information on province of residence is based on a profile of federal inmates on March 31, 1980. Excluded are those inmates who had no permanent address, and those who were from outside Canada. It is assumed in this table that the parole population has a similar province of residence breakdown.

This table is designed to compare the expenditures of CSC within provinces to the number of inmates originating from them.

As one would expect, the proportion of total expenditures within Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon, is less than the proportion of inmates originating from these jurisdictions due to the fact there are no federal institutions in these areas. For other jurisdictions there are only minimal discrepancies between the proportion of CSC expenditures in the jurisdiction and the number of inmates originating from them.

TABLE 14 - Allocation of Institutional Expenditures based on Inmate Province of Residence, Federal, 1979/80, 1980/81

Province	Year	Actual institutional costs <sup>1</sup>		Inmate count by province of residence <sup>2</sup>		% allocation <sup>3</sup>
		\$(000's)	%	No.	%	
Newfoundland	1979/80	236	0.1	155	1.8	5,095
	1980/81	293	0.1	176	1.9	6,292
Prince Edward Island	1979/80	-	-	32	0.4	1,132
	1980/81	-	-	32	0.3	993
Nova Scotia	1979/80	10,377	3.7	410	4.6	13,020
	1980/81	12,516	3.8	422	4.6	15,233
New Brunswick	1979/80	14,593	5.2	302	3.4	9,624
	1980/81	18,511	5.6	319	3.5	11,590
Quebec	1979/80	89,220	31.5	2,735	31.0	87,746
	1980/81	106,148 <sup>4</sup>	32.0	3,003	32.7	108,288
Ontario	1979/80	65,321	23.1	2,185	24.8	70,196
	1980/81	77,304	23.3	2,198	23.9	79,146
Manitoba	1979/80	11,385	4.0	464	5.3	15,002
	1980/81	13,083	3.9	458	5.0	16,558
Saskatchewan	1979/80	21,413	7.6	266	3.0	8,492
	1980/81	25,779	7.8	237	2.6	8,610
Alberta	1979/80	22,471	7.9	1,010	11.5	32,551
	1980/81	26,318	7.9	1,077	11.7	38,745
British Columbia	1979/80	48,033	17.0	1,211	13.7	38,778
	1980/81	51,201	15.5	1,217	13.3	43,712
Yukon	1979/80	-	-	16	0.2	566
	1980/81	-	-	16	0.2	662
Northwest Territories	1979/80	-	-	28	0.3	849
	1980/81	-	-	32	0.3	993
CANADA <sup>5</sup>	1979/80	283,050	100.1	8,814	100.0	283,051
	1980/81	331,155	99.9	9,187	100.0	330,822

<sup>1</sup> Includes costs of operating and non-operating institutions, regional headquarter costs, costs for staff colleges, and parole costs absorbed by institutions for services rendered on behalf of inmates (i.e. community assessment, case preparation). National headquarter costs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> These figures are based on a March 31st count of the inmate population in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated by multiplying total federal institutional expenditures by the percentage of inmates originating from each province.

<sup>4</sup> Includes aftercare payments for parolees, and \$5,354,350 paid to Institute Philippe de Pinel de Montréal for the psychiatric care of inmates. The corresponding amount in 1979/80 was \$4,449,480.

<sup>5</sup> Canada totals do not add up due to rounding error.

**Table 15** displays overtime expenditures of CSC by region for 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. Breakdowns are shown for regular overtime, overtime based on statutory holidays, and total overtime for each year. Some highlights from this table are:

- for 1978/79 regular overtime amounted to 762,119 person-hours at a cost of \$10.4 million - for 1979/80 there was an increase to 884,901 person hours at a cost of \$12.5 million - in 1980/81 overtime hours increased further to 1,047,874 hours at a cost of \$16.8 million;
- overtime associated with statutory holidays increased from 1978/79 to 1979/80 by approximately 40,000 hours at a cost of approximately \$1.0 million and increased again in 1980/81 by 3,687 hours; and,
- total overtime expenditures increased by approximately \$8.0 million over the three fiscal years.

**TABLE 15 - Overtime Hours and Dollars (\$000's), Correctional Services of Canada, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Region	1978/79 Hours	Cost	1979/80 Hours	Cost	1980/81 Hours	Cost
<b>Regular Overtime Hours</b>						
National Headquarters	11,529	59	3,757	73	3,333	61
Atlantic	62,390	837	70,895	1,022	123,620	2,098
Quebec	297,522	4,044	280,373	3,855	286,357	4,591
Ontario	198,549	2,667	210,458	3,069	265,416	4,236
Prairies	118,391	1,757	191,619	2,674	187,280	2,925
Pacific	73,738	999	127,799	1,819	181,868	2,870
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>762,119</b>	<b>10,363</b>	<b>884,901</b>	<b>12,512</b>	<b>1,047,874</b>	<b>16,781</b>
<b>Statutory Holiday Hours</b>						
National Headquarters	-	-	-	-	9	..
Atlantic	23,820	319	26,160	382	25,213	424
Quebec	80,459	971	99,054	1,245	97,012	1,405
Ontario	66,754	897	82,552	1,157	83,502	1,254
Prairies	46,901	602	52,203	831	59,100	1,029
Pacific	46,891	589	48,130	735	46,950	797
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>264,825</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>308,099</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>311,786</b>	<b>4,909</b>
<b>Total Hours</b>						
National Headquarters	11,529	59	3,757	73	3,342	61
Atlantic	86,210	1,156	97,055	1,403	148,833	2,522
Quebec	377,981	5,015	379,427	5,100	383,369	5,996
Ontario	265,303	3,564	293,010	4,226	348,918	5,490
Prairies	165,292	2,359	243,822	3,505	246,380	3,954
Pacific	120,629	1,588	175,929	2,554	228,818	3,667
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,026,944</b>	<b>13,741</b>	<b>1,193,000</b>	<b>16,861</b>	<b>1,359,660</b>	<b>21,690</b>

Table 16 presents the expenditures of the CSC by standard object. The following is a list of highlights derived from the table.

- CSC expenditures increased from \$344 million in 1978/79, to \$348 million in 1979/80, and to \$421 million in 1980/81;
- salaries, wages, and other personnel costs accounted for over 60% of the total CSC expenditures in all three years;
- there was a decrease of approximately \$10 million in the construction and acquisition of land and building expenditures from 1978/79 to 1979/80 and an increase of approximately \$6 million over the previous year in 1980/81; and,
- CSC expenditures on grants, contributions and transfer payments increased from \$0.7 million in 1978/79 to \$1.3 million in 1979/80, to \$1.5 million in 1980/81.

**TABLE 16 - Correctional Service of Canada, Expenditures (\$000's), 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Standard object	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Salaries and wages	192,314	203,143	226,037
Other personnel costs	28,589	27,288	33,059
Transportation & communications	9,338	10,346	11,863
Information	101	225	305
Professional & special services	31,558	38,311	44,760
Rentals	1,844	2,237	2,472
Purchased repair and upkeep	2,801	3,148	4,355
Utilities, materials and supplies	31,873	31,310	44,758
Construction and acquisition of land and buildings	28,994	18,828	24,541
Construction and acquisition of machinery and equipment	11,590	7,587	7,894
Grants, contributions and other transfer payments	718	1,291	1,549
All other expenditures	4,117	4,384	19,649
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>343,837</b>	<b>348,098</b>	<b>421,242</b>

## Major Capital Projects

The projected costs for major capital projects undertaken in 1980/81 are listed in **Table 17**, by institution. It is estimated that \$15.6 million were expended, compared to \$66.9 million in 1978/79 and \$28.2 million in 1979/80. The future year expenditures, expected to be required for the completion of these projects is \$152.6 million.

TABLE 17 - Major Capital Projects (\$000's), Correctional Service of Canada, 1980/81

Projects	Currently estimated total cost	Forecast expenditures to March 31, 1980	Estimates 1980/1981	Future years requirements
<u>QUEBEC REGION</u>				
Drummondville, medium security institution	24,800	2,900	1,500	20,400
Mirabel, maximum security institution	30,100	1,500	1,800	26,800
Archambault, additional facilities (kitchen)	2,800	100	690	2,010
Laval, refurbish industrial workshops	645	100	300	245
Ste. Anne des Plaines, redevelop regional reception centre	7,300	200	800	6,300
Laval (Montée St. François, renovation of water distribution system	760	410	350	...
<u>ONTARIO REGION</u>				
Collins Bay, Federal Health Centre	21,500	1,570	2,300	17,630
Beaver Creek, Forestry Training Camp	3,100	1,300	450	1,350
Kingston, perimeter wall - prison for women	1,900	1,200	350	350
Collins Bay, construct new central heating plant	1,120	455	665	...
Markworth, construct new gymnasium	650	570	80	...
Kingston, reactivate Kingston maximum security institution	32,700	200	200	32,300
<u>PRAIRIE REGION</u>				
Edmonton, expansion of maximum security institution	9,200	200	600	8,400
Bowden, redevelop Bowden medium security institution	20,300	540	1,500	18,260
<u>PACIFIC REGION</u>				
Agassiz, expansion of maximum security institution	3,000	200	1,000	1,800
Mountain, redevelop medium security institution	18,100	130	1,170	16,800
Mission, redevelop medium security institution	2,000	200	1,800	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>179,975</b>	<b>11,775</b>	<b>15,555</b>	<b>152,645</b>

## Contributions/Grants

Table 18 provides a listing of the recipients of federal grants and contributions with the respective monies granted during the past three fiscal years. The dollars received by these agencies increased by over \$100,000 over each year shown. In 1980/81, 11 agencies received monies compared to six in 1978/79.

TABLE 18 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Federal, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of agency	Actual (\$) 1978/79	Actual (\$) 1979/80	Actual (\$) 1980/81
<u>Grants</u>			
John Howard Society	375,574	411,122	449,700
Elizabeth Fry Society	69,222	75,576	82,672
Association of Social and Rehabilitation Agencies (Quebec)	150,456	164,256	179,666
Prison Arts Foundation	9,307	19,855	21,718
The Salvation Army	29,376	32,070	35,078
Unison (Halifax)	10,185	11,121	6,082
Unison (Sydney)	-	-	6,084
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>644,120</b>	<b>714,000</b>	<b>781,000</b>
<u>Contributions</u>			
L'Association des rencontres culturelles avec les détenus	-	38,300	33,000
M2/W2 Association of New Westminster, BC	-	-	34,000
Operation Springboard (Ont)	-	-	25,000
5th International Symposium on Law and Psychiatry	-	-	5,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,300</b>	<b>97,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>644,120</b>	<b>752,300</b>	<b>878,000</b>

## NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD (NPB)

### Introduction

The National Parole Board (NPB) is given authority under the federal Parole Act to grant full parole and day parole to both federal and certain provincial inmates; to grant temporary absences to federal inmates; and to terminate/revoke parole or mandatory supervision releases. The NPB also receives applications for pardons under the Criminal Records Act through the Solicitor General. The Board oversees the investigation of cases and upon completing its enquiries, votes on them. Each case is then referred back to the Solicitor General with a recommendation and the final decision rests with the Governor-in-Council. The Parole Board has similar investigative and recommending functions with regard to the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Federal inmates are considered automatically for parole at their parole eligibility dates. Provincial inmates must apply for parole by virtue of Section 8(1) of the Parole Act.

As a result of amendments to the Parole Act, individual provinces can assume jurisdiction over inmates serving less than two years in provincial institutions. To date, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have established their own parole boards.

### Administration

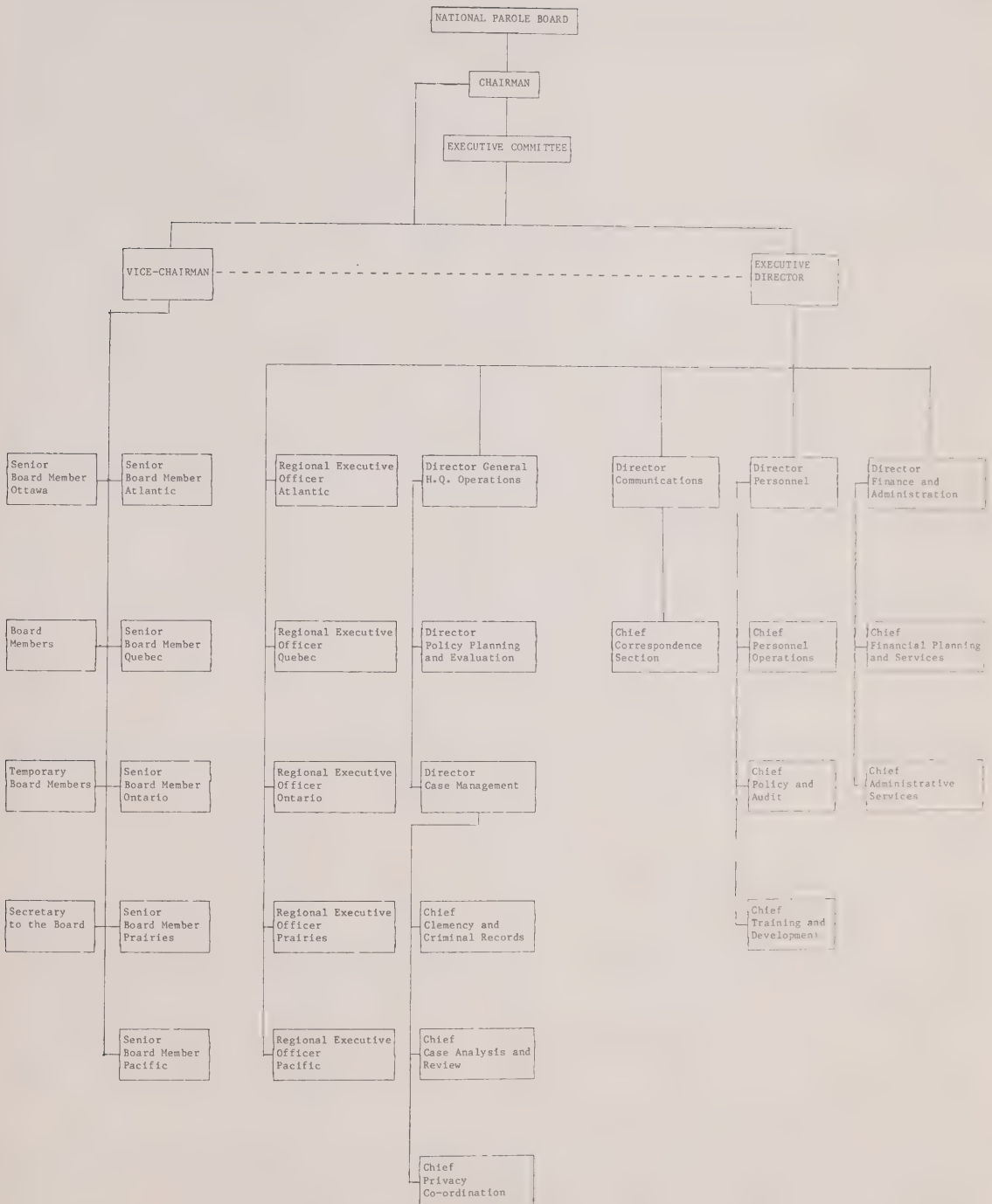
The NPB consists of 26 full-time members, including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. There are approximately 244 persons working as support staff. The following chart shows the organizational structure of the NPB.

Eighteen of the Board members and about one half of the staff are equally distributed among the five regional offices, where most conditional release decisions are made. The Board's five administrative regions are identical to those of the CSC. There are eight regular Board members at National Headquarters in Ottawa. They include the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the six members who comprise the Headquarters Division of the Board.

The Headquarters Division assists the regions by participating in decisions that require more than the three votes which may normally be cast by regional Board members. It also has responsibility for reviewing certain negative decisions from the field when so requested by inmates, as well as for making pardon recommendations under the Criminal Records Act to the Solicitor General and ultimately to the Governor-in-Council.

The government also appoints temporary members for terms of up to one year, to assist the Board during periods of unusually heavy caseloads. Temporary members retain the full powers of regular members during their appointment and may be assigned either to Board headquarters or to a regional division. At the end of 1980/81 there were 15 temporary Board members.

Organizational Structure of the National Parole Board, 1981



Each region has Community Board members who are selected by the Solicitor General. These members have the same power as regular Board members and participate in the review of all cases involving inmates serving life sentences as a minimum punishment, or those who have been serving indeterminate sentences as dangerous offenders or habitual criminals.

Regional staff ensure that case files are complete and ready for review by Board members. They direct the execution and monitor the implementation of Board decisions in the region. Close consultation and cooperation is maintained with federal and provincial correctional authorities in the field, on both policy and operational aspects of the parole system. The complex working arrangements between the NPB and the Correctional Service of Canada are set out in an Administrative Agreement entered into by the two agencies in 1979.

The Chairman of the National Parole Board is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board and supervises the direction of the work and the staff of the Board. The responsibilities for the day-to-day operations of the Board have been delegated to an Executive Director who heads both the field and headquarters components of the Board's staff.

The Vice-Chairman has specific duties in the field of policy examination and in formulating policy considerations and recommendations to be presented to the Executive Committee. Among other responsibilities he is charged with monitoring the implementation of national policies.

Table 19 provides a display of person-years associated with each region over the three years. Although there was a decline in 1979/80 over the previous year, an increase of six person-years occurred in 1980/81.

**TABLE 19 - National Parole Board - Person-Years Expended, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Region	Person-years		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Atlantic	17	18	19
Quebec	30	29	30
Ontario	28	28	29
Prairies	25	23	27
Pacific	24	23	23
Headquarters	153	143	142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>270</b>

In addition to giving direct support to the Headquarters Division in the areas of clemency and the re-examination of Board decisions, headquarter staff provide a broad range of coordinating services designed to ensure operational consistency and efficiency, as well as to maintain the national character of the Canadian parole system. Among the key headquarter functions are policy analysis and development, legal services, privacy coordination, clemency and case analysis and review. Headquarters Division is also responsible for the development and management of operational information systems, and the provision of centralized personnel, financial, and public information services.

The final authority in matters of discretionary release policy rests with the Executive Committee of the NPB which is made up of up to 10 members. Currently the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the senior member from each of the Board's six Divisions form the Executive Committee.

### Recent Developments

During 1980/81, a number of initiatives were undertaken with respect to NPB operations. A brief summary of each undertaking follows.

#### Parole Guidelines and Study on Decision-Making

An in-depth review of parole guidelines (one of the NPB's major concerns for some time) was concluded in 1980/81. Statistical prediction devices were studied, specifically the existing American and European scoring systems. The Board concluded that consistency in decision-making can be maintained less through mechanical instruments than guidelines. The need for further research was identified and the NPB decision-making process will be the focus of an extensive research program to be undertaken by the Board during 1981/82. In an effort to make itself more accountable and understood, the Board has identified a need to more clearly articulate the underlying philosophy of parole in Canada and guidelines applied thereunder. It is intended that this undertaking will lead to a more standardized framework for decision-making and a greater understanding of the process by which decisions are reached.

#### Mandatory Supervision

The report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on mandatory supervision was finalized in early 1981 and a discussion paper was tabled in Parliament by the Solicitor General in March. The paper contains tentative conclusions about the mandatory supervision program, and identifies 12 possible reform areas. It was presented for general consideration since no positions will be finalized until a further round of consultation has been held and conclusions drawn from the Solicitor General's Conditional Release Study. The NPB was involved in all stages of this Ministry project.

#### Study on Conditional Release

A Conditional Release Study, which was initiated in 1980 at the request of the Solicitor General, outlines a number of policy options on the release of inmates from federal penitentiaries. It also assesses the implications of these options for corrections, as well as for other relevant aspects of the criminal justice system. Both the steering committee and the working group on conditional release involved Parole Board representatives during the fiscal year 1980/81.

## Procedural Safeguards

An array of procedural safeguards, designed to ensure that the interests of both society and the inmate are fully taken into consideration in any decision to grant or to deny parole, has been adopted by the Board. Changes in Canada's Parole Act in 1977, enabled procedural safeguards to be formally embodied in the Parole Regulations. Prior to that time, however, the Board had already effected a number of safeguards such as: giving of reasons in writing for adverse decisions, hearings for federal parole applicants, and re-examination of specified adverse Board decisions.

Two additional procedural safeguards contained in Parole Regulations were identified for consideration within the next two years. They are: first, the sharing of information, in writing, with federal parole applicants before the scheduled review for full parole at the parole eligibility date, and second, allowing an inmate to have assistance at a hearing before the Board.

## Clemency Review

A comprehensive Ministry review of the Federal Government's clemency powers (Pardon under the Criminal Records Act and the Royal Prerogative of Mercy) was initiated in 1981 and briefs were solicited from a wide number of agencies and individuals within the criminal justice system. An issue paper was prepared to encourage participation and to facilitate a structured examination of the exercise of executive clemency. Ultimately, it is expected that the Solicitor General will go to Parliament with a series of recommendations and amendments to the current legislation that will contribute to more effective and equitable systems of clemency in Canada.

Representatives from the National Parole Board participate in both the Clemency Study Steering and Working Committees.

## Royal Prerogative of Mercy

The Royal Prerogative of Mercy, (a form of executive clemency) is a largely unfettered discretionary power that permits the Governor-in-Council to apply exceptional remedies in extraordinary circumstances in Canada. Remedies under the Royal Prerogative range from free pardons to the remission of fines. Although the exceptional nature of this form of executive clemency defies rigid criteria and guidelines for application, certain general criteria were developed by the Parole Board in 1980/81.

Applications for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy are made to the Solicitor General and are referred to the NPB for investigation and recommendation. Ultimately, the Federal Cabinet in Canada can grant clemency under the Royal Prerogative acting on the information received from the Parole Board via the Solicitor General.

## Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards

Currently, parole decisions in provincial cases are made by the NPB with the exception of three provinces; Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia where provincial parole boards are in operation. Since the Prairies and Atlantic provinces have chosen not to establish parole boards, discussions have been held by the National

Parole Board with these provinces, as well as the two territories, to re-evaluate the level of services provided by the Board to inmates in provincial (or territorial) institutions.

A committee, established by the Parole Board to look into the improvement of services to these inmates - in effect to extend to them certain provisions offered to federal inmates - carried out further consultation with these provinces and territories in 1980/81.

#### Conference on Discretion in the Correctional System

A conference on Discretion in the Correctional System was planned and hosted by the NPB in Ottawa in the fall of 1981.

Recent developments in Canada, suggest that there is uneasiness about the discretionary power exercised by government boards and agencies. The conference provided delegates with an opportunity to explore this issue as it relates to post-sentence discretion and to develop a basis for further analysis. All aspects of the subject and in particular, the decisions made while the inmate is serving his sentence, were examined.

#### Caseload Data

The following tables provide data on various aspects of the NPB caseload. It should be noted that statistics provided here apply only to those cases under the jurisdiction of the NPB. There is a provincial Board of Parole in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia which are excluded from this section.

As indicated in **Table 20**, there were a total of 29,848 reviews conducted and decisions made by the NPB in 1980, 10% of which applied to inmates under provincial jurisdiction.

Pre-release and modification decisions include all decisions to grant, deny, alter terms and conditions, or to cancel releases for temporary absences, day parole, full parole and day parole continued. For mandatory supervision cases, these decisions would relate to the conditions of the release. There were 14,857 federal and 2,459 provincial decisions, accounting for 58% of all NPB decisions for 1980.

Termination decisions include decisions with respect to inmates released on temporary absence, day parole, full parole, and mandatory supervision. There were 6,342 federal terminations and 443 provincial terminations in 1980, accounting for 23% of all decisions in the year.

Clemency, as was previously described, accounted for 17% of all NPB decisions. Additionally, there were 607 Internal Review decisions, accounting for 2% of all NPB decisions.

**Table 21** displays the 1980 full parole grant rate for both federal and provincial inmates. As is evident, there are regional differences in grant rates, the highest rate being in the Atlantic region and the lowest being in the Pacific region for inmates under both jurisdictions. The provincial grant rate is considerably higher than its federal counterpart in the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

**TABLE 20 - Federal and Provincial National Parole Board Reviews and Decisions, 1980**

Type of decision	No.	%
Pre-release and modification decisions*		
Federal	14,857	50
Provincial	2,459	8
Termination decisions*		
Federal	6,342	21
Provincial	443	2
Clemency	5,140	17
Internal review (1980/81)	607	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,848</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Includes decisions on TA's, day parole, full parole and mandatory supervision.

**TABLE 21 - Full Parole Decisions for Federal and Provincial Inmates, 1980**

Region	Federal			Provincial		
	Granted No.	Denied No.	Granted %	Granted No.	Denied No.	Granted %
Atlantic	222	186	54	452	233	66
Quebec	483	881	35	-	1	-
Ontario	322	540	37	-	1	-
Prairies	229	354	39	336	289	54
Pacific	133	265	33	19	35	35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>59</b>

The termination statistics provided in **Table 22** indicate how inmates released on parole or mandatory supervision end their supervision period. Inmates who reach warrant expiry date (regular expiry) in the community have been considered successful. Those who ended their supervision periods by revocation, with or without indictable offences, are considered failures, as are other terminations.

Provincial cases granted parole over the past four years have consistently had a higher percentage of regular expiries than federal parole or mandatory supervision releases. The range has been from 81% in 1977 to a high of 85% in 1979. The average over the past four years has been 82%.

Federal full parole releases have reached regular expiry in 70% of the cases over the past four years on average. The highest percentage of cases reaching regular expiry occurred in 1978, with 73%; the lowest was 1980 with 68%.

Mandatory supervision cases, which relate only to federal inmates, have had successful completion rates ranging from 49% in 1980 to 59% in 1978. The average over the past four years has been 54%.

TABLE 22 - Federal and Provincial Full Parole and Mandatory Supervision Outcomes, 1977 - 1980

	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Federal full parole terminations</b>								
Regular expiry*	726	70	819	73	945	71	929	68
Revoked	102	10	152	14	184	14	192	14
Revoked with indictable	208	20	129	12	178	13	225	16
Other**	4	--	14	1	25	2	21	2
<b>TOTAL TERMINATIONS</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Provincial full parole terminations</b>								
Regular expiry*	1,082	81	1,198	83	1,113	85	599	82
Revoked	122	9	206	14	158	12	108	15
Revoked with indictable	128	10	44	3	34	3	21	3
Other**	1	--	3	--	3	--	1	--
<b>TOTAL TERMINATIONS</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mandatory supervision terminations</b>								
Regular expiry	1,460	53	1,639	59	1,481	56	1,180	49
Revoked	565	20	622	23	519	20	606	25
Revoked with indictable	678	25	395	14	534	20	554	23
Other**	61	2	112	4	116	4	71	3
<b>TOTAL TERMINATIONS</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Includes regular expiry and discharge from parole.

\*\* Excludes terminations by death.

Table 23 shows 1980 regional grant rates for day parole, both federally and provincially. As in the case of full parole, the Atlantic region shows the highest rate while the Pacific region shows the lowest for inmates under either jurisdiction. For all regions, the day parole grant rate is considerably higher than the full parole grant rate as shown in Table 21.

**TABLE 23 - Day Parole Decisions for Federal and Provincial Inmates, 1980<sup>1</sup>**

Region	Federal			Provincial		
	Granted	Denied	Granted	Granted	Denied	Granted
	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	%
Atlantic	332	148	69	174	30	85
Quebec	882	519	63	-	-	-
Ontario	579	399	59	-	-	-
Prairies	568	375	60	121	60	67
Pacific	310	302	51	1	1	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>76</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes day parole continued decisions.

The total number of federal day paroles reviewed, granted, and continued over the past five years is given in Table 24. The percentage of day paroles granted has ranged from 55% in 1976, to 69% in 1978 (1978 was the peak year, perhaps because of the conversion of temporary absences to day paroles, following a change in policy on temporary absences).

The number of day paroles continued refers to the number of day parole programs which were approved for a subsequent period. This decision is made when the day parole program remains unchanged, and it is essentially just continued or extended for a further period of time. Day parole programs are normally approved for a four month period, unless otherwise specified by the Board at the time the release is granted.

**TABLE 24 - Federal Day Paroles Reviewed, Number and Percentage Granted, and Number Continued, 1976 - 1980**

Year	Federal			
	No. reviewed	Granted No.	%	No. continued
1976	3,094	1,716	55	902
1977	3,345	1,988	59	1,413
1978	3,941	2,715	69	1,562
1979	4,288	2,624	61	1,217
1980	4,414	2,671	61	1,141

### Expenditures

As shown in Table 25, salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures have accounted for approximately 80% of NPB expenditures over the past three fiscal years. Over the same period expenditures have increased by 24% with salaries, wages and other personnel expenditures increasing 23% over the three years.

TABLE 25 - National Parole Board Expenditures (\$000's), 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Standard object	Year		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Salaries and wages	5,132	5,487	6,281
Other personnel	627	643	805
Transportation and communication	589	609	831
Information	19	1	30
Professional and special services	320	315	537
Rentals	23	52	77
Purchased repair and upkeep	87	15	47
Utilities, materials, supplies	219	194	202
Construction and acquisition of:			
Land and building	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	71	35	49
Grants, contributions and other transfer payments	-	-	-
All other expenditures	1	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>7,352</b>	<b>8,859</b>



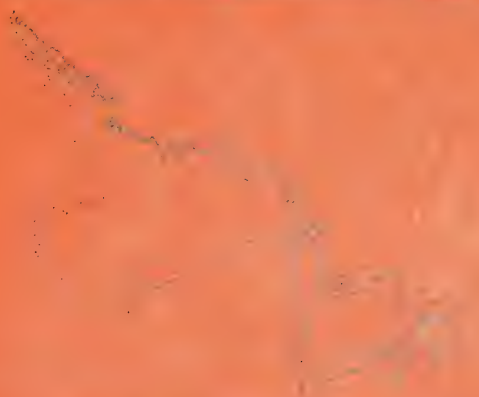
ERRATA

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN CANADA, 1980/81

- p. 22, First paragraph, "there were 23,560 inmates..." should read "there was an average of 23,560 inmates...".
- p. 37, CANADA TOTAL should read 28 for Inmates, and 41 for the Standing adult population.
- p. 45, Second last column heading should read "Probationer" not "Inmate".
- p. 51, Last paragraph, the increase in correctional facilities expenditures in Saskatchewan should be 39% not 49%.
- p. 69, Fourth highlight should read: expenditures on correctional institutions increased by \$60.7 million not \$66.7.
- p. 120, Col. 2 should read: With caseload;  
Col. 3 should read: Without caseload;
- p. 152, Legend for the provincial map should read: Municipal institution, not Provincial institution.



# Newfoundland



## Summary Facts

Responsible agency - Adult Corrections Division, Department of Justice

1978/79

No. of correctional facilities - Government 2

Correctional centre 1

Correctional institution\* 1

### Average counts

Sentenced inmates**	228	246	263
Remanded inmates**	11	12	13
Probation supervision	283	48	663

No. of correctional facilities - Private 1

Average count 3

Expenditures - Adult correctional services \$4.5M

\* There is one camp affiliated with this facility.

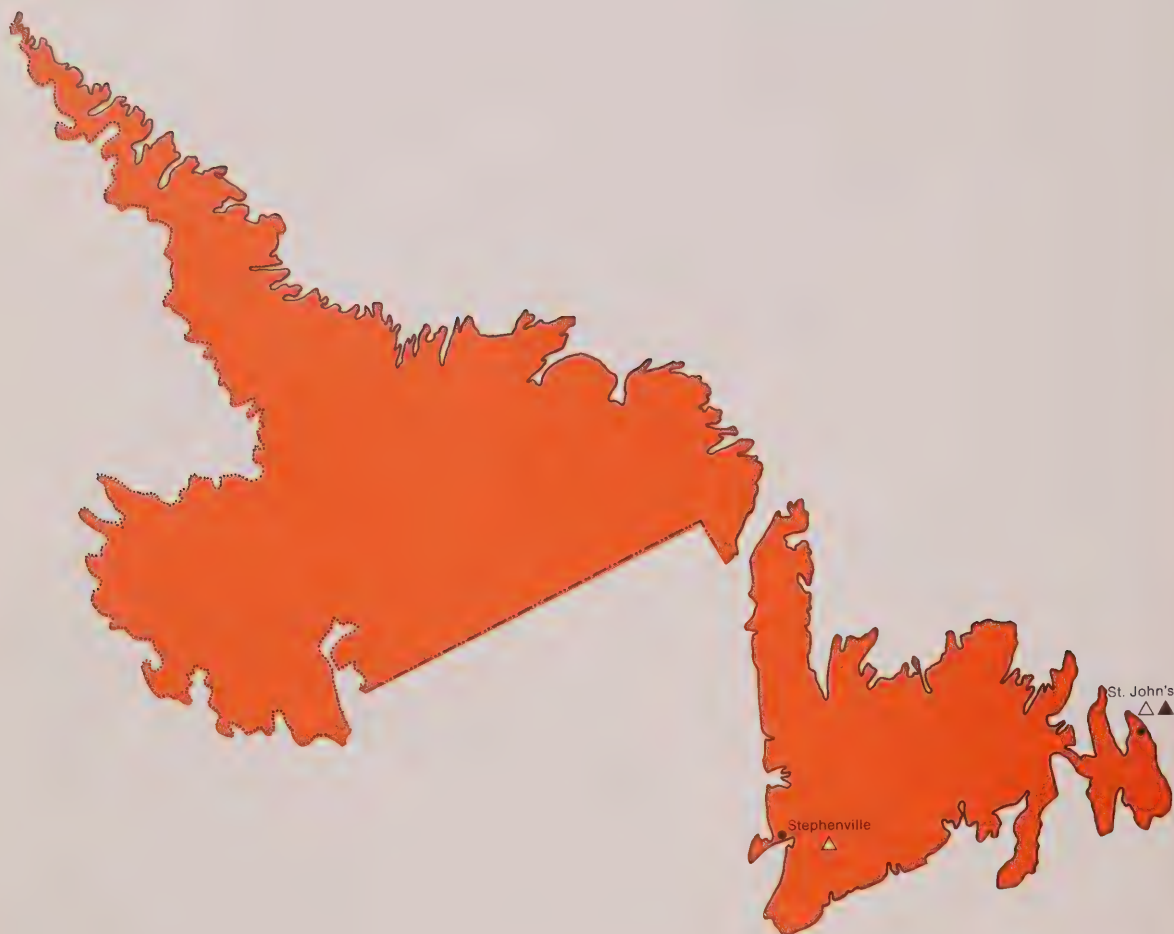
\*\* 1978/79 and 1979/80 counts are on register while 1980/81 counts are estimated.

# Adult Correctional Institutions, Newfoundland, 1980/81

## Legend

△ Provincial institution

▲ Federal institution



## INTRODUCTION

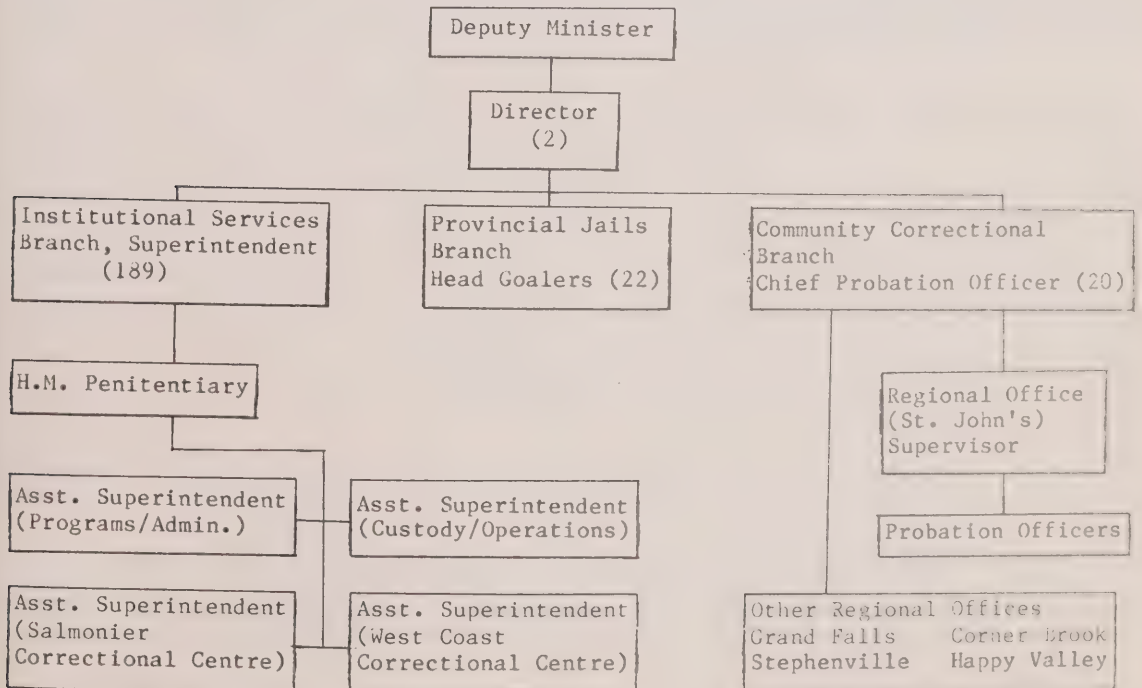
In Newfoundland, adult correctional services are provided by the Adult Corrections Division of the Department of Justice. All persons aged 17 and over are considered adults. Juvenile correctional services are administered by the Department of Social Services.

## Administration

The administration of correctional services is somewhat unique in Newfoundland due to three levels of divided responsibility. First, although the provision of adult and juvenile services is operationally distinct, Social Services does provide probation supervision and pre-sentence report preparation to offenders in outlying areas of the province where Adult Corrections does not have a presence. Second, the federal-provincial split in jurisdiction is unique in Newfoundland by virtue of the statutory jurisdiction of the province over prisoners sentenced to federal terms. These offenders can only be transferred to a federal penitentiary if and when the province consents to the transfer as provided for in the Penitentiary Act. Newfoundland is also unique with respect to the operation of outport jails, which accommodate lock-up, remand, and sentenced prisoners and function in six locations throughout the province. These jails are administered by the RCMP and funded by the Department of Justice.

The organizational structure of the Corrections Division is illustrated below. The staff complement for each Branch appears in brackets.

### Organizational Structure of the Corrections Division, Newfoundland, 1981



Accounting and financial services are contained within the Corrections Division while personnel management services are centralized within the Department of Justice. Staff training is a function jointly performed by internal staff and the Public Service Commission.

### Recent Developments

The past year has been characterized by several major policy developments in Newfoundland.

The Institutional Services Branch of the Division has launched a major construction program in an effort to regionalize inmate beds and modernize facilities. The Branch plans to redistribute inmate beds throughout the province in order to accommodate prisoners closer to their families and familiar surroundings. Additionally, Her Majesty's Penitentiary was rebuilt and three archaic outport jails were phased out in accordance with a general policy effort to provide a safer environment for both staff and inmates. Also, the Institutional Services Branch, in conjunction with the Public Service Commission, designed and implemented a four week Advanced Human Relations training package for institutional staff.

Resource constraints mitigated against an expansion of probation services in 1980/81. However, headway was made in other areas. The Community Service Order Program was operationalized in all five regional offices, the Impaired Drivers Program was implemented in Labrador, and research commenced on the feasibility of a Fine Option Program.

In the area of policy development, the compilation of a comprehensive policy manual for both institutional and community services was initiated. In addition, a comprehensive legislative review was commenced to revise and integrate The Prisons Act and The Adult Corrections Act.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

At present, there are two correctional facilities operating in the province, one of which serves as a parent institution to a satellite camp.

Excluded from the following tables are data pertaining to the operations of the outport jails, which are provincially owned facilities, operated by the RCMP. These facilities are primarily used for lock-up purposes but may, on occasion, be utilized for short-term remand holding and sentences. The capacity of lock-ups ranges from 2 to 12 and the total provincial capacity is 45. There were a total of 2,968 admissions to lock-ups in 1980/81, and the average length of stay was 3 to 4 days. The total operating cost of outport jails during that year was \$426,100 with a corresponding per diem cost of \$37.69 per inmate.

Also excluded from this section, are the operations of the St. John's lock-up, which is occasionally used to accommodate offenders awaiting admission to Her Majesty's Penitentiary, and used by RCMP detachments to maintain cells for pre-trial lock-up, or intermittent/short-term sentences.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary is the primary correctional facility in the province. It is classified as medium security, and accommodates inmates serving six months or more, federal prisoners included. Also housed are the large majority of remanded inmates and short-term sentenced inmates from the St. John's area. The West Coast Correctional Centre and Salmonier Camp are open facilities used for minimum risk prisoners. The RCMP and Newfoundland constabulary are responsible for escorting newly sentenced prisoners to the appropriate correctional centre. However, once the prisoner is admitted, correctional officers are responsible for escorting inmates being transferred between institutions.

Upon entering Confederation in 1949, it was agreed that persons sentenced in Newfoundland courts would be sent to Her Majesty's Penitentiary, and that costs associated with keeping persons under federal sentence would be paid by the Government of Canada. This was the practice until 1967, when due to overcrowding, some inmates receiving federal sentences were transferred to federal institutions. At present, only the occasional offender with a federal sentence is retained in Her Majesty's Penitentiary. It is estimated that on average there are ten inmates serving federal sentences in this facility. The reader should be aware, however, that those serving federal sentences or awaiting transfer to mainland institutions are included in the following operational, caseload, and population data, and may represent some redundancy with data provided in this report on the Correctional Service of Canada.

Opportunities offered within facilities include inmate classification, religious services, educational/vocational programs, and counselling services.

Two classification officers and one social worker comprise a classification unit for Her Majesty's Penitentiary and the Salmonier Correctional Centre. This unit is responsible for coordinating the medical, and special program needs of inmates serving sentences of three months or more.

Most religious denominations common to Newfoundland participate in regular services and programs. Services are held on Sundays and religious holidays. Various counselling sessions are established by some organizations external to the institution, most notably, the Salvation Army, the Jehovah Witnesses, and the members of the Roman Catholic Church. Any inmate who wishes to participate in these religious programs is permitted to do so.

A school operated by the College of Trades and Technology offers an educational upgrading program. Some inmates are enrolled in trades training programs at local trade and vocational schools. A few inmates maintain enrolment in Memorial University. A basic literacy program has also been initiated by Adult Educational Services. Various occupational shops are organized, including the mail bag shop, carpenter shop, laundry, kitchen, clothes room, general work and cleaning, masonry, etc. Some inmates are involved in the fish net shop which does contract fish net production.

Counselling services are provided within institutions in many forms. A life skills release program has been introduced on an experimental basis and is intended to focus specifically on preparing inmates for release. Regular informal sessions are held to discuss problems related to such matters as budgeting, seeking employment, alcohol and drug dependency, etc.

Regular Alcoholics Anonymous meetings are held twice weekly - once with coordination by volunteers, and once without outside volunteer involvement. Special effort has recently been given to develop a program, including the translation of material, for Inuit inmates. Legal counselling and representation is also available for purposes of appeals, expected charges, and other legal matters.

The past few years have witnessed a significant expansion of services offered by the John Howard Society. In addition to traditional visitation and counselling services, educational programs have been developed in the schools and community organizations, educational materials have been published, and most recently, a community residential centre has been established.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts <sup>1</sup>			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average
Her Majesty's Penitentiary/ Salmonier Correctional Institute	1859	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	208*	253	176	213
		Remand	Open	1979/80	208*	262	182	222
		Male/female		1980/81	208*	233	119	200
West Coast Correctional Centre	1978	Sentenced	Open	1978/79	35	41	11	26
		Remand		1979/80	35	46	23	33
		Male		1980/81	72	71	22	38
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978/79	243	...	...	239
				1979/80	243	...	...	255
				1980/81	280	...	...	238

<sup>1</sup> Derived from daily counts. In 1978/79 and 1979/80, on register counts were used and in 1980/81, actual counts are given. The average on register count for 1980/81 was 262.

<sup>2</sup> A total of 40 transfers are included in 1980/81. Transfers are also included in the previous two years of data.

<sup>3</sup> Average daily population X number of operating days in fiscal year.

Table 1 provides operational data on Newfoundland's two correctional facilities over the three years. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the normal rated capacity increased in 1980/81 to 280 from 243 in the previous two years;
- the average on register count increased from 239 in 1978/79 to 262 in 1980/81 (the actual average count was 238 in 1980/81);
- the number of admissions has increased steadily over the three year period to 1,806 in 1980/81;
- total prisoner days served in 1980/81 was 87,089;
- total institutional operating costs were \$4.5 million, and the per diem cost was \$51.50 per inmate in 1980/81; and,
- the number of staff person-years expended decreased slightly in 1980/81 to 174 from 179 in the previous year.

It should be noted that although the average count and total days stay figures appear to have declined over the previous year, a change in definition has been applied to the 1980/81 data. In 1980/81, actual counts are shown, while in 1978/79 and 1979/80, on register counts are shown which include inmates not actually in the facility.

Definitional inconsistencies also affect the comparability of operating cost figures, which show a decrease in 1980/81. This is due to the fact that 1980/81 expenditures no longer reflect costs associated with institutional maintenance, employee benefits, externally associated administrative support, and capital costs. The expenditures not included in 1980/81 amount to approximately \$500,000.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>4</sup>		Person-years <sup>5</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>2</sup>	Total days stay <sup>3</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(\$)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Her Majesty's/ Salmonier	1978/79	1,263	77,708	3,244	41.74	146	-	-
	1979/80	1,318	81,252	4,096	50.41	146	-	-
	1980/81	1,371	73,080	3,743	51.22	141	-	-
West Coast	1978/79	406	8,584	664	77.40	29	-	29
	1979/80	388	12,188	839	68.83	33	-	33
	1980/81	435	14,009	742	52.97	33	-	33
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	1,669	86,292	3,908	45.29	175	-	175
	1979/80	1,706	93,440	4,935	52.81	179	-	179
	1980/81	1,806	87,089	4,485	51.50	174	-	17

<sup>4</sup> Costs by institution and by total have dropped in 1980/81 because these figures no longer reflect costs associated with institutional maintenance, externally associated administrative support, or renovations. The costs amounted to approximately \$500,000 in 1980/81.

<sup>5</sup> Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 232 days.

\* This institution is partially used for female inmates. The rated capacity for females over the years covered is 14, and is included in the rated capacity of 208.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of the caseload situation in correctional facilities of Newfoundland.

**Table 2** shows remand and sentenced inmate counts. For comparative purposes, actual counts for 1980/81 are bracketed beside on register counts. The average on register count has increased steadily to 262 for sentenced inmates over the past three years, but has remained relatively stable at about 10 for remanded prisoners.

**Table 3** presents sentenced admissions by a sentence length distribution. In 1980/81, approximately 10% more of the total sentenced admissions were sentenced to a 1 to 3 month period than in previous years, and about 10% fewer of the total fell into the 4 to 6 month category. During each fiscal year the majority of cases (36%) were sentenced for less than one month.

**Table 4** shows a selected display of sentenced admissions. In 1980/81, 27% of all sentenced admissions had committed a drinking/driving offence, 21% were fine defaulters, and 8% were serving intermittent sentences. There was no major change in this distribution over the three year period.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts<sup>1</sup>, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	11	10	.. (9)
	High	29	15	..(17)
	Low	1	3	.. (4)
Sentenced	Average	228	246	253(229)
	High	276	288	315(287)
	Low	180	194	191(137)
TOTAL AVERAGE		239	256	262(238)
OVERALL HIGH		290	298	329(298)
OVERALL LOW		194	200	199(144)

<sup>1</sup> Counts refer to on register counts in 1978/79 and 1979/80. In 1980/81 actual counts are bracketed beside on register counts.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	568	36	567	37	580	36
1-3	311	20	338	22	522	32
4-6	355	22	357	23	220	14
7-12	121	8	106	7	159	9
13-24	115	7	109	7	75	5
Over 24	111	7	67	4	68	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Transfers are included. In 1980/81, there are a total of 40 transfers.

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Category	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	1,581	100	1,544	100	1,624	100
Defaulting on fines	285	18	320	21	337	21
Drinking/driving offences	401	25	414	27	442	27
Intermittent sentences	91	6	90	6	123	8

<sup>1</sup> Transfers are included. Many sentenced inmates are in provincial lock-ups and are consequently not included in this data.

**Table 5** displays remand releases by length of time held in custody prior to release. The number of releases in 1980/81 almost doubled to 69, from 35 in the previous year. Almost 50% of 1980/81 releases were incarcerated for a period of 4 to 30 days, half of which served fewer than 15 days.

**TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 4	9	19	5	14	6	9
4-14	21	43	9	26	17	25
15-30	8	16	7	20	16	23
31-60	8	16	11	31	12	17
61-90	3	6	1	3	9	13
Over 90	-	-	1	3	9	13
Not known	-	-	1	3	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Inmates released to sentenced status are not included as remand releases.

### Population Data

The following three tables profile the inmate population of Newfoundland.

**Table 6** shows a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The majority of offenders has consistently fallen within the 18 to 21 age category. However, in 1980/81, the proportion of the population within this age category increased a further 5 percentage points. Additionally, a percentage point decrease of 9 over the previous years is evident in the 22 to 24 age grouping for 1980/81.

A breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by sex is presented in Table 7. While females have consistently comprised 4% of the sentenced population, these proportions have increased slightly in the remanded population, from 4% in 1978/79 to 8% in 1980/81.

Table 8 shows that natives comprise about 3% of the prison population. Note that in 1980/81, the breakdown applies to sentenced offenders only.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 17	..	..	..	..	34	2
17	114	7	126	7	110	6
18-21	436	26	468	28	596	33
22-24	410	25	428	25	293	16
25-29	287	17	288	17	302	17
30-34	170	10	163	10	176	10
35-39	100	6	87	5	130	7
40-49	93	6	91	5	111	6
Over 49	56	3	52	3	54	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Transfers are included.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978</b>				
Male	82	96	1,518	96
Female	3	4	63	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979</b>				
Male	151	95	1,487	96
Female	8	5	57	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980</b>				
Male	168	92	1,559	96
Female	14	8	65	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Transfers are included.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 <sup>2</sup> No.	%
Native	56	3	60	4	48	3
Non-native	1,610	97	1,643	96	1,576	97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Transfers are included.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for 1980/81 refer to sentenced inmates only.

## Escapes and Deaths

There were six escapes in 1978/79, two of which were prison breaks and four of which involved inmates on unescorted TA's. In 1979/80, there were three prison breaks and four escapes from unescorted TA's. There were a total of seven escapes in 1980/81, two prison breaks and five unescorted TA escapes.

There were no inmate deaths in the province over the three year period.

## Private Facilities

Howard House, a community residential centre (CRC) in St. John's, is operated under the auspices of the Newfoundland chapter of the John Howard Society. This CRC provides a live-in centre for inmates on temporary absence, probationers, and parolees. Probationers and temporary absence cases referred by Adult Corrections to the CRC are paid for at a rate of \$21.75 per diem. The total budget for residential placement was \$31,800. This is in addition to a provincial government contribution in the amount of \$50,000 to the John Howard Society. Probationers and temporary absence releases from Her Majesty's Penitentiary comprise 25% of referrals to Howard House. The remainder of the referrals come from the Correctional Service of Canada.

The functions of Howard House are to provide counselling to offenders and provide accommodation where, otherwise, incarceration or unsuitable community accommodation would be the only alternative. Offenders are able to seek or become involved in employment or training while residing at Howard House. The John Howard Society also operates employment projects for Howard House residents.

TABLE 9 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Howard House <sup>1</sup>		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Rated capacity <sup>2</sup>	14	14	15
Per diem charge	\$21.00	\$21.75	\$21.75
Average count <sup>3</sup>	3	3	4
Annual cost <sup>4</sup>	\$27,700	\$31,800	\$31,800

<sup>1</sup> Howard House is a joint federal-provincial facility operated by the John Howard Society.

<sup>2</sup> The rated capacity reserved for residents under provincial jurisdiction is four.

<sup>3</sup> Provincial residents only.

<sup>4</sup> Provincial contribution only.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

Probation services in Newfoundland are offered through five regional probation offices under the Community Corrections Branch. In outlying areas of the province, where coverage is not provided by a regional probation office, adult probation services are provided by the provincial Department of Social Services. This service is provided without fee to user courts or the Community Corrections Branch, and enables all courts in the province to utilize pre-sentence reports and probation supervision.

In very isolated communities where there is no full-time government representative, local clergy sometimes provide supervision; however, such arrangements are rare. There were a total of 45 volunteers who supervised probationers performing community service work in 1980/81, under the term of a court order.

Table 10 provides a display of the provincial community supervision resources. As of April 1, 1981 there were two supervisors, six support staff, and 12 full-time probation officers working out of the five regional offices.

TABLE 10 - Probation Service Resources, Newfoundland<sup>1</sup> as of April 1, 1981,

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation/parole officers		Number of clerical	
		Without caseload	No caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
St. John's	1	2	-	8	-	2	-
Grand Falls	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Corner Brook	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Stephenville	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Happy Valley	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> Resources provided by the Department of Social Services are not included in this table.

## Caseload Data

The Community Corrections Branch is responsible for the preparation of pre-sentence reports, probation supervision, as well as the administration of a Community Service Order and an Impaired Drivers Program. The number of pre-sentence reports prepared by probation officers has more than doubled over the three years. In 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81, there were 101, 122, and 230 pre-sentence reports prepared respectively. Included in these figures are reports prepared with respect to community service order cases.

Probation supervision, either by probation officers or social workers of the Department of Social Services ranges, as the need requires, from basic enforcement of an order to intensive counselling of the offender.

Parole supervision is the sole responsibility of the Correctional Service of Canada, except in outlying areas of the province. In the Happy Valley and Goose Bay area of Labrador, the adult probation office provides parole and mandatory supervision services on a fee-for-service contract with the Correctional Service of Canada. This service also includes the preparation of community assessments and related documents.

Table 11 shows the high, low, and average daily probation supervision counts over the three years. The average count shows an increase over this period, from 285 in 1978/79, to 663 in 1980/81, however, cases supervised by the Department of Social Services are included in the 1980/81 count only.

Probation supervision admissions by length of order is given in Table 12. The distribution appears to have shifted in 1980/81 in that a greater proportion of sentences were for shorter periods of time. In relation to the previous two years, sentences of less than one year have increased by 17% while sentences of greater than one year have decreased by 17%. Included as admissions to probation are all cases referred by the court for formal supervision.

**TABLE 11 - Probation - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of count	Probation - Annual caseload counts		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 <sup>1</sup>
High	320	550	744
Low	210	380	542
Average	285	445	663

<sup>1</sup> Includes Department of Social Services.

TABLE 12 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81 <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 6	62	13	61	11	187	16
6-12	167	36	206	37	568	49
13-24	171	37	213	38	380	32
Over 24	64	14	77	14	33	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services have been included for 1980/81. These cases were not included in the previous years.

It should be noted that, the significant increase in admissions from 1979/80 to 1980/81 is partially due to the inclusion of cases managed by the Department of Social Services in 1980/81. Also, three regional probation offices employed in 1979/80, are now well established and are therefore used more extensively by the courts.

### Population Data

The following three tables present a profile on the supervised probation population over the three year period.

Table 13 shows the age distribution of probationers. There appears to have been a slight shift in the distribution of admissions from younger to older probationers in 1980/81, but the majority of probationers have consistently fallen within the 19 to 21 age grouping (26%).

Probation admissions by sex is shown in Table 14. The proportion of female offenders in this population has risen significantly from 10% in 1979/80 to 16% in 1980/81. This increase reflects a trend which occurred earlier in other jurisdictions.

Table 15 shows that the native probation population has decreased slightly to 2% of the total population over the two years.

**TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Probation supervision admissions						
Age	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81 <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 19	92	20	100	18	244	21
19-21	120	26	155	28	298	26
22-24	88	19	114	20	158	14
25-29	69	15	89	16	169	14
30-34	44	9	44	8	130	11
35-39	51	11	55	10	169	14
40-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services. These cases were not included in the previous years.

**TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Probation supervision admissions						
Sex	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81 <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	423	91	502	90	984	84
Female	41	9	55	10	184	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services. These cases were not included in previous years.

**TABLE 15 - Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 <sup>1</sup> No.	%
Native	16	3	16	3	29	2
Non-native	448	97	541	97	1,139	98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 360 cases managed by the Department of Social Services. These cases were not included in previous years.

### Other Community Correctional Services

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Table 16 provides data on the distribution of temporary absence grants and rates. It should be noted that formal TA applications are not required in the case of medical or administrative absences. As a result, the grant rate is inordinately high (88%) for 1980/81, due to the inclusion of these TA's as formal applications. In 1980/81, the grant rate is actually 73%, when adjusting for medical and administrative applications.

**TABLE 16 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Granted applications by type	Granted applications					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Educational	31	5	12	2	51	5
Employment	47	8	32	4	56	6
Humanitarian	390	62	496	65	660 <sup>1</sup>	65
Medical	52	8	52	7	34	3
Administrative	110	17	169	22	213	21
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>567</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>847</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included are 124 Christmas TA's.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to TA's that are not suspended or revoked, where a subsequent offence was not committed during the TA period, and where the inmate has not been declared unlawfully at large.

<sup>3</sup> There is no formal application process for medical or administrative TA's, but for the purposes of this table, they have been included in total number of applications.

Section 24 of the Newfoundland Prison Act, 1969 empowers the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Her Majesty's Penitentiary to utilize conditional temporary absences. Temporary absences are now used extensively for various humanitarian, rehabilitative, and medical purposes. A Temporary Absence Board has been formed for the purpose of considering and making recommendations on temporary absence applications.

There are two types of temporary absences. The daily temporary absence is used for inmates involved in educational or employment activities. The regular temporary absence is available for periods not exceeding 15 days and can be granted for a variety of reasons, although generally they are granted to allow participation in pressing family matters, or for seeking employment.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

In April 1980, the Adult Corrections Division launched a pilot project to make community service orders available as a sentencing option. In the first six months of this program, 16 offenders served an average of 81.5 hours of unpaid work as part of a court imposed probation order. Expansion of the use of the program, as well as its availability to a wider geographical area is now underway.

The objectives of the program are to: first, provide a sentencing alternative to incarceration whereby the courts can order the offender to perform volunteer community work via probation; second, enable the offender to function successfully at a community agency; third, involve the community in an effective and meaningful way in the treatment of the offender; and fourth, to provide a mechanism for short-term intensive supervision.

Entry into the program is determined by the sentencing court via probation. To be eligible for the program, the offender must be convicted of an offence for which a period of incarceration could be opposed. Also, offenders are screened for suitability through a pre-sentence report investigation, which identifies their willingness to perform community service work. Offenders with a history or current conviction of arson, sexual offences, or serious alcohol/drug abuse would be considered ineligible.

#### LABRADOR IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM

A special educational program has been developed by the Department of Justice to address the specific difficulties experienced by the citizens of the Happy Valley and Goose Bay region as a result of impaired driving.

The objectives of this program are to: first, educate the program participant as to the negative effects of the combination of alcohol consumption and driving; and, second, increase the self-awareness level among program participants with respect to the negative effects of alcohol abuse.

Entry into the program is determined by a second conviction for impaired driving. The sentencing court has the authority to compel the offender to participate via a special condition of probation.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

The following two tables display the operational costs of the Adult Corrections Division of the Department of Justice for the years 1978/79, 1979/80 and 1980/81. Certain services offered centrally by the Department of Justice, such as personnel management, are not included. Also excluded are staff training costs absorbed by the Public Service Commission.

Table 17 shows a detailed breakdown of the cost of correctional services by type. Table 18 summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed or calculated from these tables.

- the total cost of correctional services increased from \$5.3 million in 1979/80 to \$5.8 million in 1980/81;
- for each year, the cost of government operated institutional services comprised approximately 92% of the total expenditures;
- during each year, probation services comprised 6% of total correctional expenditures; and,
- excluding private correctional facility costs, personnel costs comprised 74% of the total 1978/79 and 1979/80 correction expenditures, compared to 72% of 1980/81 expenditures.

TABLE 17 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)				Other direct operating costs (\$000's)	Other costs <sup>1</sup> (\$000's)	Total (\$000's)
		Regular	Over-time(e)	Employee benefits	Total personnel costs			
Institutions <sup>2</sup>	1978/79	2,443	333	250	3,026	801	331	4,158
	1979/80	2,780	390	350	3,250	874	500(e)	4,894
	1980/81	3,073	325	340	3,738	1,081	500(e)	5,319
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Probation/parole services	1978/79	207*	-	-	207	16	...	223
	1979/80	312*	-	-	312	20	...	332
	1980/81	311	4	31	346	11	...	357
Administration	1978/79	53*	-	-	53	8	...	61
	1979/80	57*	-	-	57	9	...	66
	1980/81	52*	-	5	57	9	...	66
TOTAL	1978/79	2,703	333	250	3,286	825	331	4,469
	1979/80	3,149	390	350	3,889	903	500(e)	5,324
	1980/81	3,436	329	376	4,141	1,101	500(e)	5,774

<sup>1</sup> Includes cost of repairs, maintenance, and utilities.

\* Overtime costs and outside contributions to employee benefits are included.

(e) Estimate.

**TABLE 18 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Newfoundland, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	\$000's	%	\$000's	%	\$000's	%
Institutions	4,158	93	4,894	92	5,319	92
Private correctional facilities	27	1	32	1	32	1
Probation services	223	5	332	6	357	6
Administration	61	1	66	1	66	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,774</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

Table 19 provides a listing of major capital projects in 1980/81. A total of \$6.1 million was expended on these construction plans which resulted in a net bed capacity increase of 117.

**TABLE 19 - Major Capital Projects, Newfoundland, 1980/81**

Name of facility	Type of project	Total estimate	Capacity (net increase)
H.M. Penitentiary	Reconstruction to replace H.M. Penitentiary	4,000,000	96 (60 net)
Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women	New facility to replace old Womens' Prison	914,000	22 (8 net)
Clareville Detention Centre	New facility to replace 3 outport jails	857,000	24 (12 net)
West Coast Correctional Centre	Expansion	310,000	37 (37 net)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,081,000</b>	<b>179 (117 net)</b>

### Contributions/Grants

During each fiscal year, the John Howard Society of Newfoundland is granted \$50,000, in addition to contributions for the operation of Howard House, budgeted at \$31,800.



# Prince Edward Island



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Corrections Division, Probation and Family In-  
Services Division; Department of Justice

No. of correctional facilities - Government

Provincial jails  
Correctional centre

Average counts

Remanded inmates  
Sentenced inmates  
Probation supervision

Expenditures - Adult correctional  
services

210

\$1,100

\$1,100

\$1,100

# Adult Correctional Institutions, Prince Edward Island, 1980/81

Legend

△ Provincial institution



## INTRODUCTION

In Prince Edward Island adult correctional services are provided by the Corrections Division and the Probation and Family Court Services Division of the Department of Justice. These Divisions are responsible for institutional and community based services respectively.

Services for juveniles (persons under 16 years of age), are provided as an ongoing part of a comprehensive social services program delivered by the Social Services Branch of the Department of Health and Social Services. There are no juvenile correctional or short-term facilities in the province. Short-term holding is usually carried out in a separate part of an adult facility whenever authorized by a Family Court Judge. In terms of post-dispositional facilities for juveniles, the province has an agreement with the province of Nova Scotia with compensation being based on a per diem rate. Legal Services in relation to juvenile delinquency are provided by or through the Department of Justice.

Offenders sentenced to federal terms in Prince Edward Island are usually admitted to federal institutions in either Dorchester, New Brunswick or Springhill, Nova Scotia. The Correctional Service of Canada has a parole officer attached to its Moncton District Office who serves the province from a Charlottetown office. The John Howard Society of Prince Edward Island also provides parole services under contract with the Correctional Service of Canada.

Municipalities have no involvement in or responsibility for correctional programs in the province and in fact, police lock-up facilities are essentially non-existent. The various police departments use provincial facilities for lock-up purposes.

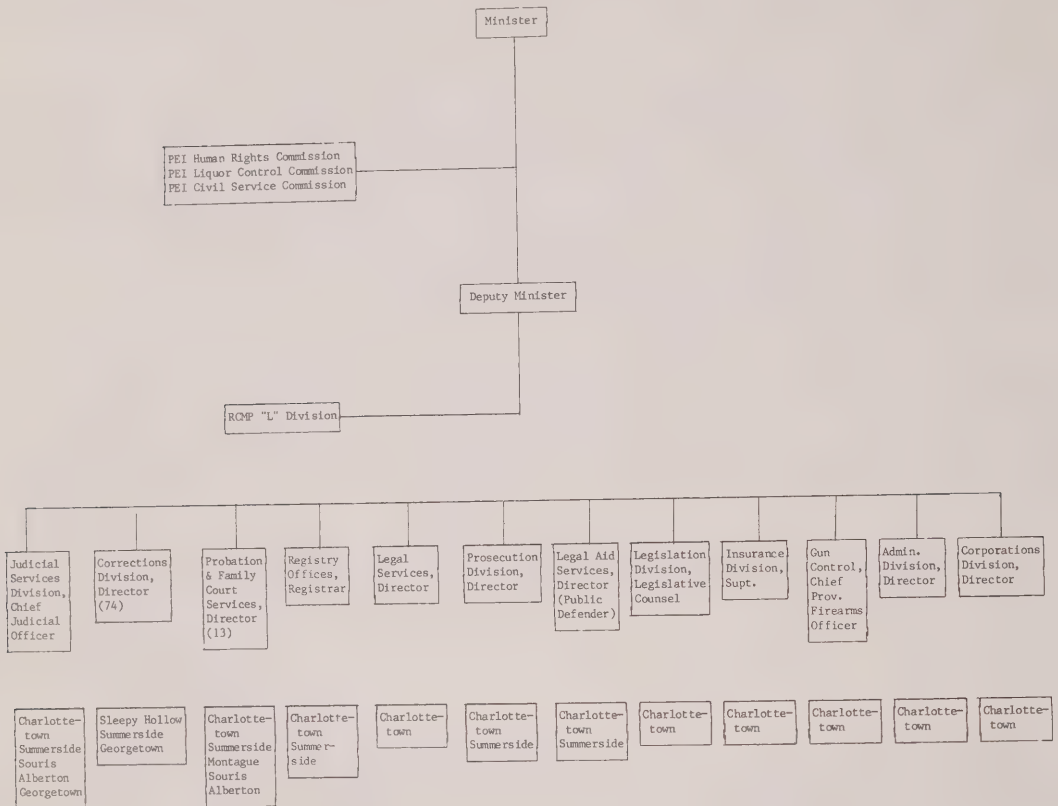
## Administration

The administration of adult correctional services in Prince Edward Island is unique, due to the delineation of responsibility for custodial and non-custodial between two separate divisions. Both divisions are headed by a director who reports to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Corrections Division is responsible for the general administration of the province's three institutions including Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, a multi-purpose correctional facility which opened in February, 1979. The Probation and Family Court Services Division is responsible for the general administration of traditional probation functions as well as the development, implementation and administration of new community correctional programs (e.g. community service orders, restitution, victim services, public legal education and justice information programs). This division is also responsible for the general administration of the province's Temporary Absence Program.

The following organizational chart shows the reporting structure of all divisions within the Department of Justice. In January of 1982, there were 74 person-years associated with the Corrections Division and 13 person-years associated with the Probation and Family Court Services Division.

Organizational Structure of the Department of Justice and Attorney General, 1981



All Divisions of the Department of Justice utilize general administration, personnel, financial, payroll, accounting and other services of the Administration Division of the Department of Justice. As well, central government agencies such as Computer Services, Treasury Board, Public Works, Civil Service Commission (Staffing and Staff Development Branches), and Financial Services of the Department of Finance, are utilized.

### Recent Developments

During the years 1978 to 1981 no new legislation or policies were introduced that significantly impacted on the operations of adult correctional services in the province. As indicated, Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, a multi-purpose facility, was opened in February, 1979. As well, in 1979 there was a change in responsibilities with respect to the transport of persons in custody. Correctional staff rather than the police are now responsible for transporting inmates to court and to other institutions.

In 1980, services to victims of crime, particularly by way of improved information services to victims, and restitution as ordered by the courts, began to have a higher profile. Currently 70% of all probation orders have a requirement for the payment of restitution while 40% of the orders have a requirement for the performance of community service work.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

In 1978, 1979, and 1980 there were three institutions operating in Prince Edward Island. In 1978, three jails were in operation. In February 1979, Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, a multi-purpose facility, was opened in conjunction with the simultaneous closing of the Queen's County Jail in Charlottetown. All institutions accommodate sentenced and remanded persons, and serve as holding facilities for juveniles in conflict with the law as well as for adults under police arrest. Due to the opening of Sleepy Hollow, the two remaining jails now function primarily as short-term custodial facilities.

All inmates serving more than three days are transferred, whenever possible, to the central Sleepy Hollow facility. On occasion, transfers out of Sleepy Hollow go to Prince County Jail for reasons of overcrowding, protection, community release, family reasons, etc. In Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, inmates are classified by considering a variety of factors including security risk, previous criminal record, previous institutional record, length of sentence, nature of offence, program possibilities, personal needs of the inmate, available community resources, etc.

Intermittent sentences are served in all three provincial institutions. Generally, intermittent sentences are served on weekends from 9:00 p.m. Friday to 6:00 a.m. on Monday, a period considered as three days, and for which earned remission can be granted. In 1979, 130 intermittent sentences were served in Prince Edward Island. In 1980 there were 74 such sentences.

There are no community based correctional centres or purchased/contracted facilities in Prince Edward Island. Police services in the province do not provide lock-up facilities or supervision. All persons held prior to their first court appearance or for their own safety are held in provincial institutions.

Due to the short-term incarceration of prisoners in provincial jails, programs and activities are limited and consist only of building and ground maintenance, clothes laundering, television, card playing, and reading.

At Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, there are a number of services and programs offered to inmates, which are briefly described below.

Work - The Correctional Centre has continued to provide the opportunity for many prisoners to be occupied in purposeful work. They work in the kitchen, laundry, and general cleaning of the Centre. On the grounds, they are involved in landscaping, grounds maintenance, and in extensive bush clearing and tree planting with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The Centre's garden is worked by prisoners under staff supervision. Although not yet self-sufficient, the garden supplies the Centre with an abundance of fresh vegetables in season, and some are given to other government institutions. Prisoner labour was used in restoring and maintaining a historical Protestant cemetery, and installing school playground equipment in the city of Charlottetown.

For the past year, the Centre has operated a woods crew of eight prisoners employed by the Woods Corporation, Summerside. This project is self-sustaining financially, including the purchase of a used van for transportation. Monies left after expenses are deposited in the prisoner's individual trust account at the Centre.

Sports - Programs and facilities are offered for floor hockey, softball, and weight lifting. All prisoners, including those in dissociation, are required to indulge in some form of daily exercise, if nothing more than walking.

Visiting - Visiting access has been reduced to four evenings per week from seven, plus Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Visiting privileges are still considered quite liberal, in keeping with a philosophy that prisoners should be allowed as much contact as possible with family and friends on the outside.

Community Involvement - The community, through various organizations, associations, and groups, is involved in the lives of prisoners, both inside and outside the Centre. Active community groups include Alcoholics Anonymous, the Salvation Army, Community Mental Health Services, the Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, the National Parole Service, and others.

Community Service Work - In May of 1979, the Prince Edward Island St. John's Ambulance applied for and received a \$25,000 grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation to commence a program unique to Canadian prisons. The intent of the program, conceived by the Prince Edward Island St. John's Ambulance, is for qualified instructors to go into the Centre and teach first aid to prisoners who volunteer for such training. Upon successful completion of training and the obtaining of a certificate of competency, prisoners, through the issuance of temporary leave of absence by the Department, would accompany trained St. John's Ambulance personnel into the community on a one-to-one basis to serve at public functions. During 1980, prisoners performed 321 hours of community service with St. John's Ambulance. They were on duty at baseball games, football games, hockey games, horse shows, parades, and other public functions, assisting the handicapped.

**Table 1** presents operational data on each correctional facility during 1978, 1979, and 1980. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- due to the opening of Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, the total rated capacity increased from 82 in 1978, to 126 in 1979 and 1980;
- the average count rose from 55 in 1978 to 70 in 1979, and decreased to 62 in 1980;
- the total number of admissions declined in 1980 from 3,569 to 3,387;
- total days stay increased to 24,028 in 1980 from 22,374 in the previous year;
- total institutional operating costs have increased over the three year period, from \$1.0 million in 1978 to \$1.4 million in 1980;
- the gross per diem cost per inmate was \$44.81 in 1978 and \$59.06 in 1980; and,
- the number of person-years expended increased from 44 in 1978, to 59 in 1979, and to 72 in 1980.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980,

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980,					Counts			
Facility description				Year		High	Low	Average <sup>1</sup>
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity			
Prince County Jail*	1908	Sentenced	Secure	1978	32	28	10	18
		Remand		1979	32	35	-	9
		Lock-up		1980	32	19	1	7
		Male/female						
Kings County Jail*	1910	Sentenced	Secure	1978	14	16	3	8
		Remand		1979	14	14	-	6
		Lock-up		1980	14	15	-	4
		Male/female						
Queen's County Jail <sup>5</sup>	1911	Sentenced	Secure	1978	36	39	19	29
		Remand		1979	...	...	...	...
		Lock-up						
		Male/female						
Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre <sup>6</sup>	1979	Sentenced	Secure	1979	80	74	35	55
		Remand		1980	80	75	29	51
		Lock-up						
		Male/female						
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978	82	...	...	55
				1979	126	...	...	70
				1980	126	...	...	62

<sup>1</sup> Based on weekly counts.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to fiscal years.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 221 days.

<sup>4</sup> Included in the 1980 data were 2,384 lock-ups, 23 of which were juveniles. Transfers are not included.

<sup>5</sup> Closed in February 1979 - figures pertain to January and February, 1979.

<sup>6</sup> Opened in February 1979 - figures pertain to February through to December 1979.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables characterize various aspects of the custodial caseload in Prince Edward Island.

Table 2 provides the high, low, and average inmate counts experienced in the province for the years under study. In 1980, there were an average of three inmates on remand status each day, and 48 sentenced to custody. The average sentenced count represents a 14% decrease from the previous year. The total average count increased to 63 in 1979 from 43 in the previous year, then decreased in 1980 to 51.

A length of sentence distribution for all sentenced admissions is given in Table 3. Excluding transfers, there were 839 sentenced admissions in 1978, 901 in 1979, and 876 in 1980. There was little change in 1979 and 1980 sentence length distributions. During both years approximately 85% of all admissions were for periods of less than one month.

Table 4 shows the same sentenced admission population by two selected categories. In 1979, 79% of all sentenced admissions were in violation of a drinking/driving offence, compared to 71% in the following year. In 1978, 16% of all sentenced admissions were serving intermittent sentences. This proportion declined to 14% of the 1979 sentenced admission population and 8% of the comparable 1980 population.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>2</sup>		Person-years <sup>3</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>4</sup>	Total days stay	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(\$)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Prince	1978	1,483	..	..	..	17	-	17
	1979	1,235	1,574	126	80.05	6	-	6
	1980	1,066	1,469	136	92.58	9	-	9
Kings	1978	549	..	..	..	10	-	10
	1979	424	722	57	78.95	3	-	3
	1980	379	938	67	71.43	4	-	4
Queen's	1978	1,548	..	..	..	17	-	17
	1979	153	176	...	..	...	...	...
Sleepy Hollow	1979	1,757	19,902	1,137	57.13	50	-	50
	1980	1,942	21,621	1,216	56.24	59	-	59
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978	3,580 <sup>7</sup>	22,228	996	44.81	44	-	44
	1979	3,569	22,374	1,320	59.00	59	-	59
	1980	3,387	24,028	1,419	59.06 <sup>8</sup>	72	-	72

<sup>7</sup> Includes 61 admissions of inmates transferred from other facilities to Sleepy Hollow CC.

<sup>8</sup> The net per diem cost for 1980 is actually \$55.19 due to various sources of revenue and external funding of some expenses (e.g. staff uniforms, inmate transportation). Also, the per diem costs are high in all years due to the expenses related to the detainment of a low number of female prisoners.

\* Since February 1979 these institutions have held police lock-ups, remand, intermittent, and other sentenced inmates for periods of up to three days.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978	1979	1980
Remand	Average	5	7	3
	High	15	21	10
	Low	1	2	-
Sentenced	Average	38	56	48
	High*	83	123	125
	Low*	32	35	30
TOTAL AVERAGE		43	63	51
OVERALL HIGH		39	74	73
OVERALL LOW		-	-	-

\* Includes lock-ups.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions					
	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	..	..	825	87	746	85
1-3	..	..	86	9	72	8
4-6	..	..	25	2	22	3
7-12	..	..	7	1	23	3
13-24	..	..	7	1	12	1
Over 24	..	..	1	--	1	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>951<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 50 admissions transferred to Sleepy Hollow at the time of its opening.

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Category	Sentenced admissions					
	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	839	100	901	100	876	100
Defaulting on fines	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drinking/driving offences <sup>1</sup>	..	..	708	79	619	71
Intermittent sentences	134	16	130	14	74	8

<sup>1</sup> Includes all Liquor Control Act violations and criminal code offences related to drinking/driving.

Remand releases by length of time held prior to release are shown in **Table 5** for 1979 and 1980. During both years, approximately 50% of all remand releases were in custody for more than four days prior to release or sentenced to a prison term. In 1979, 32% of the releases were detained for 4 to 14 days, compared to 45% of 1980 releases.

**TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Prince Edward Island, 1979, 1980<sup>1</sup>**

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases			
	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 4	98	49	38	50
4-14	65	32	34	45
15-30	13	7	3	4
31-60	12	6	-	-
61-90	-	-	-	-
Over 90	11	5	1	1
Not known	2	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes inmates remanded, and later sentenced to custody as well as those released.

#### Population Data

The following two tables display data on the characteristics of the remand and sentenced inmate population over the three year period. This population increased in 1979 to 1,113 from 1,008, and decreased in 1980 to 1,003.

**Table 6** shows remand and sentenced admissions by age on admission. A greater proportion of the 1980 admissions were less than 18 years of age (10%) as compared to previous years (6%). In 1978, inmates aged 24 and under comprised 40% of the admissions, compared to 45% in 1979, and 48% in 1980.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 18	60	6	65	6	105	10
18-20	172	17	228	20	204	20
21-24	171	17	217	19	185	18
25-29	121	12	141	13	118	12
30-34	101	10	115	10	108	11
35-39	121	12	85	8	86	9
40-49	131	13	155	14	78	8
Over 49	131	13	107	10	117	12
Not known	-	-	-	-	2	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>100</b>

The remand and sentenced admission populations are shown by sex in **Table 7**. Females comprised 4% of the 1978 remand admissions, 5% of the 1979 remand admissions, and 3% of the 1980 remand admissions. Two percent of the sentenced admissions were female in 1978 and 1979, compared to 3% in 1980.

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978</b>				
Male	162	96	824	98
Female	7	4	15	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979</b>				
Male	175	95	883	98
Female	9	5	18	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980</b>				
Male	123	97	847	97
Female	4	3	29	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Escapes and Deaths

As shown in **Table 8**, there were nine escapes in 1978/79 and nine in 1980/81, while there were six in 1979/80.

There were no inmate deaths in the province during the three year period.

**TABLE 8 - Inmate Escapes, Prince Edward Island, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of escape	Number of escapes		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Prison break	7	4	2
From escorted TA	-	1	-
From unescorted TA	1	-	-
Other	1	1	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

In Prince Edward Island, probation services are provided by the Probation and Family Court Services Division. **Table 9** shows the distribution of adult probation service resources in the province as of December 31, 1981. Seven officers carry out the programs of the Division. One probation officer working out of Summerside acts as a family counsellor, in addition to traditional probation related duties. Probation services are provided through full-time offices in Charlottetown, Summerside, and Montague, with part-time offices being maintained in Souris and Alberton.

**TABLE 9 - Probation Service Resources, Prince Edward Island<sup>1</sup> as of December 31, 1981**

Region	Number of offices	Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff <sup>2</sup>	
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Charlottetown (Central PEI)	1	4	-	1	.5
Summerside (Western PEI)	2*	2	-	1	-
Montague (Eastern PEI)	2*	1	-	-	-2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Parole services are provided by the Correctional Service of Canada from Charlottetown sub-office of Moncton, NB district office. Also PEI, John Howard Society assists CSC with parole functions under contract.

<sup>2</sup> Part-time secretarial/clerical resources provided by another government department.

\* One of these two offices is operated on a permanent part-time basis.

#### Caseload Data

On January 1, 1980, there were 285 adults under the supervision of probation officers with 528 new cases added during the year. This compares with 340 new cases added during 1979. On December 31, 1980, 414 individuals remained under active supervision of probation officers. This reflects an increase of 129 individuals over December 31, 1979.

The following three tables illustrate further aspects of the probation supervision caseload in Prince Edward Island over the three year period.

**Table 10** shows high, low, and average month end counts for both probation and temporary absence cases. The average number of probation cases has increased over the three year period from 210 in 1978 to 358 in 1980. The average number of temporary absence cases at month end has remained steady at about eight, for all three years.

**TABLE 10 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of supervision	Annual caseload counts <sup>1</sup>		
	High	Low	Average
<b>1978</b>			
Probation	267	178	210
Temporary absences*	11	2	7
<b>1979</b>			
Probation	285	242	260
Temporary absences*	14	4	8
<b>1980</b>			
Probation	423	274	358
Temporary absences*	11	3	8

<sup>1</sup> Refers to caseload figures at month end.

\* Excludes Christmas TA's.

The sentence length distribution for probation orders is given in **Table 11**. The number of probation supervision admissions increased by 55% in 1980 from 340 in 1979 to 528 in the following year. During each year, the majority of probation orders were for a 6 to 12 month period. In 1978, 58% of the admissions fell into this category, compared to 49% in 1979 and 65% in 1980. Only 12% of the 1980 probation supervision admissions were for more than a year and 23% were for less than a six month period.

**TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 6	97	29	108	32	121	23
6-12	194	58	168	49	343	65
13-24	27	8	56	17	58	11
Over 24	4	1	1	--	4	1
Not known	15	4	7	2	2	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 12 shows the number of written reports prepared by probation officers during 1978, 1979, and 1980. Temporary absence reports accounted for over half of all reports prepared during each year; 56% in 1980, 64% in 1979, and 57% in 1978. The remaining reports prepared were for pre-sentence purposes.

**TABLE 12 - Written Probation Reports by Type, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of report	Written probation reports					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Pre-sentence	133	43	111	36	124	44
Temporary absence(e) <sup>1</sup>	179	57	194	64	160	56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes reports/assessments compiled in relation to Christmas temporary absences.

(e) Estimate.

## Population Data

The following two tables display characteristics of the population admitted to probation supervision during the three year period.

Table 13 shows probation supervision admissions by age on admission. Over one half of all admissions were less than 22 years of age in each year. In 1980, 40% of all probation supervision admissions were under 19, compared to 43% in 1979 and 46% in 1978. The proportion of the population aged 19 to 21 has risen steadily from 18% in 1978, to 22% in 1979, and to 26% in 1980.

Table 14 shows probation supervision admissions by sex. In 1980, 10% of these admissions were female, compared to 11% in 1978 and 1979.

**TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission,  
Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Age	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 <sup>1</sup> No.	%
Under 19	154	46	147	43	211	40
19-21	60	18	74	22	136	26
22-24	34	10	30	9	58	11
25-29	28	8	41	12	54	10
30-34	16	5	16	5	18	3
35-39	15	4	7	2	13	3
40-49	9	3	11	3	10	2
Over 49	12	3	5	1	11	2
Not known	9	3	9	3	17	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Age 16 - 35  
Age 17 - 88  
Age 18 - 88

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Sex	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Male	300	89	303	89	475	90
Female	37	11	37	11	53	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to the traditional probation services offered, the Probation and Family Court Services Division administers the following community correctional programs.

##### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program operates under the authority of Section 8 of the Prison and Reformatories Act. Sentenced inmates can apply at any time for temporary absence; however, they are not usually granted leave until one third of their full sentence has been served. Each application is investigated by a probation officer who normally contacts the sentencing judge, the police, and other community sources.

An inmate on temporary absence is usually required to return to the institution each night. Inmates generally excluded from temporary absence privileges include: those with outstanding charges; those on intermittent sentences; and, those convicted for obstructing justice, assaulting peace officers, or repeated drinking/driving offences. Temporary absence applications are assessed by the Director of Probation Services and/or the Director of Corrections with final authority resting with the Deputy Minister of Justice.

Special temporary absences are given for religious activities, addiction treatment, St. John's Ambulance Programs, etc. Special consideration is also given to sentenced inmates for temporary absence at Christmas. Copies of temporary absence release permits are given to the police in the area where the inmate is released.

Table 15 gives a breakdown of the temporary absence grants, success rates, and applications from 1978 through to 1980. As can be seen, the number of TA's granted increased to 144 in 1979 and decreased in 1980 to 110. The grant rate also decreased in 1980 to 69% from 75% in the previous year. In all years, at least one half of all absences were granted for humanitarian reasons.

TABLE 15 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications,  
Prince Edward Island, 1978, 1979, 1980

Granted applications by type	Granted applications <sup>1</sup>					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Educational	3	2	13	9	3	3
Employment/training	26	19	35	24	21	19
Humanitarian	69	50	66	46	56	51
Medical	39	29	30	21	24	22
Other	-	-	-	-	6	5
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED(e)</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS(e)</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Christmas TA's. For the years under review the following number of Christmas TA's were granted: 1978 (44), 1979 (35), 1980 (22). Excludes unescorted releases called community passes and escorted releases to perform community service work or attend appointments.

e) Estimate.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Provincial and on occasion Supreme Court Judges use, as an integral part of their sentencing practices, the concept of community service work. Usage of this sentence has been expanded since its initiation in 1977. Approximately 34% of all offenders placed under probation are required to perform some level of community service work.

The court requires an offender, whether in lieu of or in addition to some other penalty, to voluntarily perform some form of community service or work as a condition of a probation order. Probation officers arrange appropriate service taking into consideration any strengths or talents an offender may have and then supervise the activity. A prime consideration in the community service concept is to place responsibility on the offender to restore, at least in part, the harm done to the victim or the community at large. Wherever possible, attempts are made to have offenders perform the community service work for the victim(s) of their criminal behaviour.

During 1980, 162 individuals were ordered to perform community service. This compared with 124 such orders in 1979. These orders ranged from 8 to 200 hours. Frequently restitution is coupled with these orders. In the past year the courts have made it possible in appropriate situations to have community service work converted to a monetary payment. This payment is based on the provincial minimum wage. Such payments go toward the purchase of supplies and goods that are used by other offenders in carrying out their community service. For example blank cassette tapes may be purchased which are used by offenders reading best seller books onto tapes for distribution to visually impaired individuals.

During the past year approximately 66 agencies and organizations across the province were recipients of community service. Activities performed included services for senior citizens, handicapped individuals, and community and youth groups. Agencies and organizations that could benefit from this form of service are encouraged to contact Probation Services to explore their interests.

#### RESTITUTION

Following an extensive examination of the use of restitution in the province during the summer of 1978, it was discovered that approximately 65% of all probation orders given by both provincial and supreme courts require the payment of restitution. This disposition is frequently accompanied by a community service work order.

#### FAMILY COURT SERVICES

The Probation and Family Court Services Division is responsible for providing support services to the Family Division of the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court. These services are usually of an assessment, referral, counselling, or investigative nature.

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Probation and Family Court Services Division is actively involved in a range of efforts aimed at promoting public legal justice information, youth resource development programs, and youth and student employment efforts, etc. In effect, this Division can be considered the community arm of the Prince Edward Island Department of Justice.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

The following two tables display expenditure data on adult correctional services in Prince Edward Island over the period under study. Only the expenditures of the Corrections and Probation Divisions of the Department of Justice are included. Services provided centrally by various other government agencies including the Department of Justice, the Department of Finance, the Department of Public Works and the Civil Service Commission, are not reflected in these data. Also excluded is a \$3,000 grant to the John Howard Society.

Table 16 provides a breakdown of expenditures by type of service and Table 17 summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed or calculated from these tables:

- total expenditures on adult correctional services increased from \$1.3 million in 1978/79, to \$1.6 million in 1979/80, and to \$1.7 million in 1980/81;
- expenditures on institutional services comprised 78% of total expenditures in 1978/79, 81% in 1979/80, and 83% in 1980/81;
- probation services comprised 15% of total corrections expenditures in 1978/79, 12% in 1979/80, and 13% in 1980/81; and,
- personnel costs comprised 79% of the total 1978/79 expenditures, 87% of the total 1979/80 expenditures, and 87% of the 1980/81 expenditures.

TABLE 16 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Prince Edward Island, 1978/79, 1979/80<sup>1</sup>, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)		Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs (\$000's)	Other costs (\$000's)	TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular <sup>2</sup>	Over-time <sup>3</sup>				
Institutions	1978/79	749	..	749	247	..	996
	1979/80	1,122	..	1,122	199	..	1,321
	1980/81	1,224	..	1,224	196	..	1,420
Probation services <sup>4</sup>	1978/79	176	..	176	16	..	192
	1979/80	175	..	175	13	..	188
	1980/81	204	..	204	13	..	217
Administration <sup>5</sup>	1978/79	70	..	70	6	..	76
	1979/80	80	..	80	6	..	86
	1980/81	67	..	67	9	..	76
Outside services <sup>6</sup>	1978/79	11	..	11	-	..	11
	1979/80	31	..	31	-	..	31
	1980/81	-	..	-	-	..	-
TOTAL	1978/79	1,006	..	1,006	269	..	1,275
	1979/80	1,408	..	1,408	218	..	1,626
	1980/81	1,495	..	1,495	218	..	1,713

<sup>1</sup> Costs displayed in this table refer to those of the Corrections and Probation Divisions only. Not included are the costs of outside services and administration provided by the Department of Justice, the Department of Finance, the Department of Public Works, and the Civil Service Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Outside contributions to employee benefits are included in regular personnel costs. They are estimated to be approximately 3.5% of total cost.

<sup>3</sup> Included in regular personnel costs.

<sup>4</sup> Includes efforts relating to community service orders, restitution, justice information, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Includes headquarter costs of Corrections (\$45,000) and Probation Division (\$31,000) only.

<sup>6</sup> Summer students.

TABLE 17 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Prince Edward Island, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Institutions	996	78	1,321	81	1,420	83
Probation services	192	15	188	12	217	13
Administration	76	6	86	5	76	4
Outside services	11	1	31	2	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

Construction of the Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre commenced in September 1977 and was completed in January 1979. The total cost of the project was \$2.9 million.

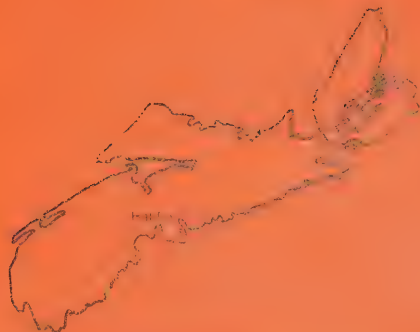
Following the construction of Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, Queen's County Jail was closed and the two remaining jails are now used for short-term holding purposes. The capacity of the Sleepy Hollow facility is 80. Adjusting for the simultaneous closure of Queen's County Jail, the institutional capacity in the province has experienced a net increase of 44.

### Contributions/Grants

The only non-governmental criminal justice agency which is a recipient of a grant from the Prince Edward Island Government is the John Howard Society, which receives an annual grant of \$3,000.



# Nova Scotia



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Division, Department  
of Attorney General

	1978	1979	1980
No. of correctional facilities - Government	17	17	17
County jails	12	12	12
County correction centres	5	5	5
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	55	62	59
Sentenced inmates	319	351	323
Average count - Probation supervision	2,525	2,623	2,946
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	\$6.4M	\$8.1M	\$9.2M

Adult Correctional Institutions, Nova Scotia, 1980

Legend

- △ Provincial institution
- ▲ Federal institution



## INTRODUCTION

The provincial government of Nova Scotia coordinates the delivery of correctional services through the Correctional Services Division of the Department of Attorney General. Juvenile correctional services (for persons less than 16 years of age) are provided by the Department of Social Services. As the mandates of the two departments do not overlap, there is little interaction between the delivery of adult and juvenile services in the province.

Nova Scotia is unique among all jurisdictions in that the municipalities have exclusive ownership and operating responsibilities over all institutions housing lock-ups, remanded prisoners, and all prisoners sentenced to up to two years less a day.

The Correctional Services Division is responsible for the setting of institutional standards and procedures, the inspection of institutions, the operation of the Temporary Absence Program, the Remission Program, the approval of per diem institutional rates, and the authorization of transfers between institutions. The province is also responsible for operating a probation service which offers: pre-sentence report preparation, services to courts, supervision of probation cases, operation of the Community Service Order Program, temporary absence investigations, and supervision of those released on temporary absence. The supervision of inmates released on parole from municipal facilities is a federal responsibility.

## Administration

Correctional Services in Nova Scotia is a division of the Department of Attorney General. The Deputy Attorney General is directly responsible to the Attorney General and oversees four divisions, including Correctional Services, Civil/Solicitor Services, Program Administration, and Criminal Prosecutions. The organizational chart on the following page illustrates the structure of the Correctional Services Division.

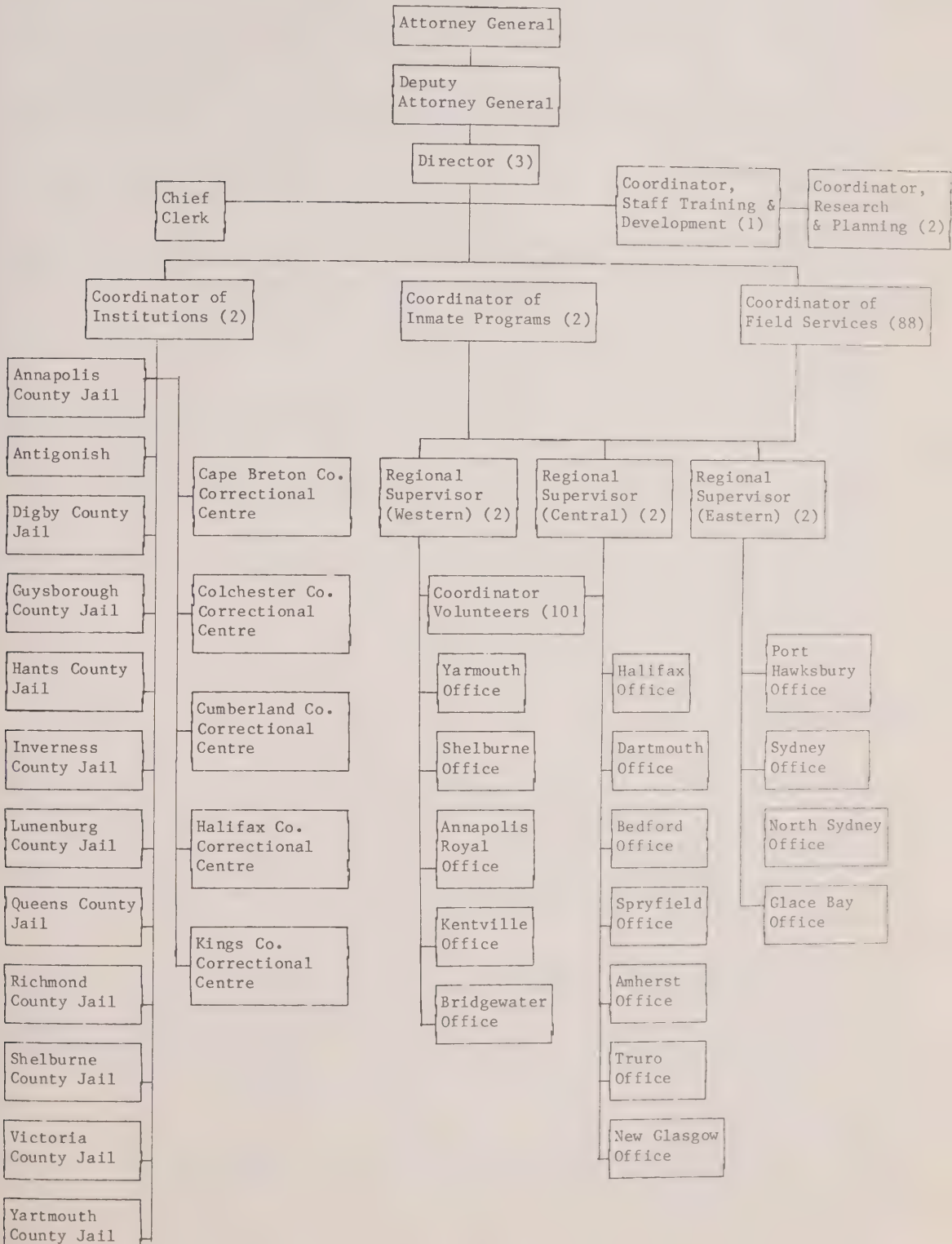
As previously mentioned, correctional facilities in Nova Scotia are municipally owned and operated. Institutional services provided by the Correctional Services Division are, for the most part, non-capital in nature and are restricted to the Temporary Leave of Absence Program, institutional inspections, the granting of earned remission, and functions such as standards development which are outlined in the Court and Penal Institutions Act. The Department of Attorney General provides annual grants to municipalities to assist in defraying institutional operating costs and cost shares certain capital projects.

The Director of Corrections is also the Inspector of Penal Institutions. The Director provides overall direction to Division activities and is responsible for all legislated correctional service matters identified in the Court and Penal Institutions Act, and matters of a provincial nature identified in the Prison and Reformatories Act, the Criminal Code, and the Penitentiaries Act.

The three main areas reporting to the Director are the Institutions Branch, the Inmate Programs Branch, and the Field Services Branch. The Coordinator of Institutions is responsible for all inspections, standards development, and operational matters as delegated by the Director and as contained in legislation. The Coordinator of Inmate Programs is responsible for coordinating temporary leaves of absence, remission, community inmate volunteer work, in-house program development



### Organizational Structure of the Correctional Services Division, Nova Scotia, 1980



within municipally operated correctional facilities, and all other existing and proposed programs of a non-security nature which are not being provided by the municipalities. Lastly, the Coordinator of Field Services is responsible for coordinating all programs of a non-institutional nature which have not been identified as responsibilities of the coordinators of Inmate Programs or Institutions. Also this coordinator is responsible for personnel matters pertaining to the hiring, staffing, and employment of probation officers, assistant probation officers, secretaries, and volunteers within the regions.

Three regional supervisors are responsible for all matters pertaining to community and inmate programs at the regional level. These supervisors report to the coordinators of Inmate Programs and Field Services.

Services provided to the Correctional Services Division, either through other divisions of the Department of Attorney General or other agencies include the following:

- accounting services through the Programs and Administrative Services Division of the Department of Attorney General;
- financial services, through both the Programs and Administrative Services Division and the Department of Finance;
- personnel record services through the Programs and Administrative Services Division;
- personnel classification services and certain personnel training programs through the Civil Service Commission;
- computing services through local universities; and,
- matters pertaining to office space through the Department of Public Works.

### Recent Developments

Numerous new policy directives relating to standards and programs in both the community and institutional corrections sectors have been issued over the past three years. The general thrust of these directives has been to increase staff accountability, to increase monitoring of correctional functions, to streamline documentation, and to redefine policies and procedures to improve cost effectiveness and efficiency (e.g., caseload classification, use of para-professionals/volunteers, institutional release for programming purposes, etc.). Specifically, some of the new regulations which have recently come into effect follow.

Fire and Life Safety Requirements - New regulations developed by the Fire Marshall have necessitated increased expenditures in both the capital and operational aspects of jail budgeting. Security inspections have been formalized and have increased in frequency. The increased financial burden precipitated by these upgrading regulations has resulted in requests to the provincial government by the municipalities for cost sharing, and a formal request by the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities for the take over of jails by the province.

Remission Regulations - Due to the jurisdictional split and the resulting variation in training and educational standards of the municipal jail staff, the authority to grant remission has been retained by the Inspector of Penal Institutions or delegates.

Regulations Pursuant to the Court and Institutions Act - New regulations identify the responsibilities of jail superintendents with respect to: admission procedures, personal effects, medical examinations, temporary leave of absence authorization, prisoner maintenance charges, inmate discipline, visitation, correspondence, contraband, and access to institutional grounds.

Policy Directive on Public Inebriates - This directive by the Attorney General specifies that public inebriates should no longer be charged but rather should be held in police lock-ups until sober. As a result of this directive, sentenced admissions for Liquor Control Act violations have declined markedly from 1,533 in 1976 to 303 in 1979.

Proposal to Transfer Institutional Responsibilities - Over the past year the Municipal-Provincial Committee on Nova Scotia Correctional Services has prepared and submitted to the Cabinet a master plan recommending a full transfer of the responsibility for correctional services to the provinces. A further study analyzing the cost implications of this proposed change in responsibility has recently been completed, and is now before Cabinet.

Reorganization of Department of Attorney General - A review of the organizational structure of the Department was undertaken by a consulting firm in 1980/81. The organizational changes which come into effect in October, 1981 will be reported in the next national report on correctional services.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

During the years 1978 through to 1980, there were 12 municipal jails and five municipal correctional centres operating in the province. There is one correctional facility located in each county (with the exception of Pictou County). As well, the municipalities maintained 19 lock-ups and the RCMP maintained nine lock-ups. There are no community based correctional facilities in the province. The Howard House Association of Cape Breton does, however, provide halfway house accommodation at a per diem rate of \$22.00. Correctional Services provides an annual grant to the Howard House Association. The remainder of the funding is provided through the Ministry of the Solicitor General, Childrens Aid, and the United Way.

Generally, no special policies or programs exist with respect to inmates serving intermittent sentences. In order to address the administrative difficulties which are inherent in intermittent sentences (specifically, the influx of inmates during weekends) a pilot project has been initiated whereby an individual who would otherwise be considered for an intermittent sentence is sentenced to serve straight time with the condition that the inmate receives consideration for a temporary leave of absence within 24 hours of sentencing. The conditions of the temporary leave of absence are determined by the Correctional Services Division in keeping with the intent of the court. During the past two years a number of institutions have experienced a severe overcrowding problem from time to time. During these peak periods, it has been necessary to consider selected minimum security inmates and fine defaulters for early release under the Temporary Absence Program.

Classification committees composed of institution personnel, Correctional Service of Canada representatives, and provincial correctional service staff, are established in the four largest institutions. The functions of the committees are to make recommendations regarding inmate participation in programs and to recommend the award or loss of remission. In the remaining institutions, classification is performed on an informal basis by the superintendent/jailer with the assistance of a probation officer.

It is not feasible to permit those inmates serving lengthy sentences or posing a severe security risk to remain for an extended period in some of the smaller institutions. The Inspector of Penal Institutions (who is also the Director of Corrections) has the authority to transfer inmates for security or program reasons. Transfers between institutions are performed by institutional personnel or sheriffs.

A number of programs are available to inmates in municipal institutions, which are briefly described below.

Remission Boards - Remission Boards are established in each institution and meet monthly in order to award earned remission. Regional supervisors and probation officers attend to monitor the accuracy and consistency of remission awards. Nova Scotia has adopted a positive approach in the calculation of earned remission, awarding it as it is earned and making appropriate adjustments to the inmate's release date on a monthly basis. An inmate fails to earn three days automatically for each misconduct and one day for each minor infraction.

Educational/Vocational - In the five largest institutions general educational instruction (high school graduation equivalency) is provided by volunteers from the community. There are no in-house vocational programs available to inmates.

Mental Health - An agreement has been established with the Department of Social Services to accept inmates for admission to rehabilitation centres under the Temporary Absence Program. The admission criteria are that the individual must demonstrate no violent tendencies, have no concurrent alcohol/drug problem, and must express a desire to attend the rehabilitation centre.

Local psychiatrists visit the institutions on a periodic basis and are available on call for emergencies.

Medical Services - Full-time nurses are on staff in the two largest institutions. Local physicians visit all institutions on a regular basis and are on call for emergencies.

Volunteers - Various community services and church organizations provide visitation and counselling services.

Community Volunteer Work Program - Community projects are identified by a Project Selection Committee within the community. Inmates selected by the Classification Committee participate on a voluntary basis in projects which would not otherwise be completed. This program is currently operating in 14 institutions. Projects completed include the maintenance of local arenas, cemeteries, and churches. Volunteers have also worked in homes for the mentally retarded.

**Table 1** displays operational data for all correctional facilities in Nova Scotia used during the calendar years 1978, 1979, and 1980. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- from 1978 to 1980 the rated capacity increased from 531 to 592;
- the average inmate count increased from 374 in 1978 to 408 in 1979, then decreased in 1980 to 382;
- there were an estimated 9,705 admissions in 1978, 9,887 in 1979, and 10,148 in 1980;
- total days stay increased from 139,683 in 1978 to 165,340 in 1980;
- total institutional operating costs increased from \$5.0 million to \$7.3 million from 1978 to 1980;
- average institutional operating costs per inmate per day was \$35.92 in 1978, \$42.64 in 1979, and \$44.26 in 1980; and,
- the total staff complement in 1978 was 314 and increased to 333 in 1980.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>	High	Low	Average <sup>2</sup>
Annapolis County Jail (Annapolis Royal)	1921	Sentenced	Secure	1978	8	7	-	3
		Remand		1979	8	9	1	5
		Lock-up Male		1980	7(1)	7	1	4
Antigonish County Jail	1948	Sentenced	Secure	1978	14	9	1	5
		Remand		1979	14	11	-	5
		Lock-up Male		1980	10(4)	11	-	5
Cape Breton County Correction Centre (Sydney)	1975	Sentence	Secure	1978	94	110	64	81
		Remand		1979	94	102	65	83
		Male		1980	100(10)	100	49	69
Colchester County Correction Centre (Truro)	1930	Sentenced	Secure	1978	47	50	19	36
		Remand		1979	47	58	22	41
		Lock-up Male		1980	43(5)	41	19	31
Cumberland County Correction Centre (Amherst) <sup>7</sup>	1878	Sentenced	Secure	1978	20	16	-	7
		Remand		1979	34	15	-	...
		Lock-up Male		1980	27(6)	25	9	16
Digby County Jail	1898	Sentenced	Secure	1978	7	10	-	4
		Remand		1979	7	7	-	4
		Lock-up Male		1980	5(4)	7	-	3
Guysborough County Jail	1973	Sentenced	Secure	1978	7	4	-	1
		Remand		1979	7	4	-	-
		Lock-up Male		1980	5(2)	3	-	-
Halifax County Correction Centre <sup>8</sup>	1969	Sentenced	Secure	1978	179	184	120	164
		Remand		1979	179	203	142	170
		Male/female		1980	179(10)	180	126	155
Hants County Jail (Windsor)	1952	Sentenced	Secure	1978	17	8	1	4
		Remand		1979	17	10	2	5
		Lock-up Male		1980	15(4)	15	2	7
Inverness County Jail (Port Hood)	1850	Sentenced	Secure	1978	10	12	1	6
		Remand		1979	10	10	-	6
		Lock-up Male		1980	8(2)	8	1	5
Kings County Correction Centre (Waterville)	1973	Sentenced	Secure	1978	50	43	20	30
		Remand		1979	50	64	29	49
		Male		1980	50(5)	57	35	48
Lunenburg County Jail	1950	Sentenced	Secure	1978	24	18	3	10
		Remand		1979	24	24	9	14
		Lock-up Male		1980	20(4)	23	3	14
Queens County Jail (Liverpool)	1906	Sentenced	Secure	1978	10	4	0	1
		Remand		1979	10	12	2	6
		Lock-up Male		1980	8(4)	14	2	6
Richmond County Jail (Arichat)	1848	Sentenced	Secure	1978	5	3	-	1
		Remand		1979	5	4	-	1
		Lock-up Male		1980	4(2)	4	-	-
Shelburne County Jail	1902	Sentenced	Secure	1978	12	14	-	4
		Remand		1979	12	8	1	4
		Lock-up Male		1980	10(6)	9	-	4
Victoria County Jail (Baddeck)	1890	Sentenced	Secure	1978	9	9	3	6
		Remand		1979	9	11	2	5
		Lock-up Male		1980	8(1)	7	-	3
Yarmouth County Jail	1866	Sentenced	Secure	1978	18	18	5	11
		Remand		1979	16	19	3	10
		Lock-up Male		1980	19(4)	20	5	12
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978	531	...	...	374
				1979	509*	...	...	408
				1980	518(74)	...	...	382

<sup>1</sup> Figures in brackets represent lock-up, infirmary, and dissociation beds and are not included in the accompanying figure which refers to beds used for remanded and sentenced inmates only.

<sup>2</sup> High, low, and average counts do not include lock-ups. In 1978 and 1979, average annual counts were calculated on the basis of 156 counts taken three times weekly. Average counts for 1980 are calculated on the basis of 365 daily midnight counts.

<sup>3</sup> Included in the admission data are lock-ups and transfers. There were 4,915 lock-up admissions in 1978, 4,745 in 1979, and 5,139 in 1980. Additionally, there were 293 transfers in 1979 and 279 in 1980. The number of transfers in the 1978 data is unknown. Also, a small percentage of the admissions, (1% in 1979 and 2% in 1980) were admitted for other reasons (e.g. immigration detainees, held for transfer to other jurisdictions, etc.).

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years <sup>6</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>3</sup>	Total days stay <sup>4</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(\$) <sup>5</sup>	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Annapolis	1978	195	1,234	39	31.60	1	4	5
	1979	233	1,337	71	53.10	5	2	7
	1980	220	1,748	82	46.91	5	2	7
Antigonish	1978	532	2,147	60	27.95	2	3	5
	1979	517	2,419	110	45.47	5	2	7
	1980	635	2,048	118	57.62	5	2	7
Cape Breton	1978	1,141	29,997	1,147	38.24	54	18	72
	1979	1,211	29,936	1,408	47.03	54	18	72
	1980	965	29,365	1,614	54.96	54	18	72
Colchester	1978	1,594	11,189	327	29.23	17	4	21
	1979	1,366	13,162	375	28.49	18	4	22
	1980	1,441	11,881	441	37.12	18	4	22
Cumberland	1978	433	2,959	107	36.16	5	4	9
	1979	244	2,122	89	41.94	10	6	16
	1980	506	6,551	285	43.50	10	6	16
Digby	1978	441	1,583	33	20.85	2	3	5
	1979	430	1,798	51	28.36	4	4	8
	1980	395	1,716	58	33.80	4	4	8
Guysborough	1978	62	331	28	84.59	-	3	3
	1979	88	224	30	133.93	-	3	3
	1980	166	106	21	198.11	-	3	3
Halifax	1978	1,644	60,788	2,299	37.82	112	1	113
	1979	1,755	63,712	2,914	45.74	112	1	113
	1980	1,797	67,629	3,074	45.45	114	1	115
Hants	1978	565	2,817	46	16.33	3	3	6
	1979	411	2,666	119	44.64	6	-	6
	1980	695	3,777	95	25.15	6	-	6
Inverness	1978	150	1,952	65	33.30	4	1	5
	1979	163	2,086	94	45.06	4	1	5
	1980	145	3,629	101	27.83	4	1	5
Kings	1978	222	10,739	463	43.11	29	-	29
	1979	432	16,288	625	38.37	29	-	29
	1980	349	18,022	777	43.11	28	-	28
Lunenburg	1978	887	3,289	89	27.06	3	4	7
	1979	1,101	5,428	133	24.50	7	2	9
	1980	994	6,924	158	22.82	7	2	9
Queens	1978	312	777	44	56.63	3	4	7
	1979	363	2,997	76	25.36	5	-	5
	1980	378	2,261	74	32.73	5	-	5
Richmond	1978	83	365	24	65.75	1	2	3
	1979	110	440	31	70.45	1	2	3
	1980	140	384	30	78.13	1	2	3
Shelburne	1978	363	1,212	43	35.48	4	1	5
	1979	349	1,674	60	35.84	4	1	5
	1980	362	2,063	73	35.39	4	1	5
Victoria	1978	194	2,470	57	23.08	4	1	5
	1979	282	2,164	73	33.73	4	1	5
	1980	271	1,560	70	44.87	4	1	5
Yarmouth	1978	887	5,834	147	25.20	9	5	14
	1979	832	3,635	226	62.17	11	6	17
	1980	689	5,676	247	43.52	11	6	17
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978	9,705	139,683	5,018	35.92	253	61	314
	1979	9,887	152,088	6,485	42.64	279	53	332
	1980	10,148	165,340	7,318	44.26	280	53	333

<sup>4</sup> Calculated by summing all daily midnight counts for the year and adding in all releases during the day, regardless of length of stay.

<sup>5</sup> Includes lock-up admissions. Previous figures adjusted to reflect actual rather than estimated lock-up admissions.

<sup>6</sup> Per diem: Gross institutional expenditures - days stay.

<sup>7</sup> Refers to staff complement at year end. All positions are staffed.

<sup>8</sup> The Cumberland County Correction Centre was closed for renovations for six months in 1979.

<sup>9</sup> The Halifax County Correction Centre contains a female unit of 25 beds. Although females are sometimes accommodated in other facilities, they are normally transferred to Halifax.

\* Excludes the capacity of Cumberland County Correction Centre for which average count was not applicable.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables present various aspects of the caseload experienced in Nova Scotia during 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Table 2 displays high, low, and average counts over the three year period, for both remanded and sentenced inmates. For each group of inmates, the average counts increased in 1979, then decreased in 1980. The total average count in 1980 was 382, 59 of which were remanded inmates, and 323 of which were sentenced inmates.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978	1979	1980
Remand	Average	55	62	59
	High	76	82	89
	Low	36	41	41
Sentenced	Average	319	351	323
	High	360	403	396
	Low	275	277	266
<b>TOTAL AVERAGE</b>		<b>374</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>382</b>
<b>OVERALL HIGH</b>		<b>410</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>485</b>
<b>OVERALL LOW</b>		<b>325</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>318</b>

A distribution of sentence length for sentenced admissions is shown in Table 3. As can be observed from this table, the number of sentenced admissions has declined to a level lower than that experienced in either 1978 or 1979. The proportion and number of sentenced admissions serving less than one month shows a steady decrease over the three year period, from a high of 50% of total admissions in 1978 to a low of 38% in 1980. Additionally, sentence lengths of less than three months comprised 75% of the 1979 admission group, compared to 68% in 1980. The decline in the number of admissions for sentences of under one month is attributable to a decrease in admissions for default of fine payment. There was a significant increase in the 7 to 12 month category in 1980, which comprised 7% of the admissions compared to 4% in the previous year.

Sentenced admissions are displayed in Table 4 by three selected categories. The proportion of admissions sentenced to custody for fine defaults has decreased considerably over the three year period, from 42% in 1978 to 26% in 1980. This is largely attributable to different administrative procedures introduced in regard to public inebriates. The proportion of admissions in violation of drinking/driving offences also decreased to 8% of the admission group in 1980, from about 14% in the previous two years. During each year, approximately 10% of sentenced admissions were serving sentences intermittently.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	1,437	50	1,290	44	1,016	38
1-3	756	26	897	31	827	30
4-6	236	8	301	10	288	11
7-12	147	5	132	4	198	7
13-24	69	3	54	2	113	4
Over 24	143	5	173	6	156	6
Not known <sup>1</sup>	75	3	87	3	106	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Parole violations.

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Category	Sentenced admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	2,863	100	2,934	100	2,704	100
Defaulting on fines	1,215	42	1,118	38	708	26
Drinking/driving offences	374	13	397	14	208	8
Intermittent sentences	232	8	288	10	243	9

Time served by all inmates released from remand is presented in the **Table 5** display. As is indicated in this table, the number of releases has increased over the three year period from 1,652 in 1978 to 1,855 in 1980. During each year, approximately three quarters of all those released from remand status had been in custody for less than nine days while 15% had served over two weeks in custody.

**TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
1-8	1,183	72	1,291	72	1,393	75
9-15	215	13	230	13	182	10
Over 15	254	15	261	15	280	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes inmates released at court as well as those sentenced to custody.

#### Population Data

The following tables display data on the age of remand and sentenced admissions as well as male/female distributions in each admission group. As is observable from these tables, the remand admissions increased from 1,652 in 1978 to 1,855 in 1980, while the sentenced admissions increased in 1979 to 2,934 then dropped to 2,704 in 1980.

**Table 6** displays remand and sentenced admissions by age breakdowns. In 1980, 60% of these admissions were less than 25 years of age compared to 56% in the previous two years. The proportion of admissions over 50 years of age has declined from 6% in 1978 to 3% in 1980.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 18	497	11	660	14	638	14
18-24	2,032	45	1,981	42	2,097	46
25-30	813	18	849	18	821	18
31-40	587	13	660	14	593	13
41-50	316	7	330	7	273	6
Over 50	270	6	236	5	137	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,716</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>100</b>

A distribution by sex for remand admissions and sentenced admissions is shown in **Table 7**. There has been little change in distribution over the three year period, with only a slightly lower proportion of females comprising the remand group as compared to the sentenced group. Generally, close to 5% of the admissions are female.

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978</b>				
Male	1,587	96	2,733	95
Female	65	4	130	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979</b>				
Male	1,721	97	2,828	96
Female	61	3	106	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980</b>				
Male	1,787	96	2,569	95
Female	68	4	135	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>100</b>

### Escapes and Deaths

Over the three years there have been 76 escapes for which type is known. Available data for each year is shown in **Table 8**. The majority of escapes are prison breaks.

There were two inmate deaths over the three year period, one of which occurred in 1978 and the other, in 1979. In both cases, suicide was the cause of death.

**TABLE 8 - Inmate Escapes, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of escape	Number of escapes		
	1978	1979	1980
Prison break	12	33	..
From escorted TA	..	..	..
From unescorted TA	..	..	..
Other <sup>1</sup>	7	2	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes escape from sheriff and failure to return to institution while on intermittent sentence.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

In Nova Scotia, there are four senior probation officers who are responsible for office administration, staff training, and caseload reduction in probation offices which employ at least three officers. In addition to full-time probation officers, probation services in Nova Scotia make extensive use of assistant and volunteer probation officers.

Since 1973, assistant probation officers have been employed on a part-time basis to supervise caseloads of approximately 15 in densely populated areas, provide probation supervision in remote communities and Indian Reserves, and to assist in program development at municipal jails. Assistant probation officers receive a stipend of \$100.00 per month and are entitled to claim travel expenses. There are currently 36 assistant probation officers throughout the province. It is anticipated that this program will expand considerably in the future, consistent with the intentions of the Correctional Services Division to limit the complement of full-time staff and promote the use of para-professionals, volunteers, and contractors.

The province has approximately 100 volunteers who work under the supervision of probation officers and provide one-to-one counselling to probationers. The Coordinator of Volunteers is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Volunteer Probation Officer Program in the Central Region, as well as the development of other programs as may be required by the supervisor of the Central Region.

Table 9 shows the distribution of probation service resources throughout the province as of December, 1981. At that time, there were a total of 19 probation offices in the province employing a total of three regional supervisors, four senior probation officers, 34 full-time probation officers, 36 assistant probation officers, and 24 support staff.

TABLE 9 - Probation Service Resources, Nova Scotia, as of December, 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	Without caseload	Full-time	Part-time <sup>1</sup>	Full-time	Part-time
<u>Central Region</u>							
Halifax	2	1	1	4	4	3	1
Dartmouth	1	1	-	3	4	2	-
Bedford	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Spryfield	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Truro	1	-	-	2	2	1	-
New Glasgow	1	-	-	2	3	1	-
Amherst	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
<u>Eastern Region</u>							
Sydney	2	1	1	4	4	3	-
North Sydney	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Glace Bay	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Port Hawkesbury	1	-	-	2	3	1	-
<u>Western Region</u>							
Yarmouth	2	-	1	2	2	2	-
Shelburne	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Bridgewater	1	-	-	2	2	1	-
Annapolis	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
Kentville	1	1	-	2	4	2	-
TOTAL	19	4	3	34	36	23	1

<sup>1</sup> Refers to assistant probation officers as para-professionals who work under the supervision of full-time officers. These officers are paid \$100 monthly.

## Caseload Data

Probation services in Nova Scotia include a range of traditional functions such as the preparation of pre-sentence reports, caseload supervision, court attendance, and community education. With respect to caseload supervision, Nova Scotia is currently refining case classification methods through the use of a need and risk model originally developed in Wisconsin. A pilot project was initiated on the basis of the results of an extensive study of caseload supervision in the province.

Due to the jurisdictional split between provincial and municipal responsibilities, probation services in Nova Scotia carry a somewhat broader mandate than is generally found in other jurisdictions. The courts rely heavily on probation services for both pre-sentence and sentencing purposes. Within correctional facilities probation officers attend all classification meetings and provide input on establishing appropriate programs for inmates. In smaller facilities probation officers provide advice to jailers on a wide range of issues

including sentence computation, warrant interpretation, internal classification, and general administration. Probation officers also take an active part in contacting community resources in preparation for inmate releases and in supervision of all inmates released on temporary absence.

The following three tables show some aspects of the community supervision caseload experienced in Nova Scotia during 1978, 1979, and 1980. It should be noted that these figures are slightly inflated due to the inclusion of all open cases for which a pre-sentence report has been ordered.

Table 10 shows probation and temporary absence (TA) caseload counts over the three year period. The average month end probation count increased from 2,525 in 1978 to 2,946 in 1980. The average TA count has remained at under 30 cases in each of the three years.

**TABLE 10 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of supervision	Annual caseload counts		
	High	Low	Average <sup>1</sup>
<b>1978</b>			
Probation	2,635	2,461	2,525
Temporary absence	39	9	21
<b>1979</b>			
Probation	2,826	2,513	2,623
Temporary absence	36	9	23
<b>1980</b>			
Probation	3,066	2,845	2,946
Temporary absence	64	3	27

<sup>1</sup> Probation averages are based on the total cases supervised by all officers at month end, and averaged over 12 months. In 1978 and 1979, temporary absence averages are based on the total number of inmates supervised by all officers taken at two time points each week and divided by 104. In 1980 total daily cases supervised was divided by 366.

Probation supervision admissions are distributed by length of supervision order in **Table 11**. The number of admissions increased by 14% over the three year period, from 2,846 in 1978 to 3,247 in 1980. In 1980, there was a considerable decrease in the percentage of probationers serving less than a six month term. In 1979, 13% of admissions fell into this category compared to 8% in 1980. Conversely, there was a shift in the proportion of probationers serving 6 to 12 months on probation, from 41% in 1979 to 49% in 1980. There was also a decrease in the latter two years of probationers sentenced to over two years. In 1978, 10% of the admissions fell into this group, compared to 4% in 1979 and 1980.

**TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 6	172	6	419	13	272	8
6-12	1,242	44	1,320	41	1,603	49
13-24	1,156	40	1,334	42	1,250	39
Over 24	276	10	125	4	122	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>100</b>

In Nova Scotia, probation officers prepare three types of written reports; pre-sentence reports, community service order (CSO) reports, and temporary absence reports. **Table 12** shows the number of pre-sentence and CSO reports, and the number of TA reports prepared over the three years. As is shown, the number of pre-sentence and CSO reports have increased steadily over each year, and comprised 90% of all reports in 1980 compared to 75% in the previous year. The number of TA reports prepared shows a decline in 1980; however, this is due to the exclusion of follow-up reports in 1980, unlike previous years.

**TABLE 12 - Written Probation Reports by Type, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of report	Written probation reports					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Pre-sentence <sup>1</sup>	2,409	78	2,516	75	2,735	90
Temporary absence <sup>2</sup>	664	22	848	25	302	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Community Service Order Reports.

<sup>2</sup> 1980 figure represents TA assessments completed by field service staff which accompany requests for TA which have been approved by the classification committee. Certain types of applications (e.g. medical, administrative) are not routinely supported by a written report. 1978 and 1979 figures are high due to the inclusion of follow-up reports.

## Population Data

The following two tables display characteristics of the probation supervision population.

Table 13 presents admissions to probation, distributed by age categories. 1980 admissions show an increase in the proportion of probation admissions under 19 years of age which was 45% compared to 38% in 1979. Probationers aged 19 to 24 show a decrease in proportion, to 33% in 1980 from 41% in 1979.

**TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Probation supervision admissions						
Age	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 19	1,056	37	1,212	38	1,449	45
19-21	842	30	883	28	740	23
22-24	270	9	409	13	317	10
25-29	303	11	286	9	275	8
30-34	176	6	169	5	211	6
35-39	60	2	112	3	106	3
40-49	88	3	81	3	95	3
Over 49	51	2	46	1	54	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>100</b>

A male/female distribution of probation admissions is shown below in Table 14. During 1978 and 1980, females comprised 10% of the admission groups, compared to 12% in 1979.

**TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Probation supervision admissions						
Sex	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Male	2,553	90	2,814	88	2,926	90
Female	293	10	384	12	321	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>100</b>

## Other Community Correctional Services

Two programs are offered within the community, apart from traditional probation services - the Temporary Absence Program and the Community Service Order Program. A description of each program follows.

### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Leave of Absence Program is available to inmates in all institutions throughout the province of Nova Scotia. There are no eligibility requirements with respect to time served, and individuals on remand are not eligible to participate in the program. Community investigation and supervision are the responsibility of probation officers throughout the province. While there are no designated aftercare officers, an attempt has been made to assign a specific probation officer to work at a particular institution. Most of these probation officers carry a probation caseload in addition to providing temporary leave of absence supervision.

The authority to release an inmate is specified under the Court and Penal Institutions Act for Provincial Statute offences and under the Prisons and Reformatories Act for Criminal Code offences. Signing authority for Temporary Leave of Absence is delegated to four persons in the province of Nova Scotia: the Director of Corrections, the Coordinator of Institutions, the Coordinator of Field Services, and the Coordinator of Inmate Programs, all of whom are senior officials in the Central Office of the Correctional Services Division.

Applications for temporary absence are first reviewed by the institution classification board. Positive and negative recommendations are forwarded to the central office for a decision. Inmates who are denied temporary absence are given the reasons for denial in writing. Inmates can appeal to the Coordinator of Inmate Programs for a review of an unsuccessful application.

All temporary leaves (escorted and unescorted) from the institution, with the exception of those for emergency medical treatment, must be covered by a temporary absence or parole certificate.

Any inmate released on temporary absence for employment purposes and earning a wage must pay \$5.00 room and board for each night spent in the institution.

Table 15 shows the total number of TA applications, the number granted by type, and rates of successful completion for 1980. There were 1,094 TA applications submitted in 1980, however, some types of absences do not warrant formal application procedures and, therefore, are not included in this figure. Of the 1,136 absences granted in 1980, 98% were considered successfully completed.

TABLE 15 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Nova Scotia, 1980

Granted applications by type	Granted applications	
	No.	%
Educational	37	3
Employment	150	13
Humanitarian	192	17
Medical	298	26
Other	459	41
<b>TOTAL GRANTED<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Christmas and unescorted/escorted TA's with the exception of group escorted releases for recreational purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Certain types of releases are made without an application being submitted (e.g. medical).

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM

Probation officers are responsible for the development of CSO placements, preparing CSO assessments, and supervising CSO work. A CSO placement bank is maintained. Thus far, CSO supervision has not been contracted out; however, this option is being examined and was included in the 1981/82 budget submission.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

The following two tables present the distribution of correctional expenditures in Nova Scotia for the years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

**Table 16** shows correctional expenditures by type and **Table 17** summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed from these tables:

- total correctional expenditures in 1980 totalled \$9.2 million, compared to \$8.1 million in 1979 and \$6.4 million in 1978;
- institutional costs comprised approximately 80% of the total costs in each year;
- probation services comprised 14% of the 1980 costs, compared to 12% in 1979; and,
- excluding private facilities, personnel costs comprised 73% of total correctional expenditures in 1978, 71% in 1979, and 73% in 1980.

TABLE 16 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Nova Scotia, 1978, 1979, 1980

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)			Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs <sup>3</sup> (\$000's)	Other costs <sup>4</sup> (\$000's)	TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular <sup>1</sup>	Over-time	Employee benefits <sup>2</sup>				
Institutions <sup>5</sup>	1978	3,800	..	..	3,800	1,218	...	5,018
	1979	4,059	293	..	4,352	2,133	...	6,485
	1980	5,123	..	..	5,123	2,195	...	7,318
Private correctional facilities <sup>6</sup>	1978	..	..	..	..	..	...	10
	1979	..	..	..	..	..	...	5
	1980	..	..	..	..	..	...	5
Probation services	1978	633	..	76	709	72	65	846
	1979	754	..	90	844	80	68	992
	1980	1,006	..	121	1,127	97	67	1,291
Administration	1978	422	..	51	473	48	43	564
	1979	503	..	60	563	53	46	662
	1980	405	..	49	454	74	58	586
TOTAL	1978	4,855	..	127	4,982	1,338	108	6,438
	1979	5,316	293	150	5,759	2,266	114	8,144
	1980	6,534	..	170	6,704	2,366	125	9,200

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise specified, overtime and outside contributions to employee benefits are included.

<sup>2</sup> Employee benefits were estimated to be 12% of the gross salary costs.

<sup>3</sup> For probation services and administration, other direct costs refer to transportation costs.

<sup>4</sup> For probation and administration "other costs" refer to equipment, maintenance, rentals, supplies, and service costs.

<sup>5</sup> Institutional costs are based on the calendar year due to the municipal accounting system.

<sup>6</sup> Howard House.

TABLE 17 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Nova Scotia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Institutions <sup>1</sup>	5,018	78	6,485	80	7,318	80
Private correctional facilities	10	—	5	—	5	—
Probation services	846	13	992	12	1,291	14
Administration	564	9	662	8	586	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Institutional expenditures are based on the calendar year.

### Major Capital Projects

Table 18 lists the major capital projects undertaken in Nova Scotia during the three year period.

TABLE 18 - Major Capital Projects, Nova Scotia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of facility	Type of project	Cost			Capacity increase
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	
Cumberland	Complete renovation to increase bed space and upgrade security	400,000	...	...	14
Lunenburg	Upgrade fire safety and security	7,305	...	...	...
Inverness	Upgrade fire safety and security	60,000	...	...	...
Yarmouth	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	100,000	...	...
Hants	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	70,000	...	...
Halifax	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	125,000	367,918	...
Kings	Upgrade fire safety and security	...	30,000	35,488	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>467,305</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>403,406</b>	<b>14</b>

## Contribution/Grants

Table 19 provides a listing of contributions and grants made to the private sector by Correctional Services, which came to approximately \$1.1 million in 1980/81. The prisoner maintenance grant, provided to the municipalities comprised the bulk of granted funds during each of the three years under study.

TABLE 19 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Nova Scotia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of agency/ project	Contributions/grants (\$)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
John Howard Society	30,000	31,500	35,000
NS Criminology & Corrections Association	...	1,000	...
National Advisory Network	...	3,465	...
Prisoner Maintenance Grant <sup>1</sup>	944,000	939,709	945,000
Penal Reform Grant <sup>2</sup>	224,235	144,498	135,488
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,198,235</b>	<b>1,120,172</b>	<b>1,115,488</b>

<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this grant is to assist municipalities in defraying costs of operating correctional institutions. Grants given to institutions are proportional to the net operating cost of the institution.

<sup>2</sup> Grants to municipalities to assist with capital improvement to correctional institutions.



# New Brunswick



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Division, Ministry of Justice

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
<b>No. of correctional facilities - Government</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
Provincial jails	5	5	5
Detention centres	5	5	5
Day detention centres	-	-	-
Regional correctional centres	1	1	1
Community residential centres	2	2	2
Central reformatory	1	1	1
<b>Average counts</b>			
Sentenced inmates	301	318	317
Remanded inmates	28	31	30
Probation supervision	1,449	1,573	1,621
<b>Expenditures - Adult correctional services</b>	<b>\$5.9M</b>	<b>\$6.4M</b>	<b>\$6.4M</b>

Adult Correctional Institutions, New Brunswick, 1980/81

- Legend
- △ Provincial institution
  - ▲ Federal institution



## INTRODUCTION

In New Brunswick, the Correctional Services Division of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the provision of correctional services, programs, and facilities for both adults and juveniles. A wide range of services are provided, including probation supervision, community program development, preparation of offender assessment reports, and the operation of custodial institutions. In the near future, the position of Director of Juvenile Services will be staffed, and this service will operate independently of Adult Corrections.

During the fiscal year 1980/81, three new custodial facilities commenced operations. They are located in Edmundston, Saint John, and Tracadie. Custodial services offered through the Richibucto, Bathurst, Andover, and St. Stephen Detention Centres were reduced with the adoption of a day detention system in April of 1981. These centres now operate eight hours daily and are used to accommodate only those individuals awaiting trial.

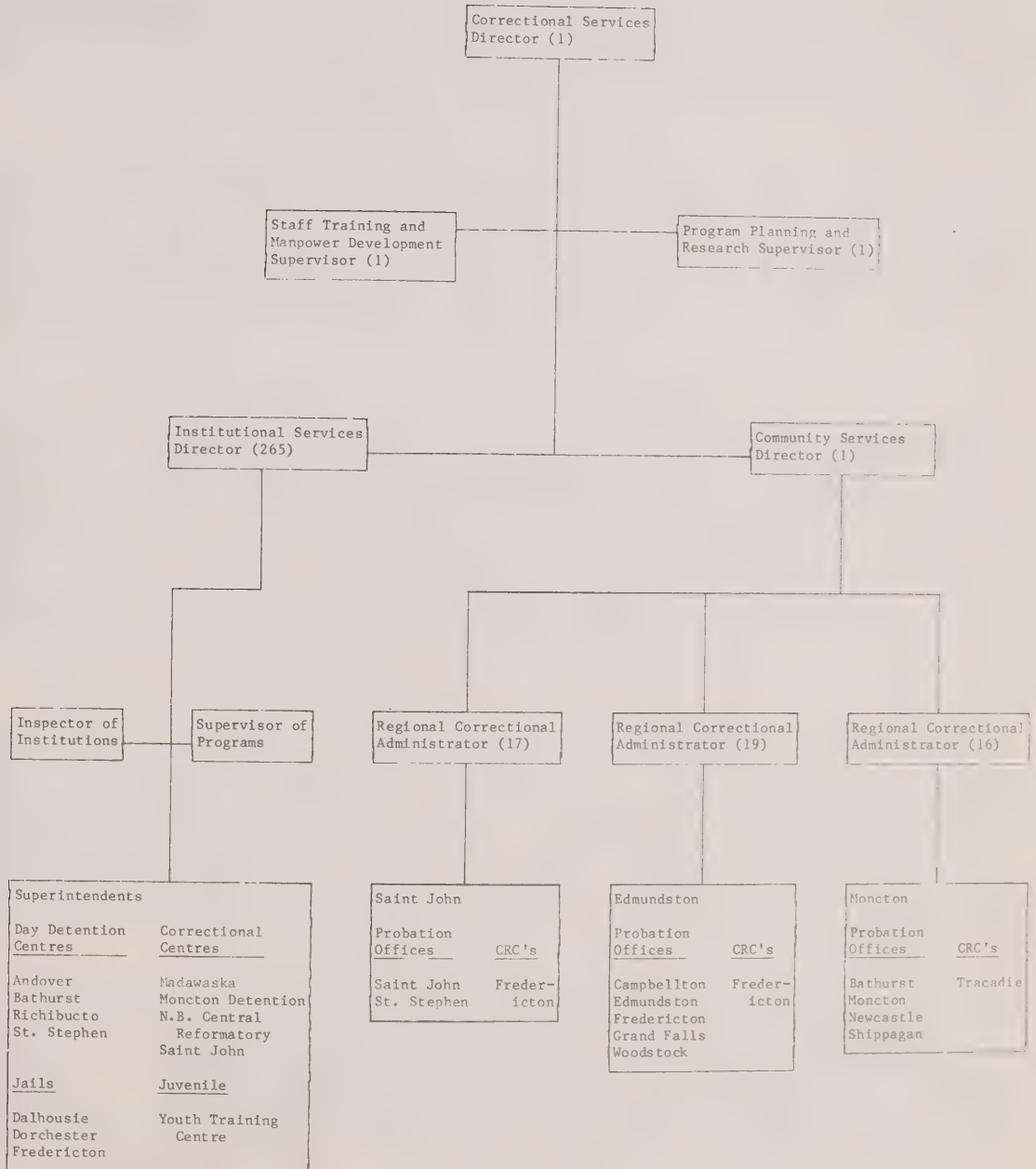
New initiatives have also recently been taken with respect to non-custodial services. The role of the group worker has been further professionalized and is now defined as serving two distinct purposes. First, the group worker is expected to provide institutional staff with new program directions which lead to inmate integration within the community. Second, the group worker is responsible for counselling inmates in response to identified needs. As a result, group worker involvement with community agencies has increased as has the involvement of community agency staff in offender classification meetings.

The multi-phasic approach taken in the development of community based programs has considerably broadened the scope of services offered in New Brunswick and consequently, existing resources have felt some developmental strain. In order to systematically assess service delivery and give direction to community programming, a comprehensive review of field and community services was undertaken. As a result of this review, a new classification system will be developed, intake officers will be trained, and a new programming focus for juveniles will be adopted. The findings are contained in a report entitled Planning Guide, 1981.

An illustration of the organizational structure of the Correctional Services Division follows, which shows staff complements for each main Branch. Within the Division, there was a total staff complement of 321, excluding support staff.



Organizational Structure of the Correctional Services Division, New Brunswick, 1981



## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

The Institutional Branch of the Corrections Division operated 16 correctional facilities in 1980/81, including four day detention centres, four provincial jails, two regional correctional centres, three community residential centres, one central reformatory with a female annex, and two detention centres which operate on a 24 hour basis. All facilities in New Brunswick are government operated.

The use of day detention centres commenced in April of 1981. For the most part, these centres are intended for the accommodation of individuals awaiting court appearance. At 5:00 p.m. each day, inmates are transferred to another facility and returned at 9:00 a.m. the following day. There are virtually no programs offered to inmates in day detention centres apart from minimal medical services provided by an on-call doctor and counselling/classification services provided by institutional staff or in some cases, an on call probation officer.

There are now three community residential centres (CRC's) operating in New Brunswick, which are used exclusively for minimum-risk inmates participating in community programs. The use of CRC's began in 1978. They provide a residential setting for offenders who normally reside in the vicinity of the CRC and have been classified as appropriate for residential centre placement. Generally, these inmates are first offenders who have employment or educational opportunities, participate in volunteer activities, or can benefit from a program offered at the CRC. In some cases, there are humanitarian reasons for transferring an offender from a secure custodial setting to a CRC. Included among CRC programs are recreational activities, Alcoholics Anonymous, job search training, and discussions on such topics as family law, marital matters, and finance.

Programs offered through secure facilities are varied and in some cases institution specific. Among the services offered are recreational activities (including organized sport, woodworking, pottery, library access, etc.) church services, family visiting, counselling by group workers, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, referrals to outside agencies (e.g., mental health clinics), and community release programs (e.g., Temporary Absence). Additionally, educational/vocational opportunities are made available through local community colleges and academic upgrading and life skills classes are offered in institutions by qualified teachers.

All institutions have a classification committee which is responsible for preparing the inmate for institutional life and eventual release. The committee engages in the preparation of individual assessments, the recommendation of release programs, and the monitoring of disciplinary action. The committee is comprised of a group worker (Chairman), the superintendent or designate, a social worker, a probation officer, and other representatives as appropriate to the case in question.

**Table 1** presents the operational data for each correctional facility over the three year period from 1978/79 to 1980/81. From this table, one can observe the following highlights:

- including all facilities, the rated capacity has increased over the three years from 357 in 1978/79 to 417 in 1979/80 and 1980/81;
- the average count (on register) has increased steadily over the three year period from 336 in 1978/79, to 367 in 1979/80 to 389 in 1980/81;
- the number of remand and sentenced admissions has increased steadily from 5,806 in 1978/79, to 6,125 in 1979/80, to 6,349 in 1980/81;
- the operating cost of provincial facilities was \$6.2 million in 1980/81, compared to \$4.6 million in the previous year;
- the per diem cost per inmate increased by 13% to \$38.52 in 1980/81 from \$34.20 in 1979/80; and,
- person-years expended rose to 262.1 in 1980/81 as compared to 192.5 in the previous year.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average <sup>1</sup>
Andover Day Detention Center**	1971	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	26	38	11	20
		Remand		1979/80	26	41	18	26
		Male/female		1980/81	26	30	..	21
Bathurst Day Detention Center**	1890	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	10*	30	8	14
		Remand		1979/80	10	21	7	9
		Lock-up		1980/81	10	23	..	11
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	1891	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	33	50	23	32
		Remand		1979/80	33	51	32	37
		Male		1980/81	33	45	..	34
Dorchester Provincial Jail	1890	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	43	55	28	35
		Remand		1979/80	43	42	24	31
		Male		1980/81	43	40	..	34
Fredericton Community Residential Center	1978	Sentenced	Open	1978/79	14	11	0	6
		Male		1979/80	14	14	7	10
				1980/81	14	15	..	13
Fredericton Provincial Jail	1850	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	40	55	28	35
		Remand		1979/80	40	64	26	35
		Lock-up		1980/81	40	50	..	37
Madawaska Regional Correctional Center <sup>5</sup>	1981	Sentenced	Secure	1980/81	66	33	..	...
		Remand						
		Male/female						
Moncton Detention Center <sup>6</sup>	1979	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	18	40	5	...
		Remand		1979/80	50	50	37	42
		Male/female		1980/81	50	48	..	45
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	1960	Sentenced	Open	1978/79	56	56	33	44
		Male		1979/80	56	55	42	47
				1980/81	56	50	..	45
New Brunswick Female Community Correction Center <sup>7</sup>	1979	Sentenced	Open	1978/79	10	10	...	...
		Female		1979/80	10	13	1	8
				1980/81	10	16	..	10
Richibucto Day Detention Center**	1945	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	10*	28	17	21
		Remand		1979/80	10	15	4	7
		Male/female		1980/81	10	17	..	12
Saint John Community Residential Center	1978	Sentenced	Open	1978/79	20	20	-	12
		Male		1979/80	20	19	9	14
				1980/81	20	17	..	14
Saint John Provincial Jail	1834	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	85	109	70	80
		Remand		1979/80	85	117	69	89
		Male/female		1980/81	85	111	..	94
Saint John Regional Correctional Center <sup>8</sup>	1981	Sentenced	Open	1980/81	120	..	..	...
		Remand						
		Male/female						
St. Stephen Day Detention Center**	1970	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	10	27	7	17
		Remand		1979/80	10	11	2	4
		Lock-up		1980/81	10	9	..	4
Tracadie Community Residential Center <sup>9</sup>	1981	Sentenced	Open	1980/81	..	..	..	...
		Male						
Woodstock Detention Center	1860	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	10	32	15	20
		Remand		1979/80	10	26	4	8
		Male/female		1980/81	10	22	..	15
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978/79	357***	...	...	336***
				1979/80	417	...	...	367
				1980/81	417***	...	...	389***

- 1 Calculated on the basis of nine counts taken per month. Average count is on register while high and low counts are actual. The low count was discontinued in 1980. Counts are given for facilities open for the entire year only.
- 2 Includes a total of 648 transfers in 1978/79, 1,125 transfers in 1979/80, and 1,414 transfers in 1980/81. Lock-ups are excluded.
- 3 Based on the average count x 365 for each facility that was open for the entire year.
- 4 Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 225 days.
- 5 This facility was open for only three months during 1980/81.
- 6 During the ten month temporary closure of this facility, staff were retained and given other assignments. Average per diem operating costs per inmate cannot, therefore, be calculated for 1978. Figures for 1978 refer to the first two months of 1978 only.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years <sup>4</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>2</sup>	Total days stay <sup>3</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(\$)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Andover	1978/79	575	7,300	329	45.07	..	..	12.0
	1979/80	355	9,490	348	36.67	..	..	13.6
	1980/81	341	7,665	333	43.44	12	3	14.4
Bathurst	1978/79	472	5,110	211	41.29	..	..	7.0
	1979/80	404	3,285	168	51.14	..	..	9.0
	1980/81	395	4,015	230	57.29	7	1	7.8
Dalhousie	1978/79	323	11,680	312	26.71	..	..	15.0
	1979/80	330	13,505	323	23.92	..	..	16.0
	1980/81	331	12,410	367	29.57	15	2	16.6
Dorchester	1978/79	514	12,775	328	25.67	..	..	12.0
	1979/80	300	11,315	317	28.02	..	..	11.5
	1980/81	317	12,410	356	28.69	11	1	11.8
Fredericton CRC	1978/79	103	2,172	63	29.00	..	..	2.0
	1979/80	195	3,726	111	29.79	..	..	5.0
	1980/81	210	4,935	127	25.73	6	..	6.0
Fredericton Jail	1978/79	805	12,775	359	28.10	..	..	13.0
	1979/80	817	12,775	370	28.96	..	..	15.4
	1980/81	807	13,505	531	39.32	13	3	15.3
Madawaska	1980/81	88	..	463	..	39	4	42.5
Moncton	1978/79	82	..	222	..	..	..	11.0
	1979/80	778	15,330	655	42.73	..	..	29.0
	1980/81	773	16,425	732	44.57	25	4	28.9
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	1978/79	162	16,060	838	52.18	..	..	35.0
	1979/80	146	17,155	845	49.26	..	..	35.6
	1980/81	145	16,425	933	56.80	33	2	35.6
New Brunswick Female CCC	1978/79	13	..	46	..	..	..	0.5
	1979/80	83	2,920	100	34.25	..	..	5.0
	1980/81	100	3,650	148	40.55	..	..	5.0
Richibucto	1978/79	399	7,665	240	31.31	..	..	11.1
	1979/80	273	2,555	146	57.14	..	..	7.0
	1980/81	304	4,380	208	47.49	7	1	7.1
Saint John CRC	1978/79	178	4,278	65	15.19	..	..	5.0
	1979/80	214	5,167	121	23.42	..	..	5.0
	1980/81	190	4,796	147	30.65	5	1	5.8
Saint John Jail	1978/79	1,585	29,200	759	25.99	..	..	28.0
	1979/80	1,610	32,485	783	24.10	..	..	28.3
	1980/81	1,654	34,310	981	28.59	27	3	29.1
Saint John RCC	1980/81	..	..	239	..	23	..	23.1
St. Stephen	1978/79	282	6,205	247	39.81	..	..	12.1
	1979/80	312	1,460	145	99.31	..	..	5.2
	1980/81	281	1,460	147	100.68	5	1	5.2
Tracadie CRC	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodstock	1978/79	313	7,300	290	39.73	..	..	12.0
	1979/80	308	2,920	154	52.74	..	..	6.8
	1980/81	413	5,475	224	40.91	7	..	7.1
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	5,806	122,520***	4,309	32.98***	..	..	175.5
	1979/80	6,125	134,088	4,586	34.20	..	..	192.5
	1980/81	6,349	141,861***	6,166	38.52***	235	26	262.1

<sup>7</sup> This facility became available for use in the final weeks of 1978.

<sup>8</sup> Opened in the latter part of 1981.

<sup>9</sup> Opened in the latter part of 1981.

\* During 1979 the capacity of these facilities was reduced to the figures shown. They are now primarily servicing the local courts and do not generally hold inmates for more than one day. Rated capacities are based on movement control, fire and safety codes, and special purpose beds are included.

\*\* Day detention centers were used for remanded inmates only in 1980/81.

\*\*\* Includes facilities open for the entire year only.

## Caseload Data

Table 2 shows the high, low, and average counts for remand and sentenced inmates. On average, remand counts have remained relatively stable over the three years while average sentenced counts have increased steadily. Total average counts have increased by 18% from 329 in 1978/79 to 361 in 1979/80, to 388 in 1980/81.

Table 3 provides a distribution of sentence length for all admissions in 1978, 1979, and 1980 that resulted in a conviction as of December 31st. For all years, the majority of inmates were sentenced for less than one month, and over 80% of all inmates were sentenced for less than a four month period.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of admission	Type of count <sup>1</sup>	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	28	25	29
	High	34	32	38
	Low	23	12	21
Sentenced	Average	301	336	359
	High*	344	362	373
	Low*	242	271	300
TOTAL AVERAGE		329	361	388
OVERALL HIGH*		378	392	411
OVERALL LOW*		276	294	321

<sup>1</sup> Average counts are on register while highs and lows are actual.

\* Inmates held in CRC's are not included in these counts.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, New Brunswick, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	2,505	68	2,837	68	2,755	66
1 & under 4	597	16	679	16	764	18
4 & under 8	262	7	268	7	302	7
8 & under 12	79	2	96	2	102	2
12 & under 24	118	3	165	4	160	4
24 & over	126	4	129	3	107	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refers to the total number of convictions as of December, 31st, for all admissions during each year.

### Population Data

The following two tables present population characteristics of remanded and sentenced inmates over three years.

**Table 4** provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The age distribution of inmates has not changed significantly over the reporting period. The majority of inmates (44%) consistently fell between 18 and 25 years of age, and inmates aged 16 and under consistently accounted for 5% of the population.

**Table 5** provides a breakdown of remanded and sentenced inmates by sex. Females comprised less than 7% of these admissions over the past three years. Additionally, natives comprised 3% of the same inmate population in 1978/79 and 1979/80.

**TABLE 4 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, New Brunswick, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
16 & under	195	5	214	5	246	5
17	342	8	375	8	343	7
18-20	914	21	1,117	24	1,159	24
21-24	873	20	967	20	969	20
25-29	671	16	707	15	742	15
30-34	389	9	441	9	432	9
35-39	270	6	258	5	272	6
40-49	345	8	327	7	359	7
Over 49	230	5	246	5	234	5
Not known	83	2	89	2	83	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 5 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, New Brunswick, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions			
	Remand <sup>1</sup> No.	%	Sentenced <sup>2</sup> No.	%
<b>1978</b>				
Male	1,049	96	3,089	96
Female	41	4	133	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979</b>				
Male	933	95	3,603	96
Female	50	5	155	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980</b>				
Male	951	94	3,695	96
Female	57	6	136	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all remand admissions regardless of subsequent status.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all admissions with the exception of remands who may have subsequently been sentenced.

### Escapes and Deaths

In 1980/81, 20 inmates in 12 separate incidents escaped from provincial institutions. This compares to 17 escapes in 1978/79, and 18 in 1979/80.

During 1979/80 and 1980/81, there were no inmate deaths. In 1978/79, there were three inmate deaths, each of which resulted from suicide.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

Probation officers provide services to assist judges in determining sentence and in the enforcement of court orders. As well, they administer individualized treatment by providing varied services and programs. This latter function is carried out through the assessment of offender needs and the identification of appropriate means by which to meet the specified needs. Frequent contact between the probation officer, the offender, and relevant community agencies is a primary component of case supervision. Pre-sentence reports, prepared by probation officers, are often used to develop the appropriate elements in case planning, as well as by institutions in determining security levels required and the appropriate program for offenders.

There are 11 probation offices operating throughout the province, employing a total of 30 probation officers who prepare pre-sentence reports for the court and provide caseload supervision services to adult offenders. Probation officers have a mixed caseload of adults and juveniles, but primarily supervise adult probationers and rarely supervise parolees. Table 6 shows the regional distribution of these resources. There are an additional 15 correctional officers not included in this table, who are employed on a full-time basis in community residential centers, and eight para-professionals who assist probation officers in case supervision.

TABLE 6 - Probation Service Resources, New Brunswick, as of March 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	Without caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Edmundston	4	-	1	8	-	4	-
Moncton	4	-	1	10	-	4	1
Saint John	3	1	-	12	-	5	-
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Two probation officers are responsible for the supervision of juveniles and family court counselling, in addition to adult supervision.

## Caseload Data

There were a total of 1,495 cases opened during 1980/81 which represents an increase of 14% over the previous year. The total number of closures during the year was 1,500, 91.6% of which were considered successful.

The following three tables summarize aspects of the probation caseload in New Brunswick over the three years.

**Table 7** provides a display of the average population of offenders under some form of community supervision. There was a 9.6% decrease in the average number of probation cases supervised over the past two years, while the temporary absence counts have remained relatively stable at 39. The Corrections Division attempts to comply to a standard whereby probation officers maintain caseloads of no more than 60.

A distribution of the length of probation supervision orders is shown in **Table 8**. This distribution shows no change over the three year period, with the majority of sentences ranging from 13 to 24 months (45%).

**Table 9** shows the number of written reports prepared by probation staff. The figures have declined slightly over the three year period for both pre-sentence reports and temporary absence reports. There was an overall decrease of 8% in the number of reports prepared in 1980/81 compared to 1978/79.

**TABLE 7 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of supervision	Annual caseload counts								
	1978/79			1979/80			1980/81		
	High	Low	Average*	High	Low	Average*	High	Low	Average*
Probation <sup>1</sup>	..	..	1,449	..	..	1,573	..	..	1,421
Temporary absence <sup>2</sup>	..	..	38	..	..	40	..	..	39
Fine option, CSO's*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

<sup>1</sup> There are very few cases of provincial staff supervising parolees. They are, however, included in the probation counts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes persons in CRC's out daily on temporary absence.

\* The average count is based on one monthly time point taken for 12 months for each office.

**TABLE 8 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 6	256	18	237	18	269	18
6-12	479	34	442	34	508	34
13-24	641	45	592	45	673	45
Over 24	47	3	43	3	45	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 9 - Written Probation Reports by Type, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of report	Written probation reports					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Pre-sentence	1,681	56	1,612	56	1,556	56
Temporary absence	1,344	44	1,247	44	1,239	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Population Data

Typically, the adult probationer in New Brunswick is a single male between the ages of 16 and 20, and is usually unemployed.

Table 10 shows that male probationers outnumbered female probationers by a ratio of 9:1 in each fiscal year. Table 11 illustrates that natives comprised 3% of the probation population.

**TABLE 10 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Sex	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	1,281	90	1,183	90	1,346	90
Female	142	10	131	10	149	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	43	3	39	3	45	3
Non-native	1,380	97	1,275	97	1,450	97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>100</b>

### Other Community Correctional Services

The Community Services Branch of the Division administers a number of non-custodial programs for offenders apart from probation supervision. A brief description of each program follows.

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program allows for the conditional release of sentenced inmates for medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative, or other treatment reasons. The classification committee in the institution assesses each candidate in terms of their overall conduct, the availability of an adequate release plan, and a satisfactory community assessment. Community assessment includes consultation with the sentencing judge, the police, and the Crown Prosecutor.

Releases may be of varying lengths and can range from a few days to several months. Releases may involve a referral to one of a number of agencies or a CRC. The authority to grant release is distributed among various officials, and is dependent on the type of release sought. Officials with the authority to release include superintendents, regional correctional administrators, as well as the community and institutional directors of corrections.

Table 12 displays temporary absence grants and success rates over the three years. The number of absences granted over the previous fiscal year has increased by 24% from 3,393 in 1979/80 to 4,221 in 1980/81. The successful completion rate has remained steady at about 98% over the three year period.

TABLE 12 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Granted applications by type	Granted applications					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Educational	21	1	39	1	19	1
Employment	204	6	279	8	147	3
Humanitarian	131	3	225	7	357	8
Other <sup>1</sup>	3,351	90	2,850	84	3,698	88
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all inmates released on one day passes. These short-term temporary absences are not available by type. Included are Christmas TA's, unescorted TA's, and back-to-back TA's.

In addition to the number of absences granted for education, employment, or humanitarian purposes, there were an additional 400 passes granted for inmates transferring to a CRC under the Temporary Absence Program. These transfers under the program are not included in Table 12.

#### FINE OPTION PROGRAM

This program initiated in 1978 provides an alternative to offenders who have been fined by the court, and subsequently default on payment due to financial difficulty. The offender is given the option to work for a non-profit community based agency at a set rate per hour in order to meet the payment. A probation officer is assigned the duties of the Fine Option Program Coordinator, who reviews outstanding warrants at month end, contacts the fine defaulter by letter, and proposes the fine option alternative. This program is operating throughout the province, with the exception of Fredericton where demands have not been sufficient enough to warrant the fine option alternative.

Participants in the Fine Option Program have been profiled, and appear to be typically unemployed, single males between the ages of 16 and 20, with at least a grade nine level education. The largest proportion of participants had been charged with impaired driving.

A total of \$62,050 in fines was satisfied by the work of 344 individuals in 1979/80. The total default time in respect to the fines satisfied was 7,458 days or 20 person years not served in a provincial jail by virtue of program participation. The contribution to non-profit agencies amounted to 4,161 three hour units of work.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (CSO)

The CSO Program which commenced operations in 1978 provides judges with a sentencing alternative to traditional court dispositions such as prison, fines, and formal probation. CSO's, granted as a condition to probation orders, require the offender to engage in a specified number of hours of meaningful community service for non-profit organizations. Through involvement in community services, it is believed that the offender will identify more closely with the community and will be given an opportunity to find outlets for personal skills, interests, and abilities.

The profile of program participants indicates that the vast majority are unemployed single males between the ages of 16 and 20. The predominant offence committed was theft related.

During 1980/81, 141 offenders satisfied 8,861 hours of unpaid community service work. The program operates throughout the province and is particularly active in the Fredericton area.

#### IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM

This educational program has been operating since 1977. It was developed in consultation with the Alcohol and Drug Dependency Commission, and was patterned from several other such programs offered in Canada and the United States. The dangers of drinking and driving are emphasized during the three hour presentation. The program is geared towards first offenders in violation of drinking/driving offences.

Staff members from the Commission are responsible for presenting program content while corrections staff ensure the attendance of offenders as sentenced. This program is now being evaluated to determine what impact, if any, it has on program participants and will likely be modified in response to results of the assessment.

#### PROVINCIAL PAROLE

This province-wide program provides for the release of adult offenders sentenced to prison terms pursuant to provincial statutes as set out in the Provincial Parole Act. Probation officers prepare applications for release and community assessments, which are reviewed by the provincial board.

Provincial temporary parole allows for the release of offenders for medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative or other treatment purposes or for placement in a CRC. There are usually only a few such releases each year.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

An exact account of expenditures on adult correctional services in New Brunswick is inhibited by two factors. First, the Corrections Division, is responsible for both adult and juvenile offenders. Expenditures for adult services, particularly for probation and central administration, are not reflected separate from juvenile expenditures in normal budgeting practice. Second, some services, such as personnel management and accounting, are provided centrally by the Ministry of Justice, and cannot be calculated at this time. These factors should be noted when analyzing expenditure data.

Table 13 provides a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type of service, and Table 14 summarizes these data. From these tables, the following highlights can be observed:

- the total cost of correctional services has increased by \$1.8 million over the last two years from \$6.4 million in 1979/80 to \$8.2 million in 1980/81;
- expenditures on institutional services comprised 77% of total expenditures in 1980/81 as compared to 74% in the previous fiscal year;
- probation service expenditures decreased from 15% of total costs in 1979/80 to 13% in 1980/81; and,
- as in the previous year, personnel costs comprised 71% of total expenditures in 1980/81.

TABLE 13 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)				Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs (\$000's)	Other costs <sup>2</sup> (\$000's)	Outside services <sup>3</sup> (\$000's)	TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular	Over-time	Casual	Employee benefits <sup>1</sup>					
Institutions	1978/79	2,112	237	541	195	3,085	1,291	...	160	...
	1979/80	2,196	273	588	200	3,257	1,297	...	148	...
	1980/81	2,771	328	906	416	4,421	1,789	...	131	...
Government community correctional centres <sup>4</sup>	1978/79	85	..	..	5	90	43	...	...	133
	1979/80	139	..	26	11	176	67	...	...	243
	1980/81	166	8	27	25	226	68	...	...	294
Probation services	1978/79	706*	..	34	50	790	105	...	...	895**
	1979/80	773*	..	39	54	866	111	...	...	977**
	1980/81	774*	7	48	116	945	137	...	...	1,082**
Administration	1978/79	180*	..	14	13	207	90	43	...	341
	1979/80	246*	..	21	17	284	114	33	...	431
	1980/81	214*	..	14	32	260	180	50	...	490
TOTAL	1978/79	3,083	..	589	263	4,172	1,529	43	160	5,904
	1979/80	3,354	..	674	282	4,583	1,589	33	148	6,353
	1980/81	3,925	343	995	589	5,852	2,174	50	131	8,207

<sup>1</sup> Includes superannuation, Canada Pension Plan, Unemployment Insurance, and Union Contributions. These figures were extracted from the percentage distribution of personnel costs for each type of service and applied to the total of outside contributions.

<sup>2</sup> Includes staff training costs.

<sup>3</sup> Includes jail maintenance costs which are provided by the Ministry of Supply and Services.

<sup>4</sup> Includes all government operated community residential facilities.

\* Includes overtime costs.

\*\* Approximately \$50,000 should be subtracted to exclude juvenile services.

**TABLE 14 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Institutions	4,536	77	4,702	74	6,341	77
Government community correctional centres	133	2	243	4	294	4
Probation services	895	15	977	15	1,082	13
Administration	340	6	431	7	490	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,353</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,207</b>	<b>100</b>

### Contributions/Grants

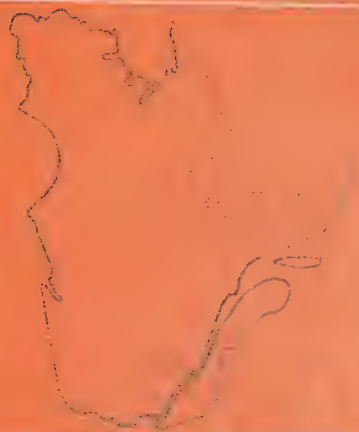
**Table 15** identifies contributions made to the private sector for the provision of non-residential correctional services over the past three years. Included are grants to non-governmental, voluntary agencies.

The John Howard Society is a private sector agency which traditionally monitors correctional activities, proposes recommendations for improvement, and assists both imprisoned and released offenders. Assistance may take many forms, including the provision of escorts to visit family, meet lawyers, be interviewed, etc., and the provision of financial/material assistance. The Elizabeth Fry Society is also a private agency staffed by volunteers, and provides assistance to female offenders on request.

**TABLE 15 - Contributions/Grants Listing, New Brunswick, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Name of agency/project	Contributions/grants (\$)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
National Advisory Network	2,810	2,940	...
John Howard Society	7,000	10,000	10,000
Elizabeth Fry Society	300	500	500
Canadian Congress on Prevention of Crime	...	2,000	...
Prison Arts Foundation	...	...	1,216
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>15,440</b>	<b>11,716</b>

# Quebec



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Direction générale de la probation et de la détention,  
Ministère de la Justice

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	30	30	30
Maximum	1	1	1
Medium	27	27	27
Minimum	1	1	1
Day detention	1	1	1
Average counts			
Remanded inmates*	779	761	831
Sentenced inmates	1,705	1,494	1,781
No. of correctional facilities - Private	11	15	1
Average count	111	146	163
Average count - probation supervision**	4,948	4,891	4,769
Average count - provincial parole	-	474	704
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	\$68.9M	\$77.3M	\$86.0M

\* Includes some lock-ups.

\*\* Refers to calendar year.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Quebec, 1980/81



## INTRODUCTION

In Quebec, the Direction générale de la probation et de la détention, Ministère de la Justice, is responsible for adult correctional services including the transportation of inmates between facilities and to court. The Direction générale also has the responsibility for escorting detained persons during their court appearances. Juvenile services (for persons under 18 years) are the responsibility of the Ministère des Affaires sociales. Under a federal-provincial agreement, all females serve their sentences in provincial facilities, regardless of sentence length.

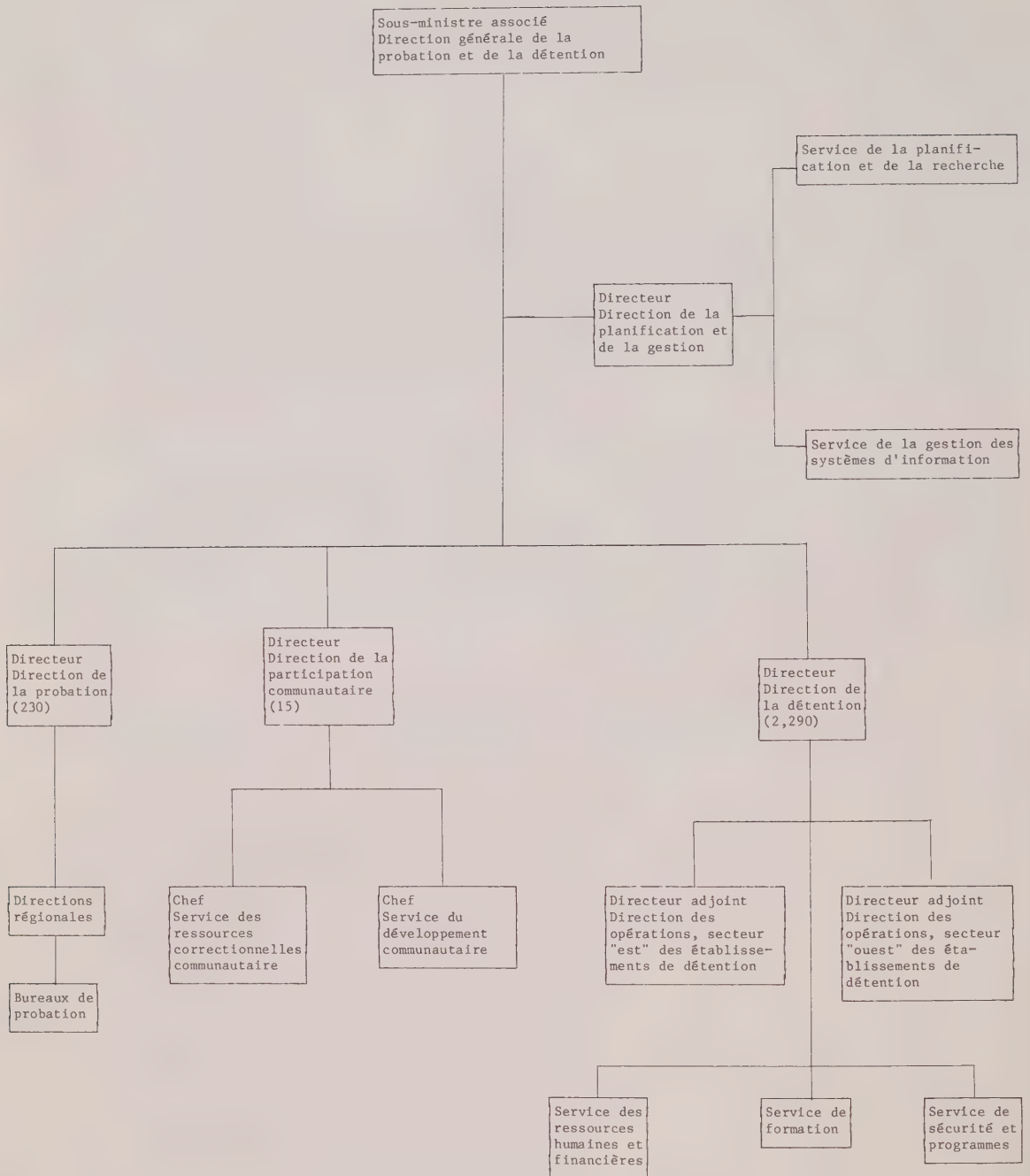
## Administration

In 1979, a new organizational structure for the Direction générale was put into place, with the intention of decentralizing the management of correctional service delivery in the province. New operational regulations have been developed at the institutional level which reflect the decentralized organizational structure and the new responsibilities which were previously held centrally. For example, temporary absence decisions are now made at the institutional level rather than at the level of the Direction générale.

For planning and management purposes, the province has been divided into 12 administrative regions, consistent with those established for the delivery of health and social services throughout Quebec. This decision was made not only to standardize the organization of the services of the Direction générale, but also to promote closer relations between correctional services and other Quebec government bodies such as the Ministère des Affaires sociales, the Ministère de l'Éducation and the Ministère du Travail et de la Main-d'oeuvre. This new arrangement is intended to facilitate better coordination of the various custodial, probation and community resource services in the regions.

The organizational structure of the Direction générale is illustrated on the following page. Staff complements as of December 31, 1981 are shown in brackets. At that time, there was a total staff complement of 2,553, compared to 2,632 in the previous year.

Organizational Structure of la Direction générale de la probation et de la Justice



Under this structure there are four principal divisions, namely, the Direction de la détention, the Direction de la probation, the Direction de la participation communautaire and the Direction de la planification et de la gestion. There have been several organizational changes within these four divisions. In the Direction de la détention, correctional facilities are divided into two groups (east and west). In the Direction de la probation, the probation offices are divided into groups on a regional basis in accordance with a new system of regional divisions. The Direction de la participation communautaire is divided into the Service des ressources correctionnelles communautaires and the Service du développement communautaire. Finally, within the new Direction de la planification et de la gestion, a Service de la planification et de la recherche and a Service de la gestion des systèmes d'information have been created. This Division is responsible for conducting studies on the delivery of correctional services which can serve to assist in management decision-making and in the development of new approaches for the Direction générale.

The Direction générale du personnel and the Direction générale de l'administration of the Ministry are involved in the provision and administration of services on behalf of the Direction générale de la probation et de la détention.

### Recent Developments

On June 1, 1979, an important initiative was taken with the introduction of new regulations concerning the operations of correctional facilities. These regulations, which are based on minimum standards set by the United Nations, specify the rights and responsibilities of both prisoners and staff.

These new regulations establish the mechanisms which govern the important aspects of institutional life. Care was taken to set down rules which are as clear, simple and fair as possible. As a result of the new regulations, important changes have been made in the areas of reception, the availability of personal information, temporary absence, remunerated activities and discipline.

In September 1979, the Direction générale proceeded with the re-opening in St-Jérôme of a renovated facility. In addition, a great deal of renovation work has recently been done on Maison Tanguay to improve perimeter security and provide workshops.

A federal-provincial agreement was concluded in 1979 under which Quebec women sentenced to terms of imprisonment of two or more years can serve their sentences in a provincial facility. Through this agreement, the federal government is committed to assuming approximately 50% of the capital costs of renovating Maison Tanguay and all of the costs of lodging and custody for females sentenced to terms of two years or more.

Decentralization in the administration of correctional facilities has coincided with the introduction of the new operational regulations. From the point of view of administration, one of the major purposes of the new regulations was to increase powers and responsibilities at the institutional level, traditionally held centrally by the Direction générale. For example, temporary absence decisions will henceforth be made at the institutional level rather than at the level of the Direction générale.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

There are 30 correctional facilities in Quebec. The five principal centres in terms of size are the Parthenais Detention Centre, the Bordeaux Montreal Detention Centre, and the Maison Tanguay facilities in Montreal, the Orsainville facility and the Waterloo Rehabilitation Centre.

Both the Waterloo Rehabilitation Centre and the Bordeaux Montreal Detention Centre admit sentenced inmates only, while the Parthenais Detention Centre is used almost exclusively for remanded inmates. Maison Tanguay and Maison Gomin are exclusively used for women.

The Pavillon Cellulaire de Montréal, a court holding facility, is not listed in Table 1. It is used for the custody of accused persons or detained witnesses pending their appearance in court. If necessary, very short sentences are served there: in 1979, there were 277 admissions for sentences of one day and in 1980, 454 one-day sentences were served.

The classification of inmates in Quebec takes place under the following regulatory criteria:

- separate detention of men and women except for treatment purposes;
- separate detention of sentenced inmates from those awaiting trial outcome;
- separate detention from recidivists for inmates under 21 years of age who are serving their first term (except in exceptional circumstances); and,
- separate detention from the general prison population of those with physical or mental disorders who, in the opinion of a health professional, are liable to endanger their own health or the health and security of others.

A wide range of programs and services are offered to inmates. Educational programs and vocational training are offered through the Ministère de l'Éducation. Programs involving contact with volunteers are coordinated through the Direction de la participation communautaire. A formal agreement between the Ministère de la Justice and several churches ensures the provision of religious services and programs within correctional facilities including individual and group counselling. The churches are also actively involved in reintegrating inmates into the community following their release.

Special regulations are in effect for the organization and structure of programs involving remunerated work. The structure involves the formation of a Committee within each facility, comprised of a minimum of six members including two custodial officers, two inmates, and two representatives from the community. These Committees are generally responsible for initiating and deciding on work activities, as well as for administering the programs and the funds which accrue to them.

The services of two treatment facilities are frequently used for inmates with special needs. Drug addiction treatment is available at the Portage Centre. The Philippe Pinel Institute provides expert psychiatric opinion concerning the ability of individuals to stand trial and treatment for inmates serving sentences in correctional facilities.

**Table 1** provides operational data for government facilities operating in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the total average count (on register) increased from 2,383 in 1979 to 2,614 in 1980/81;
- the number of processed admissions increased from 40,266 in 1979 to 43,475 in 1980;
- total prisoner days served declined by 83,896 (9.3%), from 1978 to 1979, but then increased by 130,586 (15.9%) from 1979 to 1980;
- operating costs have increased from \$59.3 million in 1978/79, to \$63.5 million in 1979/80, and to \$69.9 million in 1980/81; and,
- the average cost per diem inmate cost was \$65.43 in 1978/79, \$77.16 in 1979/80, and \$73.36 in 1980/81.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts <sup>3</sup>			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s) <sup>1</sup>		Rated capacity <sup>2</sup>	High	Low	Average
Centre de Prévention Parthenais	1968	Lock-up Remand Male	Maximum	1978/79	422	485	332	397
				1979/80	422	448	341	407
				1980/81	422(42)	450	338	408
Centre de réhabilitation de Waterloo	1969	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1978/79	184	187	134	154
				1979/80	184	158	120	140
				1980/81	184(12)	163	132	147
Établissement de Amos	1938	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	78	50	26	34
				1979/80	78	58	35	48
				1980/81	78(2)	61	39	53
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	1964	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	65	45	38	42
				1979/80	50	60	31	44
				1980/81	50(6)	42	26	34
Établissement de Bordeaux	1912	Sentenced Male	Medium	1978/79	917	871	698	772
				1979/80	850	845	526	699
				1980/81	850(59)	1,122	683	820
Établissement de Chicoutimi	1929	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	44	49	20	34
				1979/80	44	46	20	32
				1980/81	44(10)	48	23	36
Établissement de Cowansville	1969	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	30	34	15	21
				1979/80	30	26	11	20
				1980/81	30(2)	27	17	22
Établissement de Havre-Aubert	1967	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	7	1	-	-
				1979/80	7	3	-	1
				1980/81	7(2)	2	-	-
Établissement de Hull	1936	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	81	83	48	63
				1979/80	81	90	55	73
				1980/81	81(4)	76	61	68
Établissement de Joliette	1860	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	38	30	17	24
				1979/80	38	33	20	28
				1980/81	38(-)	32	20	26
Établissement de Matane	1947	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	11	10	6	7
				1979/80	11	9	3	7
				1980/81	11(-)	10	4	7
Établissement de Mont-Laurier	1911	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	12	15	6	10
				1979/80	11	15	1	8
				1980/81	11(1)	20	9	12
Établissement de New-Carlisle	1964	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	47	30	15	23
				1979/80	47	35	15	25
				1980/81	47(9)	34	15	24
Établissement d'Orsainville	1979	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	476	439	295	367
				1979/80	476	421	351	389
				1980/81	476(42)	564	381	434
Établissement de Percé	1968	Sentenced Remand Lock-up Male/female	Medium	1978/79	29	6	1	3
				1979/80	29	9	1	4
				1980/81	29(1)	9	-	4

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>6</sup>		Person-years		
		Admissions <sup>4</sup>	Total days stay <sup>5</sup>	Total (\$'000's)	Per day per inmate	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Centre de Prévention Parthenais	1978/79	7,994	142,349	12,216	85.82	..	..	..
	1979/80	7,351	142,799	12,950	90.69	..	..	..
	1980/81	7,651	148,868	13,916	93.47	362	...	362
Centre de réhabili- tation de Waterloo	1978/79	466	55,325	2,986	53.97	..	..	..
	1979/80	613	50,421	3,213	63.73	..	..	..
	1980/81	652	53,564	3,470	64.78	106	...	106
Établissement de Amos	1978/79	760	13,736	929	67.62	..	..	..
	1979/80	876	16,023	1,034	64.53	..	..	..
	1980/81	985	19,296	1,329	68.89	46	...	46
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	1978/79	1,109	16,384	980	59.82	..	..	..
	1979/80	907	14,986	1,050	70.04	..	..	..
	1980/81	864	12,369	1,078	87.18	35	...	35
Établissement de Bordeaux	1978/79	7,994	311,421	11,744	37.71	..	..	..
	1979/80	7,578	236,369	12,256	51.85	..	..	..
	1980/81	8,306	299,150	14,368	48.03	425	...	425
Établissement de Chicoutimi	1978/79	1,012	11,464	1,133	98.79	..	..	..
	1979/80	942	10,020	1,199	119.63	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,184	13,199	1,228	93.07	43	...	43
Établissement de Cowansville	1978/79	647	7,176	639	89.07	..	..	..
	1979/80	690	6,167	678	110.02	..	..	..
	1980/81	827	7,974	765	95.98	26	...	26
Établissement de Hâvre-Aubert	1978/79	51	161	25	153.49	..	..	..
	1979/80	80	243	25	101.70	..	..	..
	1980/81	62	236	27	113.01	1	...	1
Établissement de Hull	1978/79	1,601	24,752	1,250	50.52	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,743	23,728	1,390	58.57	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,549	24,832	1,632	65.74	50	...	50
Établissement de Joliette	1978/79	1,108	8,651	819	94.64	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,110	8,881	906	102.04	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,221	9,381	955	101.75	34	...	34
Établissement de Matane	1978/79	384	2,582	354	137.24	..	..	..
	1979/80	398	2,528	367	145.23	..	..	..
	1980/81	348	2,508	370	147.36	12	...	12
Établissement de Mont-Laurier	1978/79	504	2,995	483	161.21	..	..	..
	1979/80	592	3,090	539	174.50	..	..	..
	1980/81	790	4,227	604	142.86	21	...	21
Établissement de New-Carlisle	1978/79	704	8,802	708	80.40	..	..	..
	1979/80	595	7,804	795	101.89	..	..	..
	1980/81	649	8,619	848	98.44	27	...	27
Établissement d'Orsainville	1978/79	3,682	137,850	10,970	79.58	..	..	..
	1979/80	4,006	140,166	11,544	82.36	..	..	..
	1980/81	4,384	158,238	12,056	76.19	379	...	379
Établissement de Percé	1978/79	511	1,326	231	173.95	..	..	..
	1979/80	378	909	233	256.68	..	..	..
	1980/81	425	1,304	249	190.90	9	...	9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Facility description				Year	Counts <sup>3</sup>			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s) <sup>1</sup>		Rated capacity <sup>2</sup>	High	Low	Average
Établissement de Rimouski	1878	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	47	43	31	38
		Remand		1979/80	47	53	30	42
		Lock-up		1980/81	47(2)	51	24	41
		Male/female						
Établissement de Rivière-du-Loup	1882	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	21	18	9	12
		Remand		1979/80	21	22	12	17
		Lock-up		1980/81	21(8)	18	12	15
		Male/female						
Établissement de Roberval	1952	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	35	48	24	36
		Remand		1979/80	35	57	28	41
		Lock-up		1980/81	35(9)	44	29	40
		Male/female						
Établissement de Rouyn	1956	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	17	18	8	14
		Remand		1979/80	17	23	9	17
		Lock-up		1980/81	17(5)	20	12	15
		Male/female						
Établissement de St-Hyacinthe	1966	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	48	43	28	35
		Remand		1979/80	48	47	35	42
		Lock-up		1980/81	48(4)	50	33	39
		Male/female						
Établissement de St-Jérôme <sup>7</sup>	1916	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	53	8	1	...
		Remand		1979/80	53	28	4	...
		Lock-up		1980/81	53(-)	84	36	53
		Male/female						
Établissement de St-Joseph de Beauce	1855	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	38	46	22	30
		Remand		1979/80	38	36	7	22
		Lock-up		1980/81	38(3)	49	33	43
		Male/female						
Établissement de Sept-Îles	1966	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	10	10	4	7
		Remand		1979/80	10	19	5	11
		Lock-up		1980/81	10(2)	6	3	5
		Male/female						
Établissement de Sherbrooke	1873	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	64	65	40	52
		Remand		1979/80	64	59	31	41
		Lock-up		1980/81	64(8)	55	39	45
		Male/female						
Établissement de Sorel	1965	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	69	59	42	52
		Remand		1979/80	69	58	38	50
		Lock-up		1980/81	69(3)	66	27	42
		Male/female						
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	1818	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	41	40	29	35
		Remand		1979/80	41	37	28	32
		Lock-up		1980/81	41(3)	34	22	27
		Male/female						
Établissement de Valleyfield	1975	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	30	24	14	19
		Remand		1979/80	30	31	20	25
		Lock-up		1980/81	30(2)	30	14	22
		Male/female						
Maison Goin	1931	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	39	25	10	16
		Remand		1979/80	39	27	15	21
		Lock-up		1980/81	39(2)	26	17	20
		Female						
Maison Tanguay <sup>8</sup>	1960	Sentenced	Medium	1978/79	135	117	91	102
		Remand		1979/80	135	105	90	97
		Lock-up		1980/81	135(20)	122	105	112
		Female						
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978/79	3,035*	...	...	2,399*
				1979/80	2,952*	...	...	2,383*
				1980/81	3,005(263)	...	...	2,614

<sup>1</sup> In general, the security level is "maximum" for remand cells and "medium" for sentenced inmates.

<sup>2</sup> The numbers appearing in brackets are special beds and are not included in the rated capacity figures. The total special bed capacity for 1980/81 is comprised of 85 sick beds, 142 disciplinary beds and 36 isolation beds.

<sup>3</sup> Annual counts are on register counts. For 1978/79 and 1979/80, they actually refer to calendar years 1978 and 1979. The high and low represent the high and low average monthly count.

<sup>4</sup> Refers to calendar year. Includes admissions and transfers. In 1980 there were 31,330 admissions and 12,145 transfers. Of the total admissions there were 4,034 lock-ups.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>6</sup>		Person-years		
		Admissions <sup>4</sup>	Total days stay <sup>5</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per day per inmate	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Établissement de Rimouski	1978/79	812	14,434	1,141	79.05	..	..	..
	1979/80	839	15,004	1,256	83.70	..	..	..
	1980/81	909	14,886	1,212	81.45	42	...	42
Établissement de Rivière-du-Loup	1978/79	546	5,059	498	98.41	..	..	..
	1979/80	471	5,809	513	88.35	..	..	..
	1980/81	519	5,652	583	103.18	21	...	21
Établissement de Roberval	1978/79	885	13,885	894	64.38	..	..	..
	1979/80	770	13,657	797	58.38	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,045	14,678	908	61.87	32	...	32
Établissement de Rouyn	1978/79	424	5,011	705	140.78	..	..	..
	1979/80	401	4,927	758	153.82	..	..	..
	1980/81	392	5,507	703	127.65	24	...	24
Établissement de St-Hyacinthe	1978/79	1,163	12,308	1,106	89.89	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,288	13,971	1,222	87.48	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,219	14,302	1,181	82.57	45	...	45
Établissement de St-Jérôme	1978/79	838	-	-	-	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,122	4,756	499	104.86	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,648	19,261	1,470	76.34	48	...	48
Établissement de St-Joseph de Beauce	1978/79	803	10,451	958	91.67	..	..	..
	1979/80	790	7,467	937	125.54	..	..	..
	1980/81	905	15,594	1,135	72.78	37	...	37
Établissement de Sept-Îles	1978/79	1,086	3,064	464	151.47	..	..	..
	1979/80	819	2,489	435	174.57	..	..	..
	1980/81	668	1,696	411	242.29	14	...	14
Établissement de Sherbrooke	1978/79	1,583	17,221	1,238	71.89	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,643	13,007	1,287	98.94	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,602	16,477	1,349	81.85	44	...	44
Établissement de Sorel	1978/79	945	18,593	1,423	76.54	..	..	..
	1979/80	878	17,636	1,553	88.04	..	..	..
	1980/81	809	15,503	1,564	100.89	56	...	56
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	1978/79	1,050	12,501	1,166	93.30	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,029	10,412	1,332	127.93	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,352	9,880	1,297	131.31	47	...	47
Établissement de Valleyfield	1978/79	848	6,714	725	107.97	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,054	8,218	810	98.52	..	..	..
	1980/81	984	8,182	859	104.96	30	...	30
Maison Gomin	1978/79	276	6,102	744	122.00	..	..	..
	1979/80	291	6,994	801	114.51	..	..	..
	1980/81	407	7,194	835	116.13	32	...	32
Maison Tanguay	1978/79	1,063	36,391	2,798	76.88	..	..	..
	1979/80	1,012	34,331	3,111	90.62	..	..	..
	1980/81	1,119	40,821	3,547	86.89	127	...	127
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	40,849	906,708	59,327	65.43	..	..	..
	1979/80	40,266	822,812	63,490	77.16	..	..	..
	1980/81	43,475	953,398	69,949	73.36	2,175	...	2,175

<sup>5</sup> Calculated as a cumulative total of midnight counts which include inmates on temporary absence and exclude releases which occurred during the day of the count.

<sup>6</sup> Provincial administrative costs are included in operating costs and are estimated to be approximately 3% of total costs.

<sup>7</sup> This facility was in operation for only the first three months of 1978 and did not open again until August 1979.

<sup>8</sup> Includes data applying to federal inmates. On average there were 48 females serving federal sentences in this facility in 1980/81.

\* Does not include St-Jérôme which was not opened for the entire year.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of custodial correctional caseload in Quebec over the three year period.

**Table 2** gives fiscal year counts for remand and sentenced inmates. The total average count decreased slightly from 2,484 in 1978/79 to 2,255 in 1979/80, and increased to 2,612 in 1980/81.

**Table 3** shows a distribution of sentence lengths for sentenced admissions in the calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980. For each year, over 90% of all admissions received sentences of less than one year and approximately two-thirds received sentences of less than one month.

A study conducted by the Service de la planification et de la recherche in 1979 showed that the large proportion of short sentences was directly related to the large number of sentenced traffic offenders. In many cases, imprisonment followed the non-payment of fines. The study, which used 1978 data, revealed that 42% of the persons sentenced to custody in Quebec were sentenced strictly because of non-payment of fines. **Table 4** provides a breakdown of admissions by selected categories. Approximately 14% of sentenced admissions were given intermittent sentences during each year.

**Table 5** shows a distribution of time served by inmates released on remand. Over the three year period, the majority of those released had served less than six days in custody.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	779	761	831
	High	952	824	964
	Low	699	655	697
Sentenced	Average	1,705	1,494	1,781
	High	1,982	1,836	2,292
	Low	1,561	1,224	1,535
TOTAL AVERAGE		2,484	2,255	2,612
OVERALL HIGH		2,864	2,660	3,256
OVERALL LOW		2,226	1,918	2,232

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 1	12,165	67	11,801	64	13,918	68
1-3	2,737	15	2,540	14	2,947	14
4-5	271	2	293	1	393	2
6-11	971	5	908	5	1,124	6
12-24	1,059	6	1,077	6	1,262	6
Over 24	-	-	-	-	227	1
Not known	848	5	1,815	10	509	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,051</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,434</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,380</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Category	Sentenced admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	18,051	100	18,434	100	20,380	100
Defaulting on fines	7,630	42	..	..	..	..
Drinking/driving offences	..	..	2,221	12	..	..
Intermittent sentences	2,372	13	2,630	14	2,868	14

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 6	6,478	59	5,459	51	7,116	61
6-15	1,758	16	1,745	16	2,055	18
16-30	985	9	847	8	949	8
31-60	798	7	599	6	697	6
61-90	368	3	290	3	290	2
Over 90	556	5	450	4	491	4
Not known	87	1	1,321	12	74	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,711</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,672</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include those on remand subsequently sentenced to custody, with the exception of federal transfers.

### Population Data

The following two tables illustrate certain characteristics of the remand and sentenced inmate population for the years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Table 6 shows a distribution of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The distribution was similar for each year. Approximately 45% of those admitted to custody were less than 25 years of age.

TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	215	1	88	--	95	--
18-19	3,124	11	3,169	11	3,807	12
20-24	9,644	34	9,812	34	10,400	33
25-29	5,484	19	5,787	20	6,476	20
30-34	3,440	12	3,575	12	3,796	12
35-39	2,111	7	2,213	8	2,446	8
40-49	2,638	9	2,629	9	2,901	9
Over 49	1,840	7	1,748	6	1,882	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,803</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes some lock-ups.

Table 7 shows the same admission group by sex. Over the three years, approximately 94% of all admissions were male.

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978</b>				
Male	13,028	94	13,807	95
Female	817	6	785	5
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>13,845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,592</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979</b>				
Male	13,048	94	14,321	94
Female	806	6	834	6
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>13,854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,155</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980</b>				
Male	14,469	94	15,336	94
Female	968	6	967	6
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>15,437</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,303</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes some lock-ups. Those remanded and subsequently sentenced are counted as remand admissions in this table.

\* The total admissions vary slightly from previous tables because the data were produced on two separate occasions, and were adjusted in the interim.

### Escapes and Deaths

The following table provides data on the number of inmate escapes which occurred during the years 1978, 1979, and 1980. As shown in Table 8, the number of prison break escapes increased from 35 in 1978, to 67 in 1979, to 82 in 1980.

The total number of inmate deaths was 13 in 1978, 16 in 1979, and 13 in 1980. The number of these deaths which resulted from suicide were six in 1978, four in 1979 and three in 1980.

**TABLE 8 - Inmate Escapes, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of escape	Number of escapes		
	1978 No.	1979 No.	1980 No.
Prison break	35	67	82
Escorted TA	16	36	33
Other <sup>1</sup>	1,319	1,533	1,311

<sup>1</sup> Includes those on unescorted temporary absences or serving intermittent sentences who did not fully meet the conditions of their release.

### Private Facilities

In Quebec, there are several privately operated community residential centres which provide open environment accommodation for persons about to complete their sentence. They function to facilitate an inmate's return to society following a period of incarceration. These centres may also be used for persons who have already been in trouble with the law and are in need of accommodation, structured surroundings and support.

The number of facilities of this kind, operating under contract to the Ministère de la Justice has risen from four in 1976 to 14 in 1980. The number of residents utilizing such centres has grown at a continuous rate over the past five years.

New service contracts were concluded during the past year with three new community residential centres: Maison Décision, Maison Racine, and Maison Thérèse Casgrain.

In addition to the community residential centres there were three privately operated rehabilitation workshops being funded by the Ministère de la Justice in 1980/81.

The clientele of rehabilitation workshops is made up of offenders who find it difficult to obtain work on the regular job market. Training courses, which they normally take during their term in prison, help them acquire skills, work habits and attitudes which increase their ability to find employment.

**Table 9** presents operational data on private facilities in the province. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- over the three year period the capacity of contracted facilities, including space for both federal and provincial offenders, has increased from 168 to 316;
- the total average provincial offender population increased over the three years, from 44 in 1978/79, to 77 in 1979/80; to 163 in 1980/81; and,
- total expenditures on contracted facilities rose from \$0.8 million in 1978/79 to \$1.5 million in 1980/81.

TABLE 9 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description			Capacity/caseload			Cost <sup>3</sup>	
Name	Operating body	Year	Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>	Base population	Average daily population <sup>2</sup>	Per diem charge	Annual cost(\$)
<b>Community based residential centres</b>							
Agence Sociale Spécialisée de Hull	Agence Sociale Spécialisée de Hull	1978/79	24	...	6	25.00	50,531
		1979/80	24	...	6	24.38	55,074
		1980/81	27	...	10	26.57	100,700
Carrefour Nouveau-Monde	Carrefour Nouveau-Monde	1978/79	30	...	6	23.00	51,727
		1979/80	27	...	4	24.38	34,717
		1980/81	24	...	8	26.57	79,019
Centre Réalité <sup>4</sup>	Centre Réalité	1978/79	15	...	1	23.00	11,937
		1979/80	...	...	2	24.38	9,533
C.R.C. Amos <sup>5</sup>	C.R.C. Amos	1979/80	11	...	4	24.38	13,482
		1980/81	15	...	9	26.57	88,319
Maison Charlemagne <sup>6</sup>	Maison Charlemagne	1978/79	8	...	2	23.00	8,234
		1979/80	8	...	5	24.38	43,226
		1980/81	14	...	8	26.57	78,780
L'Habitacle des Laurentides <sup>7</sup>	L'Habitacle des Laurentides	1979/80	16	...	1	24.38	6,144
		1980/81	20	...	7	26.57	66,930
Centre La Traversée	Ser. d'aide aux prisonniers de Sherbrooke	1978/79	18	...	1	23.00	3,059
		1979/80	18	...	2	24.38	20,821
		1980/81	20	...	3	26.57	26,809
Maison Décision <sup>8</sup>	Léo's Boys Sport Assoc.	1980/81	15	...	9	26.57	45,541
Maison Étienne Després	Maison Étienne Després	1978/79	17	...	9	23.00	71,783
		1979/80	20	...	11	24.38	98,690
		1980/81	20	...	11	26.57	51,732
Maison Painchaud <sup>9</sup>	Maison Painchaud	1978/79	18	...	13	...	...
		1979/80	24	...	16	24.38	141,453
		1980/81	25	...	21	26.57	203,021
Maison Racine <sup>10</sup>	Unité Dorémy	1980/81	10	...	1	26.57	23,886
Maison Radisson	Maison Radisson	1978/79	18	...	4	23.00	17,986
		1979/80	18	...	8	24.38	67,557
		1980/81	19	...	11	26.57	109,814
Maison St-Laurent	Maison de transition de Montréal	1978/79	20	...	2	23.00	19,136
		1979/80	20	...	8	24.38	72,896
		1980/81	20	...	7	26.57	67,249
Maison Thérèse Casgrain <sup>11</sup>	Société Elizabeth Fry	1980/81	10	...	5	26.57	33,930
Villa Orléans <sup>12</sup>	Les Frères Maristes	1979/80	10	...	3	24.38	11,166
		1980/81	10	...	6	26.57	56,886
<b>Workshops for rehabilitation through work</b>							
Les Ateliers Dominique	Les Ateliers Dominique	1978/79	...	...	...	...	251,300
		1979/80	25	...	...	...	303,000
		1980/81	20	...	14*	40.76	136,750
Les Établissements du Gentilhomme	Les Établissements du Gentilhomme	1978/79	...	...	...	...	329,200
		1979/80	35	...	...	...	364,000
		1980/81	35	...	29*	38.56	278,840
Atelier Radisson	Maison Radisson	1979/80	11	...	7	59.00	99,190
		1980/81	12	...	4*	40.76	40,719
<b>PROVINCIAL TOTAL</b>		1978/79	168	...	44	...	814,893
		1979/80	267	...	77	...	1,340,949
		1980/81	316	...	163	...	1,488,925

<sup>1</sup> Includes capacity available to both federal and provincial offenders.<sup>2</sup> Includes average count of provincial offenders only.<sup>3</sup> Refers to provincial costs only.<sup>4</sup> Closed in September, 1979.<sup>5</sup> Opened in November, 1979.<sup>6</sup> Opened in November, 1978.<sup>7</sup> On contract since 1979/80.<sup>8</sup> Opened in September 1980.<sup>9</sup> On contract since 1979/80. Opened in October, 1979.<sup>10</sup> Opened in January, 1981.<sup>11</sup> Opened in August, 1980.<sup>12</sup> Opened in October, 1979.

\* Calculated on the basis of 248 working days.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation and Parole

#### Operational Data

The establishment of the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles had a significant impact on the Direction générale de la probation et de la détention. Both probation officers and institutional staff now prepare pre-release investigation reports for Commission hearings. In addition, probation officers supervise persons granted parole by the Commission to ensure that the conditions of parole are respected. The Direction de la probation also ensures the supervision of adults on probation and prepares pre-sentence reports at the court's request.

Table 10 shows the distribution of probation and parole service resources throughout the province. In 1980/81, there were 36 regional offices employing a total of 166 probation officers, 60 support staff members and 11 senior officers and assistants to senior officers.

TABLE 10 - Probation Service Resources, Quebec, 1980/81<sup>1</sup>

Region/office	Number of offices	Number of supervisors		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical and support staff	
		Senior officers	Assistants to senior officers	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Bas St-Laurent, Gaspésie	2	-	1	5	...	2	...
Saguenay-Lac St-Jean	3	-	-	6	...	2	...
Québec	6	1	-	23	...	10	...
Trois-Rivières	3	-	1	10	...	3	...
Cantons de l'Est	1	-	-	5	...	2	...
Montréal Métropolitain	6	2	3	49	...	18	...
Laurentides	2	-	-	11	...	3	...
Sud de Montréal	6	-	-	27	...	7	...
Outaouais	2	-	1	15	...	4	...
Nord-Ouest	3	-	1	7	...	3	...
Côte-Nord	2	-	-	4	...	1	...
Direction	...	1	-	3	...	5	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> The number of staff represent those authorized by the Conseil du Trésor for 1980/81.

## Caseload Data

The following three tables show aspects of the probation supervision caseload in Quebec for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980. The number of offenders placed under supervision by the court increased from 2,537 in 1979 to 3,035 in 1980. Parole supervision caseloads are shown for the fiscal years 1979/80 and 1980/81.

Table 11 shows the annual caseload counts by type of supervision. The average probation caseload declined slightly from 4,948 in 1978, to 4,891 in 1979, and to 4,769 in 1980. The average parole supervision count increased from 474 in 1979/80 to 704 in 1980/81.

**TABLE 11 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of supervision	Annual caseload counts		
	High	Low	Average
<b>1978</b>			
Probation	..	..	4,948
Provincial parole*	...	...	...
<b>1979</b>			
Probation	..	..	4,891
Provincial parole*	660	36 <sup>1</sup>	474
<b>1980</b>			
Probation	..	..	4,769
Provincial parole*	756	628	704

<sup>1</sup> This figure is low because of the creation of the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles in April 1979.

\* Refers to fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 12 shows the distribution of probation supervision admissions by length of supervision order. In 1980, 63% of admissions were sentenced to periods of over two years and 90% were sentenced to more than one year.

**TABLE 12 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980<sup>1</sup>**

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 6	21	--	34	1	84	3
6-11	104	4	78	3	136	4
12-24	549	20	477	19	816	27
Over 24	1,590	57	1,224	48	1,914	63
Not known	537	19	724	29	85	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons placed under supervision by the court only.

Table 13 shows the number of written probation and parole reports by type of report. In 1980 probation officers produced 3,952 reports. This represents an increase of 1,023 reports over 1978, primarily attributable to the additional workload associated with the preparation of pre-parole reports which commenced in 1979.

**TABLE 13 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Pre-sentence	2,929	100	2,791	84	2,987	76
Pre-parole <sup>1</sup>	...	...	531	16	965	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refers to fiscal year.

## Population Data

The following two tables illustrate certain characteristics of the probation population, including all offenders supervised on probation as well as those for which a pre-sentence or pre-parole report was prepared. There were 5,376 admissions in 1980 compared to 4,068 in 1979.

**Table 14** shows the number of probation admissions by age on admission. In each of the three years, over 60% of persons admitted to probation were under 24 years of age.

**TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980<sup>1</sup>**

### Probation admissions

1978			1979			1980		
Age	No.	%	Age	No.	%	Age	No.	%
Under 18	42	1	Under 18	37	1	Under 18	43	1
18-24	2,575	62	18-19	1,017	25	18-19	1,346	25
25-50	1,471	36	20-24	1,544	38	20-24	1,984	37
			25-29	630	16	25-29	881	16
			30-34	340	8	30-34	463	9
			35-39	209	5	35-39	273	5
			40-49	194	5	40-44	156	3
			Over 49	97	2	Over 44	230	4
Not known	51	1	Not known	-	-	Not known	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes an unduplicated count of persons placed under supervision by courts, plus persons for whom pre-sentence or pre-parole reports have been prepared, plus persons placed under supervision after release from custody.

The same offender population is characterized by male/female proportions in **Table 15**. During each year, approximately 7% of the admissions were female.

**TABLE 15 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980<sup>1</sup>**

Probation admissions						
Sex	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	3,842	93	3,748	92	4,981	93
Female	297	7	320	8	395	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes an unduplicated count of persons placed under supervision by courts, plus persons for whom pre-sentence or pre-parole reports have been prepared, plus persons placed under supervision after release from custody.

## Quebec Board of Parole

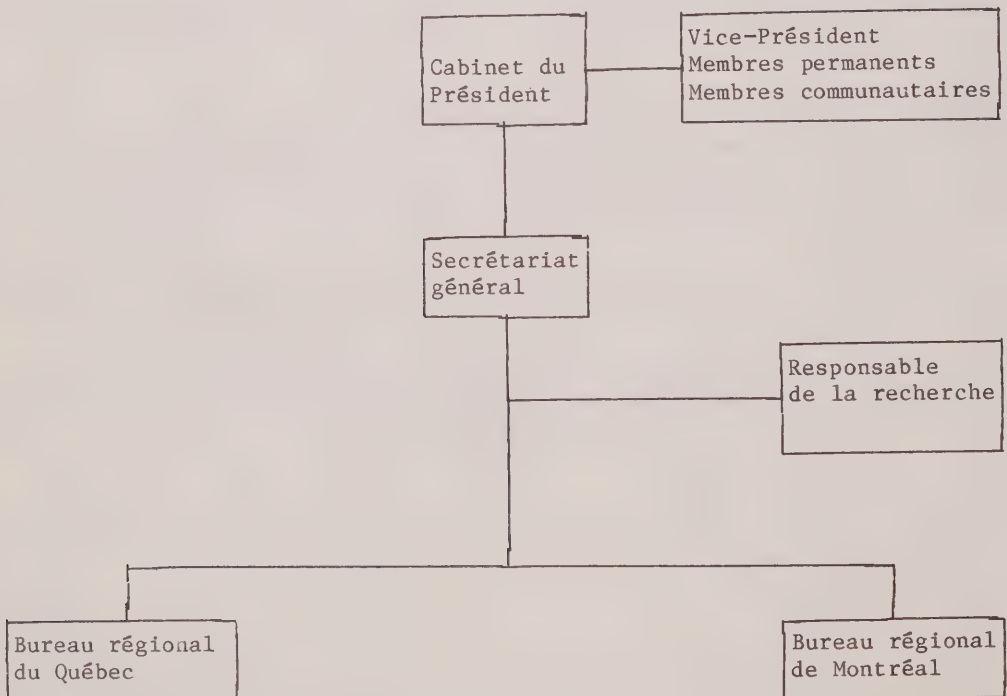
The Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles began operations on April 1, 1979. The Commission has jurisdiction over persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six months or more who are imprisoned in Quebec correctional facilities.

Parole is a measure aimed at facilitating the social rehabilitation of the offender. As an agent of the correctional process, the Commission has the role of determining what part of a sentence an offender may serve in the community and what kind of control, supervision and support is needed during that time.

The Commission's Office of the Chairman is made up of five full-time members and 30 part-time members. In addition, support services are provided by: an officer in the general secretariat, an officer responsible for research, a professional in each of the three regional offices, a technician, two staff officers and five secretariat employees.

A chart representing the organizational structure of the Commission is found below.

### **Organizational Structure of the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles (Parole Board), 1980/81**



The Commission exercises its responsibilities in the following ways:

#### Administrative Meeting

The Commission's executive meet regularly to address administrative issues. These meetings bring together the full-time members, the Secretary, the operations coordinators of the Montreal and Quebec City offices and the officer responsible for research.

#### Clinical Meeting

During the past year, the Commission decided that it was necessary to hold "clinical" meetings for the in-depth discussion of specific subjects related to the effectiveness and quality of its operations.

For example, the criteria for decisions, cases of revocation, the various manifestations of the criminal phenomenon, basic philosophy and comparative studies are discussed.

In short, it is a meeting for self-criticism and self-development. It brings together the full-time members and the officer responsible for research, who also acts as secretary.

#### Meeting of the Review Board

This meeting is held to study inmates' applications for review of those decisions made by the Commission to refuse or revoke parole.

The Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman if he did not participate in the first decision, presides over the meeting. Also in attendance are two members chosen by the Chairman from among the members of the Commission who have not participated in the first decision. The meeting is held after the administrative or clinical meeting.

#### Meeting of the Community Members of the Commission

Each year there are two regional meetings (in Quebec City and Montreal) of the community members of the Commission, followed by a plenary meeting to which probation and institutional staff involved in the parole process are invited. Current subjects of concern are discussed.

This mixed system of statutory and periodic meetings, intended to be both flexible and functional, enables the Commission to maintain a flow of decision-making, to follow closely the development of its operations, and to constantly improve the effectiveness and quality of operations. It also prevents unwarranted and costly recourse to the opinions of outside experts.

#### Operational Information

The Commission is planning to introduce a data processing system to make the retrospective analysis of its decisions easier and to enable the Commission to make an effective contribution to crime prevention and the social rehabilitation of offenders. A preliminary analysis of operations is now under way.

## Research

Since February 1, 1980, the Commission has been able to rely on the services of a research officer. It is intended that this research support will help make the Commission's efforts increasingly adaptable to the needs of the clientele it serves.

Table 16 shows the number of parole cases in Quebec with reference to the outcome of the applications. Parole was granted in 50% of the cases in 1979/80 and 40% of the cases in 1980/81.

The number of persons on parole for which supervision ended in 1980/81 was 997. Of these, 816 cases ended successfully and 181 ended because the persons involved had their parole revoked and were sent back to prison.

**TABLE 16 - Provincial Parole Case Flow, Quebec, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Application outcome	Parole applications			
	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Granted	1,179	50	993	40
Deferred	332	14	256	10
Denied	844	36	1,245	50
<b>TOTAL NUMBER CONSIDERED</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>100</b>

## Other Community Correctional Services

### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The temporary absence program has existed in Quebec since 1969 with the adoption of the Loi de la probation et des établissements de détention. In 1978 and 1979, the laws and rules governing probation and correctional facilities were modified, resulting in a redefined application of the temporary absence program. Each correctional facility established a committee to recommend decisions on temporary absences following a request made by an inmate. The decision is taken by the Director general of the facility and the inmate can appeal it. The appeal is heard by the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles.

As can be observed from Table 17 the use of temporary absences almost tripled in 1980 over the previous two years. Among the reasons for this increase are the new regulations which have allowed more control and flexibility at the institutional level in the use of temporary absences.

TABLE 17 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Quebec, 1978, 1979, 1980

Granted applications by type	Granted applications					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Humanitarian	5,766	65	7,001	77	21,185	88
Medical	621	7	273	3	394	2
Social rehabilitation <sup>1</sup>	2,484	28	1,818	20	2,416	10
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>8,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,092</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,995</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED</b>	<b>8,161</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8,301</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>22,891</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>10,688</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,954</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>25,103</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes grants for education and employment.

#### SERVICE DE RÉADAPTATION SOCIALE

The clientele of the Service de réadaptation sociale is composed of adult offenders from the Quebec region experiencing problems functioning in society and adjusting to their new environment. Clients of the Service can also include members of an offender's family, as well as volunteers from citizen and interest groups.

#### VOLUNTEERS

There are volunteer workers and specialists from various organizations and associations who involve themselves directly or indirectly in correctional activities by:

- organizing meetings between prisoners and members of the community;
- fostering attitudinal changes and involvement in action programs for offenders; and,
- promoting delinquency and crime prevention programs.

## SPECIALIZED RESOURCES

Many offenders within correctional systems, particularly those with alcoholism problems, may benefit more from specialized addiction and psychiatric services than from imprisonment.

In 1980, a total of 13,193 days were spent by inmates in the two facilities (Pinel and Portage) which offer specialized programs with accommodation.

The Portage Centre, which specializes in the treatment of drug addiction, admitted 54 persons from the corrections system. The average stay of these referrals in 1980 was 135 days.

The Philippe Pinel Institute supplies expert psychiatric opinions (440 in 1980) concerning the ability of individuals to stand trial. The appraisals are done either at the Institute itself or at the correctional facility. Psychiatrists from the Institute, as well as regional psychiatric consultants provide treatment to inmates serving sentences in correctional facilities (489 visits in 1980).

## COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

In 1976, the Direction de la probation, undertook to study the viability of using community work as an alternative to imprisonment. Pilot studies were conducted in six regions from April 1977 to June 1978.

An evaluation report on the experiment was positive and indicated that community work is a penal measure which may be used profitably as a substitute for prison sentences.

The Ministère de la Justice decided to establish the program in all of the judicial districts of Quebec. Responsibility for the establishment and administration of the new measure was given to the Direction de la probation, and 15 probation officer positions were granted for this purpose.

The task of managing the program was accommodated within the administrative structure already in place. The objective set for the program in its first year of operation was 400 probation supervision orders involving community work.

The program has three objectives: to provide the court and the users of its services with a substitute for prison sentences in cases where the public interest is not threatened; to allow an offender to make up for the commission of a crime through a sentence which is socially productive; and, to give the community an opportunity to participate actively in the administration of justice.

The new program came into operation in all of the judicial districts of Quebec beginning April 1, 1980.

## COMMUNITY WORK NORTH OF THE FIFTIETH PARALLEL: A PILOT PROJECT

For over a year, the Direction de la probation has been pursuing the objective of setting up pilot community work projects in areas north of the fiftieth parallel. This experiment is designed to build on efforts already in place to provide better judicial services to the Indian and Inuit people.

This pilot project has additional objectives of increasing the use of consultation by native peoples in regard to judicial decisions affecting them, and of encouraging more direct intervention by members of their community with those in conflict with the law.

Both the structure for the implementation of the measure and the work to be done are adapted to these peoples' socio-cultural environment. In each community involved in the experiment, a local community work committee will be formed, comprised of the native probation officer as chairman, one or two band-council representatives, the native police officer or an officer of the Sureté du Québec (Quebec Police Force), and a social worker.

The tasks of the committees will be to examine, at the request of the circuit court, the advisability of a probation order involving community work for a person accused of a crime and to submit reports if the court decides to issue such an order. In addition, the local committees will play an active role in the supervision of persons on probation.

The pilot project will last for 15 months. The four reserves to be involved in the program are Obedjewan, Fort-Georges, Rupert and Poste à la Baleine. The project is subsidized on a cost shared basis by the Ministère de la Justice of Quebec and the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

The following two tables provide data on the cost of correctional services in Quebec during the fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The costs represent those incurred by the Direction générale de la détention et de la probation, as well as those incurred by the Ministère des Travaux publics et de l'Approvisionnement to provide maintenance services for correctional facilities.

Table 18 gives a breakdown of costs by type of service and Table 19 provides a summary of these data. The following highlights can be observed from these tables:

- the total cost of correctional services in Quebec increased from \$68.9 million in 1978/79 to \$77.3 million in 1979/80, and to \$86.0 in 1980/81;
- the cost of government operated institutional services including administrative costs represented 86% of total costs in 1978/79, 82% of total costs in 1979/80; and 81% of total costs in 1980/81;
- the cost of community supervision, including both probation and parole supervision increased from 7% of total costs in 1978/79, to 8% of total costs in 1979/80 and 1980/81; and,
- the proportion of the budget spent on personnel for government institutions increased slightly over each of the three years, from 88.3% in 1978/79, to 88.7% in 1979/80, and to 89.8% in 1980/81.

TABLE 18 - Costs of Correctional Services by Type of Service, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)		Total personnel cost	Other direct operating costs (\$000's)	TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular	Overtime			
Institutions	1978/79	46,997	5,415	52,412	6,915	59,327
	1979/80	50,359	5,985	56,344	7,146	63,490
	1980/81	56,860	5,936	62,796	7,153	69,949
Private correctional facilities <sup>1</sup>	1978/79	..	..	..	..	815
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	1,341
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	1,489
Probation services	1978/79	4,327*	..	4,327	235	4,562
	1979/80	4,904*	..	4,904	611	5,515
	1980/81	5,239*	..	5,239	334	5,573
Parole board	1978/79	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	471	..	471	188	659
	1980/81	500	..	500	201	701
Administration <sup>2</sup>	1978/79	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance <sup>3</sup>	1978/79	...	...	...	...	2,892
	1979/80	...	...	...	...	4,800
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	6,350
Other <sup>4</sup>	1978/79	...	...	...	...	1,337
	1979/80	...	...	...	...	1,456
	1980/81	...	...	...	...	1,935
TOTAL	1978/79	..	..	..	..	68,933
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	77,261
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	85,997

<sup>1</sup> Includes costs of non-residential workshops.

<sup>2</sup> Administration costs are included in the preceding items and represent approximately 3% of the costs.

<sup>3</sup> Services provided by le Ministère des Travaux publics et Approvisionnements.

<sup>4</sup> Communication service and taxes.

\* Includes costs for overtime hours.

**TABLE 19 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services by Type of Service, Quebec, 1978/79 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Institutions	59,327	86	63,490	82	69,949	81
Private correctional facilities	815	1	1,341	2	1,489	2
Probation services	4,562	7	5,515	7	5,573	7
Parole board	..	..	659	1	701	1
Maintenance	2,892	4	4,800	6	6,350	7
Other	1,337	2	1,456	2	1,935	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,933</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>77,261</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85,997</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

Table 20 presents data on construction projects. In total, there are new facilities under construction which will eventually cost an estimated \$26 million and together, will result in a capacity increase of 600.

**TABLE 20 - Major Capital Projects, Quebec, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Name of facility	Total cost (\$)¹	Capacity increase	Dates	
			Start	Finish
Trois-Rivières	11,000,000	200	1980	1985
Sherbrooke	11,000,000	200	1980	1985
Ville LaSalle	4,000,000	200	1979	1982
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

¹ The costs are forecasted estimates over the entire period of construction.

## Contributions/Grants

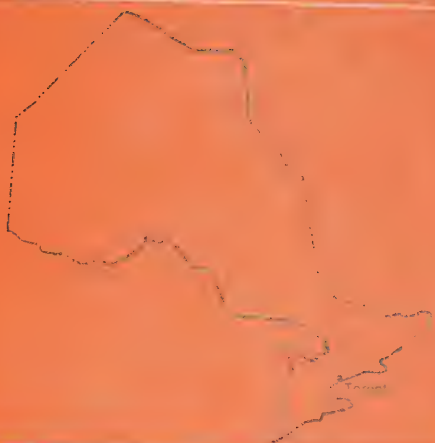
Table 21 shows a list of contributions/grants made to the private sector for non-residential correctional services over three fiscal years. These contributions or grants amounted to \$1.1 million in 1978/79, \$1.2 million in 1979/80, and \$6.6 million in 1980/81. A shift from a grant basis to a contract basis as the means of financing the Établissement du Gentilhomme and the Atelier Dominique is the explanation for the apparent decrease in 1980/81.

TABLE 21 - Contributions/Grants, Quebec, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name of agency	Contributions/grants (\$000's)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Service de réadaptation sociale	458.2	505.3	577.2
Établissement du Gentilhomme*	329.2	364.0	-
Atelier Dominique*	251.3	303.0	-
Association de rencontres culturelles avec les détenus	15.0	15.0	15.0
Prison Arts Foundation	4.0	3.0	3.5
Sun Youth Foundation	5.0	5.0	4.5
Church Council on Justice	10.0	10.0	10.0
Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime	6.0	4.5	4.5
Police Week	...	13.0	18.0
Other	...	1.5	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,078.7</b>	<b>1,224.3</b>	<b>634.7</b>

\* Financed under contract in 1980/81.

# Ontario



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Ministry of Correctional Services

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government*	48	48	47
Jails	28	28	28
Detention centres	8	8	9
Correctional centres	11	11	9
Adult training centres	1	1	1
Average count			
Remanded inmates	1,103	889	1,036
Sentenced inmates	3,961	3,818	4,591
Probation supervision	26,362	29,941	32,011
Provincial parole	665	1,062	1,062
No. of correctional facilities - Private	32	33	33
Average count	429	486	486
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	\$130.0M	\$137.1M	\$156.5M

\* Two work camps are associated with these facilities.

Part I

**Adult Correctional Institutions, Ontario, 1980/81**

Legend

- △ Provincial institution
- ▲ Federal institution



# Adult Correctional Institutions, Ontario, 1980/81





## INTRODUCTION

In Ontario, the Ministry of Correctional Services is exclusively responsible for providing adult correctional services. Juvenile correctional services are administered by the Ministry of Community and Social Services for all offenders less than 16 years of age.

As stated in the Ministry of Correctional Services Act - 1978, the Ministry functions to supervise the detainment of inmates, parolees and probationers. The principal aim is to create for offenders, a social environment which provides training, treatment, and services designed to afford an inmate, parolee, or probationer the opportunity for successful personal and social adjustment in the community.

## Administration

The Ministry of Correctional Services is self-contained with the exception of a few services which are obtained, largely through the Ministry of Government Services. Additionally, municipal governments play a limited role in the provision of correctional services, in that local police forces may provide overnight lock-up detainment and transportation of inmates to and from court. The transportation of prisoners between provincial and federal institutions is provided by the Inmate Classification and Transfer Branch of the Ministry.

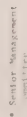
The following chart illustrates the organizational structure of the Ministry. There are three major Divisions and two independent Branches reporting to the Deputy Minister. The three main Divisions are: Institutions Division, Community Programs Division, and Ministry Administration Program composed of the Planning and Support Services Division, and the Legal, Personnel, and Inspection and Investigation Branches. The Ontario Board of Parole and the Minister's Advisory Council are directly responsible to the Minister.

The Ministry Administration Program has a staff complement of 209 person-years. A further 4,306 person-years are associated with Institutional Programs, and 617 with Community Programs. Including the National Parole Board, there are 5,161 person-years associated with the Ministry in total.

The Institutions Division, headed by an Executive Director, is responsible for all functions carried out within and for institutional programs in government owned institutions and for the population in community resource centres (CRC's). The conduct of inmates in CRC's is under the supervision of the parent institutions although the administration of these centres falls under the Community Programs Division. The functions controlled by the Institutions Division include administration, inmate enquiry and appeals, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, preventive security, inmate classification and bailiff duties.

Non-custodial services are provided by the Community Programs Division which operates on the principle that it is preferable to help offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behaviour while in the community rather than during periods of short-term custody. The organization of the Division is deliberately decentralized to allow for community involvement in providing services and in assuming responsibility for the care and reintegration of the offender.





### Recent Developments

Over the three year period from 1978/79 through to 1980/81, the Ministry has moved towards institutional self-sufficiency with regard to food. Further, the development of progressive community programs has been strongly supported, with an aim to increase community participation, reduce the workload of probation/parole officers, and increase the options available to the judiciary and offenders.

Also, in recent years, the Ministry has increased its use of contracts with both traditional and non-traditional private corrections agencies. This direction is expected to result in the benefits of increased community participation, an offset in the workload of probation/parole staff, and increased program options for offenders.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

In total, there were 47 adult government institutions operating in Ontario during 1980/81. Included were 28 jails, nine detention centres, nine correctional centres, and one adult training centre. There were also two forestry camps and 31 privately operated community resource centres associated with these facilities.

Adult offenders enter the correctional system via jails or detention centres. Jails range in capacity from 21 to 129 but Toronto Jail is an exception with a capacity of 319. Detention centres are regional facilities offering more program opportunities and range in capacity from 114 to 380 with the exceptions of Waterloo DC at 60 and Wellington DC at 58. Both types of institutions provide maximum security settings for inmates on remand awaiting trial or those serving short sentences. Occasionally, they are used to hold inmates on lock-up status. Those persons sentenced to terms of incarceration exceeding three months are generally transferred to a correctional centre, and those sentenced to two years or more are transferred to a federal penitentiary. All local jails and detention centres house inmates serving intermittent sentences, however, in Metro Toronto, these sentences are generally served at Mimico Correctional Centre. Due to difficulties experienced in accommodating intermittent inmates, the Ministry has developed an Immediate Temporary Absence Program which is initiated at the court level. Under this program, absence may be granted immediately following telephone verification of the offenders educational or employment plans.

Correctional centres are long-stay institutions for first offenders or recidivists serving sentences of more than 90 days and less than two years. Correctional centres in Ontario are generally, large institutions ranging in capacity from 94 to 602 inmates. Emphasis is placed on industrial, trades training, and work experience programs. All ranges of security classifications, from open settings to maximum security, are available. The one maximum security institution houses inmates who present behavioural problems or a security risk.

The process by which inmates are classified is very complex by virtue of the number of characteristics considered and the wide range of facility types, including institutions with varying security levels, those with special treatment units (drug/alcohol/psychiatric), combined with those having general/specialized work and educational programs. The only general rule which is followed specifies that inmates sentenced to less than 90 days will serve that time in either a jail or detention centre. Longer term inmates are transferred to correctional centres which have more program variety to meet individual needs.

Within institutions a number of programs and services are offered including volunteer programs, educational/vocation/counselling and life skills programs, religious services, and other services for special needs groups. A brief description of each program follows.

Institutional Volunteer Program - There are approximately 2,500 volunteers providing institutional services on a regular basis. Due to the numbers involved, the Ministry is working towards the development of improved volunteer management techniques through the appointment of volunteer coordinators in large institutions.

Contract coordinators have been employed at 12 institutions, while four other institutions have designated a professional staff member to coordinate volunteer programs.

Volunteers work with individual inmates by assisting them in developing significant support systems outside the institution. This one-to-one program seeks to match volunteers to inmates who need friendship both before and after discharge. The Seventh Step Society of Ontario, a self-help group for inmates, provides many volunteers who participate in the program.

Educational/Vocational Training/Counselling/Life Skills Program - The Ministry operates 12 educational programs in nine correctional centres and three detention centres. There are 46 professional teachers and 26 trade instructors. Many citizen volunteers provide valuable assistance. The scope of programming includes academic, technical, vocational, and life skills courses. Basic reading and mathematics courses accommodate inmates lacking knowledge in these areas. Upgrading, refresher and secondary school credit courses are generally available. Technical and vocational courses give an introduction to trades and develop work skills. Where possible, the vocational training programs allow for apprenticeship and secondary school credits through the Linkage Project of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and the Ministry of Education. Life Skills courses aim to develop skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning with an emphasis on employment.

Chaplaincy/Religious Services - The Ministry provides religious services to all inmates who wish to participate in them. The institution's chaplain arranges for appropriate services throughout the year. The inmate's religious affiliation is determined on admission. Chaplains are encouraged to visit inmates as often as needed, including those in segregation. Regular services and worship are arranged by the chaplain of the institution.

Services for Special Needs Groups - A 50 bed psychiatric assessment centre is located within Guelph Correctional Centre providing psychiatric treatment on either an in-patient or out-patient basis. One unit of the Ministry's main treatment centre, the Ontario Correctional Institute which is responsible for the classification, assessment and treatment of the mentally disordered inmate, provides limited specialized psychological, social work, psychiatric and other clinical services to those with the greatest demonstrated need. When more intensive psychiatric services are required, the individuals are transferred to psychiatric hospitals.

The Ontario Correctional Institute also contains five treatment units, to which one may be admitted directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or under the Liquor License Act.

The Monteith and Rideau Correctional Centres, the Ontario Correctional Institute, the Vanier Centre for Women, and the Kenora Jail have been designated as Reclamation Centres for men and women sentenced by the courts, under the Liquor License Act, for alcoholic treatment.

Table 1 provides operational data for each government operated correctional facility in Ontario, over three fiscal years. From this table, one can observe the following highlights:

- the total rated capacity of facilities open for the entire year has decreased from 5,997 in 1978/79 to 5,774 in 1980/81;

- the total average count of these facilities was 5,016 in 1978/79, 4,947 in 1979/80, and 5,150 in 1980/81;
- there was a 5% increase in admissions from 1979/80 (73,477) to 1980/81 (76,981);
- total inmate days stay decreased from 1.93 million in 1978/79 to 1.85 million in 1979/80, and increased to 1.91 million in 1980/81;
- institutional operating costs amounted to \$115.3 million in 1980/81, up from \$101.7 in 1979/80, and \$97.9 in 1978/79;
- the average per diem institutional cost per inmate has increased steadily over the three year period from \$50.68 in 1978/79, to \$55.09 in 1979/80, and \$60.43 in 1980/81; and,
- total person-years expended increased by 12.6 in 1980/81 over the previous year to 4,239.

It should be noted that inmate days stay are calculated on the basis of daily midnight counts. Given that many inmates are admitted and released within the same day, many do not appear in the counts but contribute significantly to the administrative workload of the institutions. Also affecting institutional workload is a decreasing capacity combined with an increasing number of incarcerations, and the closing of several minimum security institutions. Although a large number of non-dangerous offenders have recently been diverted into community programs, institutional staff have been left with a more difficult inmate population.

The reader should also be aware of the limitations of the institutional costs provided in Table 1. In addition to the operating costs shown, an additional \$8.25 million was expended by the Division in 1980/81 to provide central management and other direct support functions such as staff training and program support services.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81								
Facility description				Year	Counts <sup>2</sup>			
Name	Year opened	Population <sup>1</sup> held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity <sup>3</sup>	High	Low	Average
<u>Central Region</u>								
Barrie Jail <sup>8</sup>	1843	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	45	94	27	55
		Remand		1979/80	65	92	35	57
		Lock-up		1980/81	83	98	42	67
		Male/female						
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	1978	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	260	321	178	244
		Remand		1979/80	260	316	146	251
		Lock-up		1980/81	260	365	203	272
		Male/female						
Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre	1976	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	400	409	358	390
		Remand		1979/80	400	407	278	376
		Lock-up		1980/81	415	414	316	387
		Male/female						
Metro Toronto East Detention Centre	1977	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	340	353	241	300
		Remand		1979/80	340	364	225	298
		Lock-up		1980/81	340	398	275	330
		Male						
Metro Toronto West Detention Centre	1977	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	318	384	237	310
		Remand		1979/80	380	393	198	314
		Lock-up		1980/81	380	446	262	343
		Male/female						
Milton Jail <sup>9</sup>	1878	Sentenced Remand Lock-up	Secure	1978/79	31	...	...	...
Mimico Correctional Centre	1940	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	400	610	56	269
		Remand		1979/80	210	343	139	241
		Lock-up		1980/81	270	385	149	283
		Male						
Niagara Detention Centre	1973	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	139	163	57	107
		Remand		1979/80	139	148	64	110
		Lock-up		1980/81	120	158	68	119
		Male/female						
Orangeville Jail <sup>13</sup>	..	..	..	1978/79	...	...	...	...
Toronto Jail	1958	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	361	405	268	349
		Remand		1979/80	336	417	273	341
		Lock-up		1980/81	319	486	313	385
		Male						
<u>Eastern Region</u>								
Brockville Jail	1842	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	24	31	12	20
		Remand		1979/80	24	35	9	19
		Lock-up		1980/81	24	43	10	22
		Male/female						
Cobourg Jail	1906	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	39	40	15	27
		Remand		1979/80	39	46	15	30
		Lock-up		1980/81	39	45	10	26
		Male/female						
Cornwall Jail	1833	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	21	42	7	20
		Remand		1979/80	22	37	5	18
		Lock-up		1980/81	21	38	12	23
		Male/female						
Lindsay Jail	1863	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	36	81	12	23
		Remand		1979/80	36	40	10	22
		Lock-up		1980/81	36	51	10	22
		Male/female						
L'Orignal Jail	1828	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	25	30	7	14
		Remand		1979/80	25	21	6	12
		Lock-up		1980/81	20	23	5	11
		Male						
Millbrook Correctional Centre	1957	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	234	218	146	179
		Remand		1979/80	224	220	148	182
		Lock-up		1980/81	224	228	157	197
		Male						
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	1972	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	196	207	121	153
		Remand		1979/80	186	210	128	163
		Lock-up		1980/81	186	212	113	157
		Male/female						
Pembroke Jail	1866	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	28	34	10	17
		Remand		1979/80	28	36	5	18
		Lock-up		1980/81	28	37	9	18
		Male/female						
Perth Jail	1864	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	26	32	7	17
		Remand		1979/80	26	30	6	17
		Lock-up		1980/81	26	30	7	15
		Male/female						

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>6</sup>		Person-years <sup>7</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>4</sup>	Total days stay <sup>5</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(s)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
<u>Central Region</u>								
Barrie	1978/79	2,150	37,713	1,449	38.42	58.3	8.8	67.1
	1979/80	2,221	33,515	1,615	48.19	59.0	10.7	69.7
	1980/81	2,314	37,733	2,008	53.22	66.3	11.0	77.3
Hamilton-Wentworth	1978/79	3,905	83,180	4,005	48.15	177.9	2.6	180.5
	1979/80	4,939	92,349	4,322	46.80	182.3	11.5	193.8
	1980/81	5,325	99,752	4,933	49.45	177.2	11.8	189.0
Maplehurst	1978/79	1,025	142,730	6,899	48.34	251.5	1.7	253.2
	1979/80	1,151	137,814	7,498	54.41	254.9	14.8	269.7
	1980/81	1,341	141,127	8,467	60.00	245.4	14.6	260.0
Metro Toronto East	1978/79	4,115	110,579	4,343	39.28	180.8	5.2	186.0
	1979/80	4,367	109,431	4,585	41.90	189.1	7.6	196.7
	1980/81	5,366	120,533	5,325	44.18	186.2	9.0	195.2
Metro Toronto West	1978/79	6,611	113,546	4,520	39.81	191.4	4.7	196.1
	1979/80	6,798	115,232	4,943	42.90	203.8	10.7	214.5
	1980/81	7,580	125,052	5,729	45.81	209.5	11.9	221.4
Milton	1978/79	117	2,427	124	51.09	...	0.7	0.7
Mimico	1978/79	3,724 <sup>10</sup>	105,056	4,145	39.46	168.6	3.3	171.9
	1979/80	3,231 <sup>11</sup>	88,478	4,292	48.51	168.4	8.8	177.2
	1980/81	3,518 <sup>12</sup>	87,386	4,701	53.80	173.2	8.7	181.9
Niagara	1978/79	2,160	37,937	1,859	49.00	73.8	5.8	79.6
	1979/80	2,141	40,699	1,982	48.70	75.0	9.6	84.6
	1980/81	2,310	43,638	2,198	50.37	76.3	6.9	83.2
Orangeville	1978/79	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Toronto	1978/79	11,267	128,308	5,155	40.18	213.8	7.4	...
	1979/80	9,511	125,133	5,649	45.14	211.0	12.8	...
	1980/81	9,906	140,868	6,287	44.63	224.5	15.5	...
<u>Eastern Region</u>								
Brockville	1978/79	517	7,703	528	68.54	21.5	1.9	23.4
	1979/80	528	7,131	557	78.11	22.8	2.5	25.3
	1980/81	539	8,249	667	80.86	23.3	3.4	26.7
Cobourg	1978/79	438	10,164	651	64.05	24.4	3.9	28.3
	1979/80	509	11,180	679	60.73	25.9	4.3	30.2
	1980/81	412	9,603	762	79.35	27.0	4.9	31.9
Cornwall	1978/79	533	7,563	582	76.95	21.5	3.6	25.1
	1979/80	543	6,778	599	88.37	22.9	3.6	26.5
	1980/81	554	8,738	708	81.03	20.8	4.2	...
Lindsay	1978/79	531	8,604	516	59.97	20.3	2.2	22.5
	1979/80	588	8,219	557	67.77	21.8	3.0	24.8
	1980/81	544	8,446	644	76.25	21.9	4.7	26.6
L'Orignal	1978/79	261	4,818	477	99.00	20.3	0.6	20.9
	1979/80	225	4,729	535	113.13	21.6	3.0	24.6
	1980/81	204	4,220	617	146.21	22.2	2.7	24.9
Millbrook	1978/79	389	68,031	3,995	58.72	185.4	7.7	193.1
	1979/80	428	70,664	4,397	62.22	194.3	5.4	199.7
	1980/81	521	76,291	4,827	63.27	196.9	10.1	211.0
Ottawa-Carleton	1978/79	2,432	56,607	2,877	50.82	110.9	12.4	...
	1979/80	2,873	60,159	3,070	51.03	125.0	9.8	...
	1980/81	2,816	57,750	3,408	59.01	122.3	...	...
Pembroke	1978/79	479	6,530	537	82.24	20.5	3.7	24.2
	1979/80	499	7,121	623	87.48	22.3	6.6	28.9
	1980/81	448	6,791	699	102.93	21.8	5.8	27.6
Perth	1978/79	367	6,071	478	78.73	20.2	1.4	21.6
	1979/80	343	6,324	542	85.71	21.6	2.8	24.4
	1980/81	353	5,794	576	99.41	21.7	2.6	24.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued								
Facility description				Year	Counts <sup>2</sup>			
Name	Year opened	Population <sup>1</sup> held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity <sup>3</sup>	High	Low	Average
<u>Eastern Region - Concluded</u>								
Peterborough Jail	1866	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	25	44	18	27
		Remand		1979/80	25	42	8	26
		Lock-up		1980/81	25	45	7	27
		Male/female						
Quinte Detention Centre	1971	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	102	132	60	95
		Remand		1979/80	102	146	66	100
		Lock-up		1980/81	114	135	57	95
		Male/female						
Rideau Correctional Centre	1947	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	237	220	116	165
		Remand		1979/80	160	170	87	125
		Lock-up		1980/81	160	165	106	133
		Male						
Whitby Jail	1958	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	59	133	64	96
		Remand		1979/80	64	148	56	86
		Lock-up		1980/81	84	150	53	98
		Male/female						
<u>Western Region</u>								
Brampton Adult Training Centre <sup>14</sup>	1937	Sentenced	Open	1978/79	120	127	76	103
		Male		1979/80	120	122	..	...
Brantford Jail	1852	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	44	60	24	45
		Remand		1979/80	41	59	25	40
		Lock-up		1980/81	41	54	26	40
		Male/female						
Burtch Correctional Centre	1948	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	252	236	133	191
		Remand		1979/80	252	252	139	201
		Lock-up		1980/81	252	268	164	213
		Male						
Chatham Jail	1850	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	51	46	22	34
		Remand		1979/80	46	50	20	37
		Lock-up		1980/81	47	49	15	37
		Male						
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	1977	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	172	236	99	164
		Remand		1979/80	172	232	107	164
		Lock-up		1980/81	172	256	140	182
		Male/female						
Guelph Correctional Centre	1911	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	639	607	450	482
		Remand		1979/80	602	667	455	559
		Lock-up		1980/81	540	602	446	545
		Male						
Guelph Jail <sup>15</sup>	1853	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	28	49	21	34
		Remand		1979/80	28	51	24	37
		Lock-up		1980/81	40	54	21	...
		Male						
Ontario Correctional Institute	1973	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	198	153	36	116
		Remand		1979/80	198	193	116	166
		Lock-up		1980/81	198	217	134	168
		Male						
Owen Sound Jail	1869	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	37	45	13	28
		Remand		1979/80	46	51	17	29
		Lock-up		1980/81	46	44	12	28
		Male/female						
Sarnia Jail	1961	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	59	66	20	38
		Remand		1979/80	59	72	27	44
		Lock-up		1980/81	59	67	18	40
		Male/female						
Stratford Jail	1887	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	31	44	10	27
		Remand		1979/80	27	45	9	21
		Lock-up		1980/81	36	43	19	29
		Male						
Vanier Centre for Women	1969	Sentenced	Secure Open	1978/79	131	98	41	77
		Remand		1979/80	131	113	33	72
		Female		1980/81	127	113	52	71
Walkerton Jail	1866	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	26	39	13	27
		Remand		1979/80	34	45	7	20
		Lock-up		1980/81	32	43	13	24
		Male/female						
Waterloo Detention Centre <sup>16</sup>	1978	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	60	64	33	...
		Remand		1979/80	60	95	42	59
		Lock-up		1980/81	60	94	43	66
		Male						
Wellington Detention Centre <sup>17</sup>	1980	Sentenced	Secure	1980/81	58	88	38	...
		Remand						
		Lock-up						
		Male						

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>6</sup>		Person-years <sup>7</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>4</sup>	Total days stay <sup>5</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(s)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Eastern Region - Concluded								
Peterborough	1978/79	1,009	10,418	659	63.26	24.5	3.0	27.5
	1979/80	944	9,954	736	73.94	26.3	5.8	32.1
	1980/81	918	10,065	804	79.88	26.8	4.3	31.1
Quinte	1978/79	2,109	35,904	1,756	48.91	73.8	7.8	81.6
	1979/80	1,952	36,826	2,037	55.31	83.7	9.3	93.0
	1980/81	1,878	35,047	2,251	64.23	83.3	9.8	93.1
Rideau	1978/79	752	57,412	2,877	50.11	107.7	3.6	111.3
	1979/80	735	46,051	3,027	65.73	112.0	7.0	119.0
	1980/81	697	48,895	3,676	75.18	110.2	7.0	117.2
Whitby	1978/79	1,121	35,466	1,640	46.24	54.2	15.0	69.2
	1979/80	1,826	31,900	1,777	55.71	60.7	15.7	76.4
	1980/81	1,894	36,084	2,147	59.50	72.1	15.0	87.1
Western Region								
Brampton	1978/79	375	36,997	2,278	61.57	80.9	0.2	81.1
	1979/80	90	9,045	800	88.45	...	...	...
Brantford	1978/79	1,241	16,350	728	44.53	23.9	2.6	26.5
	1979/80	1,252	14,932	790	52.91	25.0	7.9	32.9
	1980/81	1,284	14,715	908	61.71	27.0	7.7	34.7
Burtch	1978/79	1,295	70,620	3,600	50.98	132.1	3.1	135.2
	1979/80	1,394	73,791	3,732	50.58	135.2	5.4	140.6
	1980/81	1,444	77,145	4,374	56.70	132.1	10.0	142.1
Chatham	1978/79	761	12,420	593	47.75	22.4	3.3	25.7
	1979/80	775	12,157	620	51.00	22.7	5.4	28.1
	1980/81	783	13,469	687	51.01	22.5	4.7	27.2
Elgin-Middlesex	1978/79	3,482	59,543	3,487	58.56	152.0	...	307.4
	1979/80	3,757	60,489	3,757	62.11	155.4	6.1	161.5
	1980/81	3,820	66,638	4,297	64.48	154.5	8.3	162.8
Guelph CC	1978/79	1,485	213,131	10,982	51.53	432.4	4.3	436.7
	1979/80	1,516	204,596	10,645	52.03	419.6	9.4	429.0
	1980/81	1,683	207,984	12,114	58.24	412.9	8.6	421.5
Guelph Jail	1978/79	677	12,390	680	54.88	35.3	4.0	39.3
	1979/80	730	13,701	758	55.32	44.7	3.2	47.9
	1980/81	459	9,223	611	66.25	...	...	...
Ontario Correctional Institute	1978/79	580	56,828	4,267	75.09	161.3	5.4	166.7
	1979/80	466	61,116	4,401	72.01	159.7	7.2	166.9
	1980/81	538	61,375	5,034	82.02	158.6	10.9	169.5
Owen Sound	1978/79	543	10,421	586	56.23	21.3	4.2	25.5
	1979/80	521	10,766	623	57.87	22.1	5.0	27.1
	1980/81	502	10,546	698	66.19	21.6	4.6	26.2
Sarnia	1978/79	906	13,522	815	60.27	30.4	0.2	30.6
	1979/80	882	16,311	873	53.52	31.1	5.3	36.4
	1980/81	856	14,790	928	62.75	31.1	5.3	36.4
Stratford	1978/79	453	9,171	586	63.90	21.3	4.0	25.3
	1979/80	392	7,965	574	72.07	21.6	4.7	26.3
	1980/81	416	10,846	653	60.21	20.6	4.2	24.8
Vanier	1978/79	575	29,519	2,827	95.77	123.0	4.8	127.8
	1979/80	433	26,681	3,066	114.91	121.1	13.1	134.2
	1980/81	409	28,255	3,465	122.63	113.8	8.7	122.5
Walkerton	1978/79	326	7,976	513	64.32	21.2	0.9	22.1
	1979/80	376	7,535	553	73.39	21.6	3.4	25.0
	1980/81	406	8,829	634	71.81	21.8	3.8	25.6
Waterloo	1978/79	889	19,658	1,479	75.24	49.8	1.3	51.1
	1979/80	1,659	22,719	1,331	58.59	48.7	7.3	56.0
	1980/81	1,728	24,486	1,422	58.07	48.7	7.3	56.0
Wellington DC	1980/81	221	6,220	849	136.50	54.2	1.3	55.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Continued				Year	Counts <sup>3</sup>			
Facility description					Rated capacity <sup>2</sup>	High	Low	Average
Name	Year opened	Population <sup>1</sup> held	Security level(s)					
<u>Western Region - Concluded</u>								
Windsor Jail	1925	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	101	128	55	83
		Remand		1979/80	101	116	54	81
		Lock-up		1980/81	101	132	51	82
		Male/female						
<u>Northern Region</u>								
Fort Frances Jail	1907	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	12	25	5	13
		Remand		1979/80	22	29	5	13
		Lock-up		1980/81	22	25	5	12
		Male/female						
Halleybury Jail	1923	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	32	..	..	24
		Remand		1979/80	41	41	14	23
		Lock-up		1980/81	41	42	14	24
		Male/female						
Kenora Jail <sup>18</sup>	1928	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	97	131	50	81
		Remand		1979/80	99	134	39	77
		Lock-up		1980/81	99	124	18	72
		Male/female						
Monteith Correctional Centre/Jail <sup>19</sup>	1907/ 1965	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	210	223	112	173
		Remand		1979/80	210	217	47	132
		Lock-up		1980/81	180	129	94	112
		Male						
Monteith Jail				1980/81	26	31	6	17
North Bay Jail	1928	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	63	88	30	52
		Remand		1979/80	73	94	30	47
		Lock-up		1980/81	73	90	25	43
		Male/female						
Parry Sound Jail	1878	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	35	45	14	26
		Remand		1979/80	40	48	10	23
		Lock-up		1980/81	50	45	13	25
		Male/female						
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	1914	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	64	89	17	60
		Remand		1979/80	63	86	39	58
		Lock-up		1980/81	61	82	31	52
		Male/female						
Sudbury Jail	1928	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	65	119	47	79
		Remand		1979/80	109	112	52	74
		Lock-up		1980/81	129	111	52	79
		Male/female						
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	1931	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	140	145	11	115
		Male		1979/80	155	125	65	95
				1980/81	111	127	63	94
Thunder Bay Jail	1923	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	75	101	46	72
		Remand		1979/80	103	96	46	69
		Lock-up		1980/81	97	85	31	57
		Male/female						
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978/79	5,997*	...	...	5,016*
				1979/80	5,803*	...	...	4,947*
				1980/81	5,774*	...	...	5,150*

<sup>1</sup> Although designated as such, jails and detention centres are seldom used for lock-ups. The total number of days of lock-up service provided by all provincial facilities was 1,121 in 1978/79, 1,275 in 1979/80, and 1,089 in 1980/81.

<sup>2</sup> High, low, and average of 365 daily counts excluding the lock-up population. Average counts include facilities open for the entire year only.

<sup>3</sup> Includes sick-beds, disciplinary, and isolation units.

<sup>4</sup> Includes all sentenced, remand, and lock-up admissions. Also includes transfer admissions and re-admissions from court (i.e. from remand to sentenced status). Excluding transfers into correctional centres, the figures are 61,834 for 1978/79, 60,701 for 1979/80, and 65,776 for 1980/81.

<sup>5</sup> Based on daily midnight counts for each institution.

<sup>6</sup> Revenue is excluded from operating costs and from the calculation of average per diem operating costs. Included is revenue obtained from outside the Ministry only and does not include the internal transfer of goods and services. Revenue totals for 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81, were \$2,914,161, \$1,501,358 and \$1,706,938. Operating costs do not include costs of divisional and regional administration, staff training, or program consultation and development.

<sup>7</sup> One full person-year = 225 days. Full-time person-years are based on the number of classified staff allocated plus classified overtime person-years. Part-time person-years are based on the total expenditure for unclassified staff divided by the average annual salary. No overtime was included for part-time person-years.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>6</sup>		Person-years <sup>7</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>4</sup>	Total days stay <sup>5</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(s)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
<u>Western Region - Concluded</u>								
Windsor	1978/79	2,146	29,590	1,346	45.49	51.6	9.1	60.7
	1979/80	2,404	30,092	1,477	49.08	52.8	11.2	64.0
	1980/81	2,420	30,275	1,797	59.36	55.6	12.7	68.3
<u>Northern Region</u>								
Fort Frances	1978/79	269	4,696	532	113.29	21.6	3.0	24.6
	1979/80	375	4,860	557	114.61	21.9	3.5	25.4
	1980/81	354	4,684	631	134.71	20.4	3.3	23.7
Halleybury	1978/79	296	8,845	596	67.38	25.3	2.8	28.1
	1979/80	320	8,813	615	69.78	26.1	3.0	29.1
	1980/81	347	9,072	692	76.28	25.7	2.5	28.2
Kenora	1978/79	2,013	35,947	1,716	47.74	56.6	6.2	62.8
	1979/80	2,111	31,895	1,734	54.37	60.9	15.1	76.0
	1980/81	1,982	30,312	1,759	58.03	62.2	9.3	71.5
Monteith CC	1978/79	1,309	61,686	2,694	43.67	94.5	0.3	94.8
	1979/80	1,129	48,480	2,792	57.59	96.6	6.2	102.8
	1980/81	592	41,154	3,089	75.06	91.7	7.6	99.3
Monteith Jail	1980/81	641	6,529	...	...	...	...	...
North Bay	1978/79	878	19,461	846	43.47	63.4	3.4	66.8
	1979/80	809	17,802	921	51.74	34.8	5.8	40.6
	1980/81	808	16,027	1,052	65.64	36.7	3.9	40.6
Parry Sound	1978/79	522	9,265	710	76.63	35.3	8.1	43.4
	1979/80	611	8,791	809	92.03	26.2	11.1	37.3
	1980/81	705	9,483	865	91.22	24.5	8.6	33.1
Sault Ste. Marie	1978/79	1,127	21,866	1,006	46.01	63.4	3.4	66.8
	1979/80	1,067	21,624	1,167	53.97	43.2	11.3	54.5
	1980/81	1,160	19,234	1,333	69.30	46.2	8.6	54.8
Sudbury	1978/79	2,017	29,316	1,417	48.24	66.7	5.6	72.3
	1979/80	1,939	27,373	1,506	55.02	62.8	5.6	68.4
	1980/81	1,922	29,303	1,684	57.47	63.8	2.2	66.0
Thunder Bay CC	1978/79	421	40,388	2,148	53.18	72.9	0.9	73.8
	1979/80	359	29,923	2,090	69.85	72.7	3.7	76.4
	1980/81	462	30,236	2,576	85.20	73.3	5.5	78.8
Thunder Bay Jail	1978/79	1,603	26,020	1,436	55.19	75.9	15.4	91.3
	1979/80	1,758	25,270	1,504	59.52	55.1	15.2	70.3
	1980/81	1,601	21,172	1,679	79.30	59.4	10.2	69.6
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	72,201	1,932,393	97,940	50.68	3,955.8	203.5	4,314.7
	1979/80	73,477	1,846,414	101,717	55.09	3,886.0	340.4	4,226.4
	1980/81	76,981	1,914,064	115,265	60.43	3,907.8	331.2	4,239.0

<sup>8</sup> There is one camp associated with this facility. Only expenditure and person-year data for this camp is included with that of the base facility.

<sup>9</sup> Closed permanently as of June 15, 1978.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 1,979 intermittent sentence admissions (all Toronto area intermittent sentences are served here).

<sup>11</sup> Includes 863 intermittent sentenced admissions.

<sup>12</sup> Includes 745 intermittent sentenced admissions.

<sup>13</sup> Closed permanently February 28, 1978.

<sup>14</sup> Closed permanently August 31, 1979.

<sup>15</sup> Included data for two institutions up until 1979/80. There is one camp associated with this facility. Only expenditure and person-year data for this camp is included with that of the base facility.

<sup>16</sup> Became fully operational May 1, 1978.

<sup>17</sup> Opened in November, 1980.

<sup>18</sup> Included budget for two CRC's until 1979/80, but in 1980/81, only the jail expenditures are shown.

<sup>19</sup> Included data for two institutions up until 1979/80. In 1980/81, all operational data apart from expenditures is shown separately. The sharing of large areas and services encourages the use of consolidated financial data for the jail and correctional centre.

\* Excludes facilities not open for the entire year.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of custodial correctional caseload in Ontario over the three fiscal years.

Table 2 shows the average count of remanded and sentenced inmates held over each year. From 1979/80 to 1980/81, the total average count increased by 251 (5%) to 5,250 in 1980/81.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of admission <sup>1</sup>	Type of count	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	1,103	889	1,036
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
Sentenced	Average	3,961	4,110	4,214
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL AVERAGE</b>		<b>5,064</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>5,250</b>
<b>OVERALL HIGH</b>		<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>OVERALL LOW</b>		<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

<sup>1</sup> Remand counts include on average three to four inmates on lock-up status. Camps are included in these counts.

In Table 3 the sentence length distribution is shown for all inmates admitted during each of the three fiscal years. The number of sentenced admissions has increased in 1980/81 to 42,005 from 38,364 in the previous year. The sentence length distribution has remained relatively stable over the period under study, with over half of all admissions sentenced to less than 30 days. Also, approximately 85% of all inmates admitted were being sentenced to less than six months.

Table 4 shows sentenced admissions by selected categories for the three years. In 1980/81, 35% of sentenced admissions were fine defaulters, 17% were sentenced for drinking/driving offences, and 2% were serving intermittent sentences.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 30 days	22,365	58	21,665	56	22,796	54
30 - 89 days	7,856	20	8,154	21	8,797	21
90 days & under 6 months	3,525	9	3,783	10	4,271	10
6 months & under 12 months	2,183	7	2,321	6	2,845	7
12 months & under 24 months	1,326	3	1,325	4	1,988	5
24 months and over	1,254	3	1,116	3	1,308	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,509</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38,364</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42,005</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes offenders admitted under a fine option who subsequently paid the fine, and offenders admitted then subsequently sentenced to probation only. Includes the total number of admissions that were subsequently sentenced during the year.

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Category	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	38,509	100	38,364	100	42,005	100
Defaulting on fines	..	..	..	..	14,757	35
Intermittent sentences	1,979	5	863	2	745	2
Drinking/driving offences	..	..	..	..	7,121	17

<sup>1</sup> Excludes offenders admitted under a fine option who subsequently paid the fine, and offenders admitted then subsequently sentenced to probation only. Includes the total number of admissions that were subsequently sentenced during the year.

A distribution of remand releases by length of stay in days is displayed in **Table 5**. The number of releases declined in 1979/80 to 17,149 from 17,915 in 1978/79 and increased in 1980/81 to 19,347. Over the three year period, a five percentage point increase in the number of remand releases staying less than a week is evident. In 1980/81, 75% of all remand releases fell into this category. During each year, only 1% of all releases served time under remand status for more than 90 days.

**TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 7	12,483	70	12,414	73	14,529	75
7-15	2,556	14	2,407	14	2,692	14
16-30	1,340	8	1,171	7	1,179	6
31-60	965	5	746	4	626	3
61-90	310	2	207	1	177	1
Over 90	261	1	204	1	144	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,915</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,149</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,347</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those persons admitted and released during the year without receiving a sentence to custody.

#### Population Data

The following three tables illustrate characteristics of the remand and sentenced admissions to custody over the three years.

**Table 6** displays the age distribution for remand and sentenced admissions, which has remained relatively stable from 1978/79 through to 1980/81. On admission, offenders aged 18 and under accounted for approximately 20% of the total number of admissions. Those aged 19 to 24 years accounted for approximately 35% of the admissions.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	7,308	12	7,126	12	7,298	11
18	4,746	8	4,721	8	5,111	8
19-24	21,052	34	20,740	34	23,209	35
25-35	15,446	25	15,141	25	17,048	26
36-50	9,233	15	8,941	15	9,161	14
Over 50	4,049	6	4,032	6	3,949	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,834</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60,701</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65,776</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes lock-ups.

Table 7 shows the same group of remand and sentenced admissions by sex. The number of admissions subsequently sentenced has increased steadily over the three year period while all other admissions have declined. The proportion of females on other than sentenced status has declined from 21% of the population admitted in 1979/80, to 11% of the population admitted in 1980/81. Females comprised 5% of the sentenced admissions in both 1978/79 and 1979/80, and 7% in 1980/81.

Table 8 shows a native/non-native distribution for remand and sentenced admissions. During 1978/79 and 1979/80, 9% of the admissions were of native origin. In 1980/81, 8% of the admissions fell into the native category.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978/79</b>				
Male	9,745	87	47,857	95
Female	1,500	13	2,732	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50,589</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979/80</b>				
Male	6,847	79	49,359	95
Female	1,777	21	2,718	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,624</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52,077</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980/81</b>				
Male	6,172	89	54,797	93
Female	792	11	4,015	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58,812</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes lock-ups. Sentenced admissions includes all admissions that were subsequently sentenced and remand admissions includes all other admission types.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79*		1979/80*		1980/81 <sup>2</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	5,565	9	5,463	9	5,402	8
Non-native	56,269	91	55,238	91	60,374	92
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,834</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60,701</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65,776</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes lock-ups.

<sup>2</sup> The figures are based on current data files.

\* These figures are estimates, based on a statistical survey.

## Escapes and Deaths

Table 9 shows the number of inmate escapes over the three fiscal years. Excluding those who failed to return from unescorted temporary absences, there were 204 in 1978/79, 215 in 1979/80, and 182 in 1980/81.

The number of inmate deaths by cause of death is given in Table 10. The number of deaths has declined from ten in 1978/79, to nine in 1979/80, and to seven in 1980/81. During each year there were two reported suicides.

TABLE 9 - Inmate Escapes, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of escape	Number of escapes <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Prison break	97	48	93	43	76	42
From escorted TA	13	6	14	7	13	7
Other <sup>2</sup>	94	46	108	50	93	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Persons who failed to return from unescorted temporary absence leaves are not included in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 74 escapes from ground and outbuildings, four from bailiff, and 15 from police or court in 1980/81.

TABLE 10 - Inmate Deaths, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Cause of death	Number of deaths		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Murder in institution	-	-	-
Murder while on temporary absence	-	1	-
Suicide in institution	2	2	2
Suicide on unescorted TA	1	-	1
Natural causes in institution	-	-	2
Natural causes in hospital	4	3	1
Accidental in institution	-	2	-
Accidental in CRC	-	-	1
Accidental unescorted TA	2	-	-
Legal interventions	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>

### Private Facilities

Community resource centres (CRC's) are administered by a branch of the Community Programs Division. As of April 1981, 28 CRC's with a bedspace of 326 were in operation, including one bush camp in Northern Ontario.

Inmates at any institution who are serving a sentence of imprisonment are selected or may make application for transfer to a CRC. They are then assessed on the purpose of their proposed program, their suitability to participate in this program, and the likelihood of their refraining from further criminal activity while living in the community. Cases are discussed with the Director of the CRC and if accepted, inmates are transferred under temporary absence regulations.

Programs at the CRC are designed to assist the resident in living in the community and establishing a positive pattern of social interaction. Special emphasis is given to employment and individual counselling. Residents who are unable to make positive use of the program or who commit repeated infractions may be returned to an institution.

Table 11 displays operational data for each CRC operating over the three years. Also included in this listing is the House of Concord, which is used for minimum security inmates. The Ministry is engaged in a contract with the Salvation Army for use of this correctional institution, which reported 19,958 inmate custody days in 1980/81. From the following table, one can observe the following highlights:

- the rated capacity of CRC's open for the full year increased from 503 in 1979/80 to 512 in 1980/81;
- the average population in these same facilities remained steady at 433 in 1979/80 and 1980/81;
- the actual per diem cost per resident in CRC's ranged from \$20.75 to \$55.13 in 1980/81; and,
- total expenditures on private facilities increased from \$3.7 million in 1978/79, to \$4.5 million in 1979/80, to \$4.6 million in 1980/81.

In addition to the CRC's, contracts were in effect with 17 community agencies for ad hoc usage of halfway houses.

Community agencies which have shown themselves capable of working with offenders, enter into an agreement with the Ministry to maintain a residential facility and to provide an appropriate program for inmates within their community. In a separate contract with each agency the Ministry commits itself to a guaranteed minimum payment to cover the day-to-day expenses incurred in the operation of the home, with additional payments when the occupancy rises above a base figure. The contract includes an agreement of mutual responsibility which defines the rules and regulations for the operation of the centre and the conduct of the residents.

TABLE 11 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description		Year	Capacity/caseload			Cost	
Name	Operating body		Rated capacity	Base population	Average count <sup>1</sup>	Per diem cost <sup>2</sup>	Annual cost
Aberdeen House (Kingston)	Private	1978/79	15	11	11	22.40	
	Non-profit	1979/80	15	12	13	22.79	
		1980/81	15	12	14	24.25	
Blind River Employment Centre <sup>3</sup>	Private	1978/79	7	4	6	18.36	
		1979/80	7	7	7	27.40	
Brock and Buell House (Brockville)	Private	1978/79	15	11	10	24.00	66,190
	Non-profit	1979/80	15	12	11	24.04	100,948
		1980/81	15	12	12	25.23	105,240
Bunton Lodge (Toronto)	Salvation Army	1978/79	15	11	9	27.04	23,090
		1979/80	15	12	13	21.46	100,670
		1980/81	15	12	12	24.80	108,320
Calvert House (Hamilton)	Salvation Army	1978/79	16	12	...	...	3,860
		1979/80	16	13	7	40.51	100,960
		1980/81	16	13	15	21.49	118,520
Cambridge House <sup>4</sup>	Aequitas Inc.	1978/79	10	8	8	28.01	42,550
		1979/80	10	8	10	24.99	89,405
		1980/81	10	8	9	27.49	74,070
Carleton Centre (Ottawa)	Salvation Army	1978/79	17	13	16	18.44	108,945
		1979/80	17	14	14	21.09	109,865
		1980/81	17	14	12	25.38	114,600
Cuthbert House (Brampton)	Salvation Army	1978/79	13	10	9	24.00	84,790
		1979/80	13	10	13	21.10	97,480
		1980/81	13	10	13	22.39	106,560
Durhamcrest Centre (Oshawa)	Durhamcrest Inc.	1978/79	17	13	14	22.28	103,250
	Private	1979/80	17	14	17	21.27	116,710
	Non-profit	1980/81	17	14	15	21.57	121,100
Durhamdale House (Pickering)	Durhamdale House Inc.	1978/79	16	13	16	18.37	28,680
	Private	1979/80	28	21	24	20.75	178,357
	Non-profit	1980/81	28	21	24	20.75	178,357
Ellen Osler House (Dundas)	Salvation Army	1978/79	17	13	19	16.85	118,805
		1979/80	17	14	18	18.42	122,370
		1980/81	17	14	15	21.63	120,520
Ferguson House (Ottawa)	Elizabeth Fry Society	1979/80	8	...	4	50.97	80,279
		1980/81	8	...	7	36.18	88,894
Gerrard House (Toronto)	John Howard Society	1978/79	17	13	15	20.67	113,415
		1979/80	17	14	19	19.00	132,355
		1980/81	17	14	19	20.23	138,920
Guelph Towers <sup>5</sup>	Aequitas Inc.	1978/79	42	...	34	19.88	126,900
		1979/80	42	...	...	...	139,221
House of Concord	Salvation Army	1978/79	82	...	59	55.52	214,796
		1979/80	82	...	58	59.10	265,182
		1980/81	82	...	55	67.09	338,904
House of Hope (Ottawa)	Private	1978/79	15	11	16	19.27	113,450
	Non-profit	1979/80	15	12	18	19.34	123,735
		1980/81	15	12	15	22.30	113,980
Kairos Centre (Thunder Bay)	Private	1978/79	15	11	14	20.21	107,275
	Non-profit	1979/80	15	12	17	21.05	120,995
		1980/81	17	14	17	21.64	132,400
Kawartha House (Peterborough)	Salvation Army	1978/79	14	10	12	21.37	
		1979/80	14	11	14	20.84	105,000
		1980/81	14	11	11	24.87	102,520
Kitchener House	Aequitas Inc.	1978/79	17	13	17	19.27	122,185
		1979/80	17	14	18	19.61	129,035
		1980/81	17	14	17	22.11	132,640

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 11 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Facility description		Year	Capacity/caseload			Cost	
Name	Operating body		Rated capacity	Base population	Average count <sup>1</sup>	Per diem cost <sup>2</sup>	Annual cost
La Fraternité (Sudbury)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	11	8	9	23.10	74,370
		1979/80	11	9	10	23.79	86,245
		1980/81	14	11	12	24.14	101,880
Lake Hope Park (Blind River) <sup>6</sup>	Private	1978/79	15	11	15	21.05	118,005
		1979/80	15	12	12	27.40	115,465
		1980/81	15	12	...	...	83,600
Luxton Centre (London)	St. Leonards Society	1978/79	17	13	13	18.60	90,625
		1979/80	17	14	15	19.89	110,260
		1980/81	17	14	16	19.48	112,385
MacMillan House	Rotary Club of Barrie	1980/81	15	12	13	22.37	108,520
Madeira House (Toronto)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	11	22.39	84,470
		1979/80	15	12	14	19.93	104,050
		1980/81	15	12	15	21.21	112,520
Maison Décision (Ottawa)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	14	10	2	...	3,520
		1979/80	14	11	11	24.13	96,620
		1980/81	14	11	11	25.33	102,130
Millhouse Centre (Windsor) <sup>7</sup>	Private Non-profit	1978/79	14	10	12	21.09	91,810
		1979/80	15	12	...	...	51,700
Onesimus House (Belleville)	Private Non-profit	1978/79	15	11	11	23.70	72,990
		1979/80	15	12	12	22.79	102,240
		1980/81	15	12	13	23.10	110,920
Ontario Native Women's (Thunder Bay)	Ontario Native Women's Assoc.	1978/79	8	...	4	46.61	65,910
		1979/80	8	...	3	58.13	68,770
		1980/81	8	...	4	55.13	73,320
Red Lake	Red Lake Indian Centre	1979/80	14	...	8	34.55	52,000
		1980/81	14	...	10	29.32	109,200
Riverside House (Ottawa)	Salvation Army	1978/79	11	8	12	19.22	84,350
		1979/80	11	9	12	19.96	90,530
		1980/81	14	11	14	21.24	109,600
Sherbourne House (Toronto)	Salvation Army	1978/79	17	13	15	19.21	104,095
		1979/80	16	13	14	20.61	108,345
		1980/81	16	13	15	21.97	115,480
Stanford House (Toronto)	Fortune Society	1978/79	15	11	13	20.07	88,810
		1979/80	15	12	15	19.42	107,650
		1980/81	15	12	15	21.29	112,200
Thunder Bay <sup>8</sup>	John Howard Society (Nipigon)	1978/79	17	13	6	44.07	78,665
		1979/80	17	13	...	...	36,675
Timmins Centre <sup>9</sup>	Private	1978/79	7	6	7	25.47	52,240
Victoria House (Brantford)	Salvation Army	1978/79	14	10	11	21.75	90,300
		1979/80	14	11	12	21.84	98,450
		1980/81	14	11	10	26.55	100,720
William Proudfoot House	Non-profit	1980/81	8	...	6	34.65	80,280
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		1978/79	534*	312	426*	23.38*	3,693,516
		1979/80	503*	340	433*	26.83*	4,468,561
		1980/81	512*	326	433*	28.85*	4,643,177

<sup>1</sup> Average count is based on weekly averages submitted by each CRC and divided by 52. Includes facilities open for the entire year only.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to the actual per diem per resident cost (Annual cost - Average count - 365), rather than the contracted per diem charge rate.

<sup>3</sup> Closed in October, 1980.

<sup>4</sup> Closed in February, 1981.

<sup>5</sup> Closed in October, 1979.

<sup>6</sup> Closed in October, 1980.

<sup>7</sup> Closed in September, 1979.

<sup>8</sup> Closed in July, 1979.

<sup>9</sup> Closed in October, 1980.

\* Excludes facilities not open for the entire year.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation and Parole

#### Operational Data

A full range of adult community supervision services are offered throughout Ontario, including probation supervision, pre-sentence and pre-parole report preparation, parole supervision, and counselling. A more comprehensive outline of specialized services is presented under the section entitled "Other Community Correctional Services".

Table 12 shows the distribution of probation/parole resources throughout the province. As of March 31, 1979 there were 90 offices in four administrative regions, employing 49 supervisors, 136 clerical and support staff, and 297 full-time probation/parole officers. As of March 31, 1981 there were 115 offices in nine administrative regions, employing 50 supervisors, 187 clerical and support staff, and 371 full-time probation/parole officers. Staff increases are a result of increased caseload counts, which rose from a monthly high of 31,011 in 1978/79 to 37,103 in 1980/81. Additionally, the total number of persons under supervision in the year rose from 52,315 in 1978/79 to 62,190 in 1980/81.

TABLE 12 - Probation/Parole Service Resources, Ontario, as of March 31, 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation/ parole officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full- time	Part- time	Full- time	Part- time
<u>March 31, 1979</u>							
Western Region	22	-	9	83	-	41	-
Central Region	25	-	21	100	-	44	-
Eastern Region	20	-	10	65	-	30	-
Northern Region	23	-	9	49	-	21	-
TOTAL	90	-	49	297	-	136	-
<u>March 31, 1980</u>							
Toronto West	9	-	7	53	-	24	-
Toronto East	12	-	7	48	-	21	-
Halton-Peel	10	-	3	29	-	15	-
Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes	10	-	6	38	-	19	-
West Central	14	-	6	55	-	27	-
South West	11	-	6	43	-	19	-
Eastern	12	-	6	45	-	21	-
Northeast	22	-	4	44	-	24	-
Northwest	11	-	4	25	-	12	-
TOTAL	111	-	49	380	-	182	-
<u>March 31, 1981</u>							
Toronto West	10	-	7	53	-	23	-
Toronto East	11	-	7	47	-	20	-
Halton-Peel	12	-	4	27	-	16	-
Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes	12	-	6	42	-	18	-
West Central	14	-	5	52	-	25	-
South West	12	-	7	41	-	24	-
Eastern	12	-	6	44	-	21	-
Northeast	20	-	4	44	-	27	-
Northwest	12	-	3	21	-	13	-
TOTAL	115	-	50	371	-	187	-

## Caseload Data

In Ontario, the total number of persons under supervision during the year rose from 52,315 in 1978/79 to 62,190 in 1980/81. Several efforts have recently been initiated to alleviate the problem of steadily increasing community supervision caseloads. For example, special caseloads are now being assigned to teams of officers working together in a variety of team systems. In the context of the team, workload is redistributed with some case assignments being directed to private agencies. Also, administrative closure is now applied when clients no longer meet established criteria and no longer require an in-person report to a probation officer. Under administrative closure clients become exempt from reporting as long as they do not come into further contact with the law. These cases are designated inactive until they are naturally terminated. As a further response to high caseloads, a number of innovative strategies are being applied, including minimal reporting, use of students to supervise special caseloads, contracts for employment, and financial counselling.

The following three tables illustrate aspects of the probation/parole caseload experienced through the years 1978/79 to 1980/81.

Table 13 shows that the average count for those under probation supervision rose steadily over the last three years from 26,362 in 1978/79, to 29,941 in 1979/80, to 32,011 in 1980/81. The average count for offenders on provincial parole decreased in 1980/81 to 860, down from 1,062 in the previous year.

**TABLE 13 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of supervision	Annual caseload counts		
	High	Low	Average <sup>1</sup>
<b>1978/79</b>			
Probation	28,230	25,172	26,362
Provincial parole	1,023	319	665
Temporary absence <sup>2</sup>	53	10	37
Other	2,705	1,876	2,250
<b>1979/80</b>			
Probation	31,830	28,788	29,941
Provincial parole	1,136	982	1,062
Other	2,439	1,837	2,249
<b>1980/81</b>			
Probation	33,415	30,077	32,011
Provincial parole	971	758	860
Other	2,717	2,264	2,525

<sup>1</sup> The average annual count is based on one monthly time point taken for 12 months.

<sup>2</sup> Temporary absence counts were not recorded as a separate statistic in 1979/80, 1980/81 because of the diminished probation and parole involvement in these cases.

Table 14 shows a breakdown of probation supervision admissions by length of supervision order. The number of probation admissions has been increasing steadily over the three year period. Data available for 1978/79 shows that an estimated 57% of probation supervision admissions were given sentences of 12 months or less. A further 38% of these admissions received sentences between 13 and 24 months in length.

The number of written probation/parole reports is shown in Table 15. The total number of reports has increased by 531 in 1980/81 to 20,634. As in previous years, the majority of these reports (approximately 80%) were for pre-sentence purposes.

TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79 <sup>1</sup>		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 6	3,868	14	..	..	..	..
6-12	12,049	43	..	..	..	..
13-24	10,574	38	..	..	..	..
Over 24	1,336	5	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,775</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,880</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are based on percentages derived from a statistical survey conducted in the month of September 1978.

TABLE 15 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-sentence	17,060	78	16,450	82	16,679	81
Pre-parole	3,198	14	3,653	18	3,955	19
Temporary absence <sup>1</sup>	1,672	8	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,930</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,634</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Probation and parole involvement in temporary absence cases has diminished to such a degree that separate statistics were not recorded after 1978/79.

## Population Data

The following two tables display age and sex breakdowns for the 1978/79 probation supervision admissions.

Table 16 shows that those under 19 years of age comprised 44% of the probation supervision caseload. A further 31% of these admissions fell within the 19 to 24 age category.

Table 17 shows that, in 1978/79, an estimated 15% of probation supervision admissions were female.

TABLE 16 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Age	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79 <sup>1</sup> No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 19	12,132	44	..	..	..	..
19-24	8,570	31	..	..	..	..
25-35	4,397	16	..	..	..	..
36-50	2,060	7	..	..	..	..
Over 50	668	2	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,775</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,880</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures are estimates, based on percentages derived from a statistical survey conducted in September 1978.

TABLE 17 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Sex	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79 <sup>1</sup> No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Male	23,640	85	..	..	..	..
Female	4,187	15	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,775</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,880</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures are estimates based on percentages derived from a statistical survey conducted in September 1978.

## Ontario Board of Parole

The Ontario Board of Parole operates under the Ministry of Correctional Services and reports directly to the Minister. It consists of a Chairman, central office staff, and five Regional Boards, each headed by a Vice-Chairman. There are both full-time and part-time Board members. There has been a concerted attempt to appoint Board members who have extensive community ties, as well as those who are professionals in the corrections field. All members are appointed by an Order-in-Council.

The Board exercises parole jurisdiction for all prisoners sentenced to provincial institutions and for any federal offenders serving a sentence in provincial institutions as a result of a transfer.

All inmates serving six months or more in a provincial institution are automatically reviewed for parole. No formal application is required by the inmate. Parole hearings are held in the institution where the Board has at its disposal the inmate's file and the community assessment prepared by the local probation/parole officer. Once parole is granted any change in parole status is dealt with by the Regional Board with jurisdiction in the area in which the parolee resides. A report is required of the parole officer to the Board only in the event of a change in circumstances during parole, and on termination. Decisions regarding revocations are made by the Board based on violation reports from the parole officer, the community, and/or the police. Supervision of parole cases is provided by the probation/parole staff of the Ministry.

Table 18 shows a breakdown of applications considered by the Board of Parole. In 1978/79, there were 5,440 applications considered of which 1,968 (36%) were granted. In 1980/81, 6,598 applications were considered of which 1,920 (29%) were granted.

TABLE 18 - Provincial Parole Case Flow, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Application outcome	Parole applications					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Granted	1,968	36	2,313	37	1,920	29
Deferred <sup>1</sup>	..	..	1,356	22	1,750	27
Denied	..	..	2,538	41	2,928	44
Deferred/denied	3,472	64	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL NO. CONSIDERED</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes deferrals, inmates seen but not eligible, and inmates not at the institution for an interview.

During 1978/79, there were 641 reported violations and 347 revocations. In 1980/81, there were 694 reported violations and 461 revocations. In 1978/79, 850 parolees successfully completed their terms and were discharged; in 1980/81 this figure was 1,272.

### Other Community Correctional Services

The main activity of the Community Programs Division is probation and parole supervision. However, other important activities include the maintenance of community resource centres as work/academic release centres, and hostels for parolees, probationers, and those awaiting trial requiring supervision in the community. Major programs include community service orders, restitution programming, victim-witness assistance programming, volunteer programs, and special needs for native people.

In order to underscore community emphasis, partnerships have been developed with community agencies both large and small, as well as with volunteer groups. In 1980/81 these partnerships involved 176 formal contracts for services with private agencies accounting for almost \$8 million which represents more than one-third of the Community Programs Division budget.

A brief description of community correctional services offered in Ontario follows.

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

While serving a term of incarceration, the Temporary Absence Program enables inmates to utilize community programs and services, as well as to maintain community/family contacts and responsibilities. Different types of temporary absences are granted for a variety of reasons including the following.

1 to 5 and 6 to 15 Day Absences - A temporary absence of up to 15 days may be granted for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons such as family visits, employment or educational interviews, and community service work.

Terminal 1 to 5 and 6 to 15 Day Absences - An absence of up to 15 days may be granted by the Superintendent immediately prior to an inmate's discharge.

Recurring Programs - A series of short-term absences (escorted or unescorted) of up to five days each, may be granted for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons such as group or individual participation in community activities or programs (i.e. recreation, entertainment, social or cultural events or programs, community service work projects, etc.), employment interviews, trade examinations, or testing for educational or job placements. Work, educational, and other rehabilitative placements in locations which are too remote from a Ministry of Correctional Services or contracted community resource facility may also be considered on a 1 to 5 day basis.

Employment TA - Absences are granted on a day-by-day basis to enable selected inmates to work in the community during the day and return to the institution in the evenings and on weekends. Passes are also granted for inmates working in privately operated industrial programs within institutional boundaries, the House of Concord, and community residential facilities.

Education TA - Absences are granted for the purpose of education or training in the community. Participating inmates return to the institution in the evening and on weekends.

Medical TA - Absences are granted for an inmate to obtain medical treatment at a public hospital or other medical facility. These may be escorted or unescorted passes.

Staff Escorted Group TA - Group temporary absence approval may be granted for escorted inmates attending activities in the community such as entertainment, recreational activities, field trips, or community service projects.

Applicants for temporary absence are carefully screened for their suitability by the temporary absence staff, the Superintendents, and the Temporary Absence Committee at each institution. Criteria for approval may vary depending upon the circumstances of each case. However, any of the following conditions will preclude an inmate's eligibility: outstanding or remanded charges, violent or sexual offences, lack of mental or physical fitness, a severe addiction problem, or a deportation order.

Table 19 displays the use of temporary absences in Ontario over the three years. The successful completion rate has remained steady at about 98% over the past three years, however, one should note that any termination not caused by revocation is considered successful in Ontario. The number of absences granted has risen by 4,226 from 1978/79 to 1980/81. The grant rate decreased in 1980/81 to 70% from 75% in the previous year.

TABLE 19 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Granted applications by type	Granted applications					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Educational	204	1	346	2	333	2
Employment	1,740	12	3,434	20	3,096	16
Humanitarian/medical/ short-term/administrative	12,957	87	13,651	78	15,698	82
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>14,901</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,431</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,127</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>14,715</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18,803</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>20,621</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23,338</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27,331</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> The number successfully completed includes TA's which are terminated by choice, also referred to as withdrawn. There were 375 such cases in 1978/79, 285 in 1979/80, and 256 in 1980/81. Any other TA which does not result in a revocation is included here.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (CSO)

Since the mid-1970's judges in Ontario courts have gradually begun to issue community service orders as a condition of a probation order, with the probation staff maintaining responsibility for placement. The primary purpose of the CSO is to provide judges with a viable alternative to incarceration. Now that projects are in place throughout the province, responsibility for the program is gradually being shifted to local managers. Social agencies and volunteers have actively supported the program by operating the projects with funding from the Ministry of Correctional Services. The Ministry was responsible for supervision of orders in projects at the end of the fiscal year 1980/81 representing 450,000 hours of assigned work which is valued at more than \$1.3 million.

## RESTITUTION

There are restitution programs available to the inmate and to those under probation supervision. The institutional programs involve the use of a work temporary absence, a condition of which is a commitment by the inmate to return a portion of his earnings to the victim of his crime. During 1980/81 there were programs operating out of three institutions. Restitution as a term of probation is widely used. On March 31, 1981 there were 4,000 probationers under supervision in the restitution program. The amount of restitution paid totalled \$3.0 million.

## VICTIM-OFFENDER RECONCILIATION

Programs aimed at victim-offender reconciliation have been established by means of contracts with community agencies. Examples of such programs include the Kitchener Program which enables the court to make it a condition of a probation order for the offender to meet with the victim and come to an agreement on restitution. A related development is the Community Mediation Service in Kitchener which began operations in the Fall of 1979, and is designed as a non-adversarial approach to the resolution of interpersonal disputes of a quasi-criminal nature. This service is less closely tied with the courts, and the disputes are usually diverted from any formal involvement in the criminal justice process.

## OTHER VICTIM PROGRAMS

A victim-witness program is being run as a pilot project in Brampton. The primary aims are to provide services to victims including crisis counselling and information about the criminal justice process. Programs directed at shoplifting are operating in Windsor and Sudbury. Representatives from stores victimized by shoplifting have been involved in planning these programs.

## SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Finding employment and job satisfaction is a major contributor to successful rehabilitation. Thus, with the average Ontario probation and parole caseload showing a 33% unemployment rate, and particular caseloads showing a rate as high as 60%, fee-for-service programs such as Youth Employment Services in Toronto, provides an extremely important service.

## NATIVE PROGRAMS

A coordinator of Native Programs was appointed in September 1977 to deal directly with native organizations and to improve the delivery of programs to native peoples under the Ministry's care. The Ministry, in addition to employing native probation and parole officers, serves the remote northern reservations by contracting with local native organizations on a fee-for-service basis.

## BAIL VERIFICATION AND SUPERVISION

In 1980/81 there were 23,771 admissions to custody which did not eventually result in a sentence of imprisonment. Bail Verification and Supervision is a pre-trial program aimed at reducing the number of people remanded into custody pending a show-cause hearing through a procedure by which a factual community profile of the accused is developed and verified prior to appearing in court. It is also aimed at reducing the number of those being held in custody unable to meet the bail conditions specified by the court, by offering bail supervision as an alternative to pre-trial custody.

## DRIVER AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Within several communities in Ontario, Probation/Parole Services have encouraged the establishment of drinking/driving awareness programs. This is a first offender court referral program for the purpose of reducing the incidence of impaired driving offences. The program consists of a course of weekly sessions, and can be voluntary, or a judge may elect to sentence the accused to a period of probation which will include mandatory attendance at the Drinking/Driving Awareness Program.

## VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers augment the work of staff by providing a wide range of services, including institutional visits, supervision of probationers and parolees, group activities, life skill programs, and reception duties. During the fiscal year 1980/81, 2,520 volunteers were involved in providing institutional services, and 1,401 volunteers were providing probation and parole services.

## COURT LIAISON

The major courts in Ontario have a resident court liaison officer who provides probation intake and referral services. In some jurisdictions, such as London, this officer also processes all probation charges of Willful Failure and Revocation.

## INSTITUTIONAL LIAISON

All institutions and jails are assigned a liaison officer who coordinates parole hearing information, release plans, and probation-following-incarceration appointments.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

Unlike other jurisdictions, the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services is self contained and is solely responsible for adult corrections, allowing for a sharp delineation of adult correctional expenditures.

Table 20 shows a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type of service, and Table 21 summarizes these data. From these two tables, one can observe or calculate the following highlights:

- total correctional expenditures increased from \$137.1 million in 1979/80 to \$156.5 million in 1980/81;
- total expenditures on government operated facilities has increased from \$108.5 million in 1979/80 to \$123.5 million in 1980/81, and comprised 79% of the total budget during each year;
- the percentage of the total budget expended on private correctional facilities has remained at approximately 3% over the three year period;
- probation/parole service expenditures increased by 1 percentage point each year, accounting for \$19.0 million in 1980/81;
- in 1980/81, administration costs comprised 4% of the total budget, compared to 6% in 1978/79; and,
- personnel costs accounted for approximately 79% of total corrections expenditures in each fiscal year excluding costs of contracted facilities.

TABLE 20 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of Service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)			Other direct operating costs	Other costs		TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular <sup>1</sup>	Over-time	Total personnel costs		Transfer payments	Grants to private agencies	
Institutions**	1978/79	77,929	3,228	81,157	24,115	287	...	105,559
	1979/80	80,646	3,734	84,400	23,805	342	...	108,547
	1980/81	93,712	3,343	97,055	26,132	324	...	123,511
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	...	3,965
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	...	4,998
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	...	...	5,301
Probation/parole services	1978/79	10,938 <sup>*</sup>	..	10,938	1,331	...	338 <sup>2</sup>	12,607
	1979/80	13,635 <sup>*</sup>	..	13,635	1,889	...	240	15,764
	1980/81	15,240 <sup>*</sup>	..	15,240	3,312	...	457	19,009
Parole board	1978/79	538 <sup>*</sup>	..	538	118	...	...	656
	1979/80	747 <sup>*</sup>	..	747	229	...	...	976
	1980/81	799 <sup>*</sup>	..	799	313	...	...	1,112
Other community services - Government	1978/79	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	384 <sup>*</sup>	..	384	164	...	...	548
	1980/81	583 <sup>*</sup>	..	583	278	...	...	861
Administration	1978/79	5,853 <sup>*</sup>	..	5,853	1,305	63	...	7,221
	1979/80	5,251 <sup>*</sup>	..	5,251	965	43	...	6,259
	1980/81	5,430 <sup>*</sup>	..	5,430	1,284	20	...	6,734
TOTAL	1978/79	95,258	3,228	98,486	26,869	350	338	130,008
	1979/80	100,663	3,734	104,417	27,052	385	240	137,092
	1980/81	115,764	3,343	119,107	31,319	344	457	156,528

<sup>1</sup> Includes outside contributions to employee benefits.

<sup>2</sup> Grants to St. Leonard's Society, The Prison Arts Foundation, and the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association are not included as they are funded out of Ministry Administration and Institution Programs.

\* Includes overtime costs.

\*\* Institutional costs reported here are higher than those given in Tables 1 and 2 due to the inclusion of program administration and support costs here.

**TABLE 21 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	\$000's	%	\$000's	%	\$000's	%
Institutions	105,559	81	108,547	79	123,511	79
Private correctional facilities	3,965	3	4,998	4	5,301	3
Probation/parole services	12,607	10	15,764	11	19,009	12
Parole board	656	--	976	1	1,112	1
Other community services	...	...	548	--	861	1
Administration	7,221	6	6,259	5	6,734	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,008</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137,092</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>156,528</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

As shown in **Table 22**, \$2.7 million was expended on major capital projects during 1980/81. This compares to \$3.0 million in 1978/79 and \$3.6 million in 1979/80.

**TABLE 22 - Major Capital Projects, Ontario, 1980/81<sup>1</sup>**

Name of facility	Type of project	Cost (\$000's)
Guelph CC	Resurface buildings	220
	Addition re abattoir	179
Niagara DC	Security wall	204
Ottawa-Carleton DC	Main entrance alterations	196
	Replace security gates	104
Cobourg Jail	Renovations & fire alarm system	313
Brockville Jail	Renovations & fire alarm system	346
Millbrook CC	Energy conservation retrofit	255
Wellington DC	Renovations	905
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,722</b>

<sup>1</sup> No capacity increases or decreases were associated with these projects.

### Contributions/Grants

As previously mentioned, Ontario has recently given major emphasis to the expansion of fee-for-service contracts. **Table 23** displays a listing of fee-for-service contracts by type in 1980/81. The total amount expended rose sharply in 1980/81 to \$2.1 million, as compared to \$0.4 million in 1978/79 and \$0.9 million in 1979/80.

TABLE 23 - Fee-for-Service Listing, Ontario, 1980/81

1980/81	Fee-for-service contributions(\$)
Name of Agency/Project	
<u>Community Service Order Agencies</u>	
ACORD Guelph	
Atikokan Lion's Club	
Chathan-Kent Community & Family Services	
Community Oriented Sentencing Programme	
Community Resource Services - Haulton	
Elizabeth Fry Society (3)	
Helpmate Information and Referral	
Service Toronto	
John Howard Society (6)	
London Area Assoc. of Volunteers	
in Corrections	
Ne-Chee Friendship Centre - Kenora	
North Frontenac Cmty. Servs. Corp. - Kingston	
Ottawa - Carleton CSO Committee	
Pembroke and Area Cmty. Correctional Council	
Peterborough Information & Volunteer Bureau	
Prince Edward Corrs. Advisory Board	
Reaching Out Inc. - Windsor	
Renfrew & District CSO Committee	
Rotary Club of Barrie	
St. Philip's CRC	
St. Leonard's Society of Brant	
Salvation Army - Toronto	
Trenton Community Corrections Comm.	
YMCA - Whitby	
Total No. of Contracts: 30	768,684
<u>Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP)</u>	
Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP)	
Victim Services	
<u>Mennonite Central Committee - Kitchener</u>	
Ontario Assoc. of Corrs. & Crim. - Ottawa	
Salvation Army - Etobicoke	
Total No. of Contracts: 3	44,300
<u>Employment/Life Skills Programs</u>	
Black Creek Venture Group Inc. - Toronto	
Citizen Action Group of Hamilton	
Fortune Society of Canada - Toronto	
John Howard Society (4)	
Life Skills Unlimited - Belleville	
Ronald Lager - Toronto	
Second Chance - Guelph	
York Community Services Centre - Toronto	
Youth Employment Service (4)	
YMCA - Toronto	
YWCA - Toronto	
Total No. of Contracts: 17	249,403
<u>Probation and Parole Supervision</u>	
Elizabeth Fry Society (2)	
John Howard Society (3)	
Total No. of Contracts: 5	102,631

TABLE 23 - Fee-for-Service Listing, Ontario, 1980/81 - Concluded

1980/81

Name of Agency/Project

Fee-for-service  
contributions(\$)

Bail Supervision/Verification Programs

Elizabeth Fry Society  
John Howard Society (5)  
Board of Management of Metro Toronto  
and York Bail Project  
Reaching Out Inc. - Windsor  
Salvation Army (3)  
Youth in Conflict with the Law - Kitchener

Total No. of Contracts: 12

573,209

Alcohol/Drug Programs

Alternatives for Youth - Hamilton  
Crime While Impaired Centre - Oshawa  
Halton Alcohol & Drug Addiction Program  
HAPEC (Serenity House) - Belleville  
John Howard Society  
KAİROS Program (Dr. Richardson) - Kingston  
St. Joseph Hospital - North Bay  
Smith Clinic - Thunder Bay

Total No. of Contracts: 8

88,000

Native Programs

Attawapiskat Indian Reserve  
Chief & Band Councils (3)  
Grand Treaty #3 Kenora  
Indian Friendship Centre  
Ininew Friendship Centre - Timmins  
N'Amerind Friendship Centre - London  
Native Canadian Friendship Centre - Toronto  
Native People's Alcohol & Drug Centre

Total No. of Contracts: 10

Volunteer Programs

ACORD - Guelph  
Lawrence Siegel & Alex Park - Toronto  
Man to Man Ontario  
Ontario Seventh Step Society  
Operation Springboard Inc.  
Stratford & District Assoc. of  
Volunteers in Corrections  
Volunteer Centre of Metro Toronto

Total No. of Contracts: 7

Psychological/Mental Health Services

Dr. Elizabeth Yates - Toronto  
Langford, Miller, Langford - Kingston  
R. Unger - Thunder Bay  
Dr. Rita Carroll - Toronto  
Dr. Wm. Marshall - Kingston

Total No. of Contracts: 5

52,425

TOTAL NO. OF CONTRACTS: 97

2,080,927

Table 24 lists statutory grants given over the three years. In 1978/79, \$334,144 was donated to 13 agencies compared to \$285,400 in 1979/80. In 1980/81 the amount granted increased to \$358,200 and was distributed among 12 agencies.

TABLE 24 - Statutory Grants Listing, Ontario, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Statutory grants	Grant contribution(\$)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Alienated Youth of Canada	6,100	6,500	...
Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association	17,000	18,000	19,500
Church Army	6,800	7,200	7,700
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	10,600	11,200	12,000
Elizabeth Fry Societies	40,100	42,500	46,000
Hamilton and District Literary Council	3,400	3,600	3,900
John Howard Society - Ontario	54,400	61,900	66,500
Prison Arts Foundation	6,900	7,300	7,300
Salvation Army	69,000	73,000	78,800
St. Leonard's Society of Canada	25,000	25,000	25,000
Man-to-Man-Ontario	2,000	2,100	...
Committee on Ontario Native Organization	87,944	...	...
Fortune Society of Canada	4,900	...	...
Ontario Native Council on Justice	...	22,100	21,500
Operation Springboard	...	5,000	...
Ontario Coalition of Rape Crisis	...	...	50,000
Canadian Council on Social Development	...	...	20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>334,144</b>	<b>285,400</b>	<b>358,200</b>

# Manitoba



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Corrections Division,  
Department of Community Services and Corrections

	1978	1979	1980
No. of correctional facilities - Government*	6	6	6
Correctional institutions	5	5	5
Remand centres	1	1	1
Average counts			
Sentenced inmates	..	..	419
Remanded inmates	..	..	101
Probation supervision	..	1,688	1,659
No. of correctional facilities - Private	4	4	4
Expenditures - Adult correctional services**	\$10.9M	\$12.1M	\$12.8M

\* Three camps are associated with correctional institutions.

\*\* Refers to fiscal year and excludes the cost of juvenile probation services.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Manitoba, 1980/81

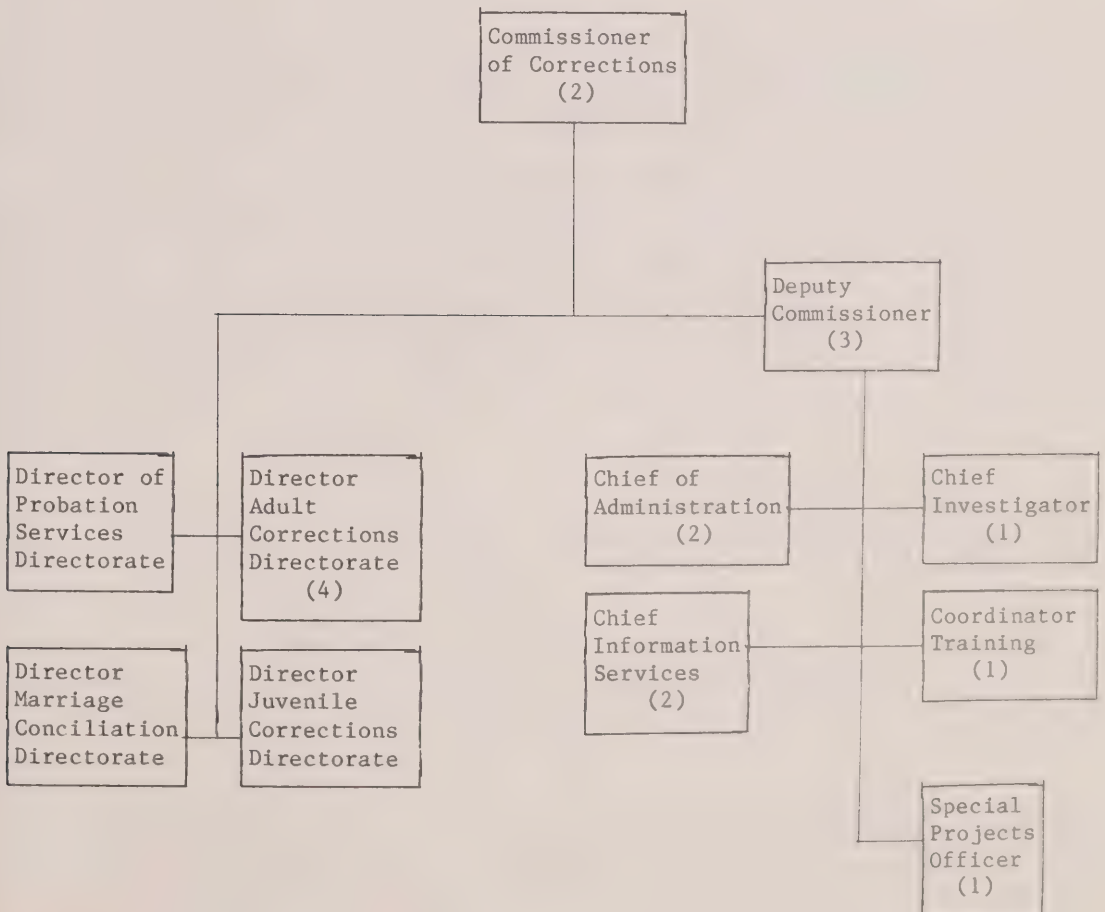


## INTRODUCTION

The Corrections Division is part of the Department of Community Services and Corrections, and is responsible for the provision of both adult and juvenile correctional services in Manitoba. Services provided to adults include probation supervision, and the operation of custodial facilities, as stated in The Corrections Act (Manitoba).

The organizational structure of the Corrections Division is illustrated below. Each individual directorate oversees program functioning while support functions involving general administration, inspections, audits, investigations, and staff training within correctional institutions are the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner.

### Organizational Structure of the Corrections Division, Manitoba, 1980



The Division is headed by the Commissioner of Corrections who is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner. Under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner are the Directors of Adult and Juvenile Corrections, the Director of Probation Services and the Director of Marriage Conciliation. Interface between the Directorates is based on need, as each Directorate has its own sphere of operation, and maintains its own records. There is free exchange of information as need arises.

Two government departments provide services for corrections. These are the services provided by Government Services, and the Sheriff's Department which is a division of the Attorney General's Department.

Government Services provides capital construction, maintenance, and the provision of all utilities, except telephone, to the Corrections Division. The cost of these services is not charged to Corrections but is paid out of Government Services budget. The Sheriff's Department provides escort services for prisoners both to and from court and often between institutions. The cost of these services is not reflected in the Corrections Division budget but is paid out of the Attorney General's budget.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

The Adult Corrections Directorate operates six correctional institutions which provide for the custody, care, and treatment of adult offenders. In addition, there are three rehabilitation camps affiliated with three base facilities.

The Directorate is responsible for ensuring that society is protected from individuals who evidence a present or potential danger to persons or property, by fulfilling the conditions of imposed legal sanction, and encouraging inmates to adopt law-abiding behaviour.

Headingley Correctional Institution is Manitoba's largest provincial institution with a capacity for 309 offenders. It provides care, custody and rehabilitation programs for adult males who have been sentenced or remanded by the courts. The institution and its three annexes provide detention facilities ranging from medium to minimum security.

Programs are designed to maintain prisoners in safe custody while assisting in their reintegration into the community. A detailed program has been developed to meet individual needs for inmates sentenced to over six months. Short-term inmates receive crisis intervention assistance, counselling and employment assistance.

A work or educational placement program is provided for all inmates. Depending on skill, attitude, treatment plan and security rating, an inmate can be involved in various work settings. Within the institution, these include: the kitchen, laundry, tailor shop, tree nursery, maintenance and garden. Away from the institution, inmates work on highway crews or as volunteers at the Portage School for Retardates and the Selkirk Mental Health Centre. Those inmates who have shown that they can benefit from a non-custodial situation, are allowed to work in the community under a temporary absence daily work permit. These jobs range from day labour to permanent jobs, and inmates earning wages pay a board and clothing per diem in the institution.

The Red River Community College provides educational programs at the institution including adult upgrading, life skills, tutoring for general educational development tests, job readiness training, a small motor repair course, and a house wiring course.

Many community organizations contribute to the programs at the Headingley Correctional Institution, including the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, the Native Clan, Alcoholics Anonymous, the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, Open Circle, X-Kalay, Converse, the United Church Halfway House, River House, Grosvenor House, and Rossbrook House.

The Winnipeg Remand Centre has a capacity of 122 inmates, and serves the Eastern Judicial District by providing secure accommodation for adult men and women arrested and awaiting trial, detained for further court appearances, held pending the result of an appeal, or temporarily detained under The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act.

During 1980, nursing coverage was established on all shifts and a larger inmate library was developed from volunteer donations. Regular chapel services were continued on Sunday evenings delivered alternately by the Salvation Army and a volunteer Mennonite chaplain. Alcoholics Anonymous volunteers conduct a meeting every Sunday evening.

Staff training is ongoing with sixty percent of staff completing fire safety refresher training. All staff have current first aid certificates.

The Brandon Correctional Institution serves the Western Judicial District and can accommodate 119 adults. It holds sentenced adult males, as well as male and female adults awaiting trial or detained under The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act. Juveniles, held under The Juvenile Delinquents Act, are held in a separate part of the facility.

A program has been introduced in which staff are responsible for both primary counselling and security in the inmate living area. Staff received intensive training prior to the opening of the institution, and programming was refined during the first year of operation. Its major success has been the ability to integrate inmates, who would normally require protective custody, into the inmate population.

Sentenced inmates are involved in work or education programs during the day. The Assiniboine Community College provides a teacher for basic adult literacy upgrading and tutoring for general education development tests. Assiniboine Community College has also become involved on a part-time basis in the delivery of a life skills program previously provided by Frontier College as a three-year demonstration project.

Several organizations have input to program delivery, including the John Howard Society, Alcoholics Anonymous, and the Brandon Ministerial Association. The institution accepts field placements for students from the Assiniboine Community College's Social Services Course and the Brandon Mental Health Centre's Psychiatric Nursing Course.

The Dauphin Correctional Institution, with a capacity for 20 persons, accommodates sentenced adult males and remanded adult males and females. It also holds males and females temporarily detained under The Juvenile Delinquents Act, and The Child Welfare Act.

Sentenced inmates are involved in work or educational programs which utilize a wide range of community resources. Inmates involved in upgrading courses and evening vocational courses, attend community schools. The majority of inmates are employed on a daily basis in the Dauphin area, and some are able to obtain permanent employment prior to release.

Staff are involved in the Correctional Officer Training Program and other in-house training services. In one instance, the prompt application of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation by staff was credited for saving an inmate's life. Intensive fire safety renovations are being planned at the institution. Interim measures, including installation of smoke detectors, have been taken to provide additional fire safety protection.

The Portage Correctional Centre for Women in Portage la Prairie accommodates sentenced or remanded female offenders. The institution has a capacity for 35 females.

In 1980, new programs were introduced which involved the recruitment of a Red River Community College teacher and life skills coach, the development of an institutional garden, the increased involvement of inmates as community volunteers and the formation of a baseball team.

The Pas Correctional Institution, with a capacity for 52 inmates, serves the Northern Judicial District of Manitoba and accommodates arrested, remanded, and sentenced male and female adults. Juveniles awaiting disposition under The Juvenile Delinquents Act are held in a separate facility on the grounds of the institution.

Three rehabilitation work camps serve as satellites to main institutions, and provide meaningful work activities for minimum security inmates. Bannock Point Camp, Egg Lake Camp and Spruce Woods Camp, accommodate a total of 102 inmates. As far as possible, the camps approximate normal working conditions and provide a service to Manitoba's provincial parks.

Inmates from all camps, and inmates from the parent institutions, played a significant role in the forest fire fighting program during 1980.

Table 1 provides operational data for each government operated facility in the province for 1978, 1979, and 1980. The following points can be highlighted from this table:

- total rated capacity rose slightly in 1979 and 1980 to 773 from 755 in 1978;
- the average count has decreased by 10% from 794 in 1979 to 714 in 1980;
- the total number of processed entries into institutions has decreased to 12,635 in 1980 from 14,523 in 1979;
- total inmate days stay decreased by about 7,200 in 1980 to 282,506;
- total operating costs rose to \$11.0 million in 1980 from \$9.8 million in the previous year;
- the average per diem institutional cost per inmate was \$39.07 in 1980, compared to \$33.76 in 1979; and,
- total person-years expended increased in 1980 to 429.0, from 422.5 in 1978.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name <sup>1</sup>	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity <sup>2</sup>	High	Low	Average <sup>3</sup>
Brandon Correctional Institution*	1884	Sentenced	Secure	1978	128	91	44	81
	1979	Remand		1979	146	103	60	98
		Lock-up		1980	146(8)	113	51	112
		Male/female						
Dauphin Correctional Institution*	1916	Sentenced	Secure	1978	20	46	10	32
		Remand		1979	20	59	25	41
		Lock-up		1980	20	53	22	37
		Male/female						
Headingley Correctional Institution	1934	Sentenced	Secure	1978	349	405	260	369
		Remand		1979	349	404	311	407
		Male		1980	349	436	263	375
Portage Correctional Centre for Women	1906	Sentenced	Secure	1978	40	36	10	24
		Remand		1979	40	47	23	32
		Female		1980	40	44	18	33
The Pas Correctional Institution*	1963	Sentenced	Secure	1978	80	59	23	69
		Remand		1979	80	61	30	77
		Lock-up		1980	80	62	21	61
		Male/female						
Winnipeg Remand Centre	1977	Remand	Secure	1978	138	122	66	139
		Lock-up		1979	138	140	67	139
		Male/female		1980	138	126	60	96
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978	755	...	...	714
				1979	773	...	...	794
				1980	773	...	...	714

<sup>1</sup> There is a camp associated with each of the Headingley, The Pas, and Brandon correctional institutions. Operational data for camps is included in the data given for each parent institution with the exception of high and low counts. Transfers to camps are not considered as separate admissions.

<sup>2</sup> Rated capacity is largely assigned by the fire commissioner but varies due to additions to accommodation, reorganization of internal space, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Average counts are weekly average counts averaged over the year.

<sup>4</sup> Represents the total of daily midnight counts in addition to the number of releases within the proceeding 24 hours.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>5</sup>		Person-years <sup>6</sup>		
		Admissions	Total days stay <sup>4</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(\$)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Brandon	1978	987	29,704	1,131	38.08	42.5	-	42.5
	1979	1,223	35,800	1,580	44.13	73.5	-	73.5
	1980	1,273	44,997	1,880(79)	41.78	71.5	-	71.5
Dauphin	1978	481	11,757	476	40.49	23.5	-	23.5
	1979	677	14,867	533	35.84	24.5	-	24.5
	1980	651	14,789	674(21)	45.57	24.5	-	24.5
Headingley	1978	2,356	134,542	4,447	33.05	200.0	-	200.0
	1979	2,301	148,278	5,042	34.00	206.0	-	206.0
	1980	2,263	134,416	5,399(32)	40.17	208.0	-	208.0
Portage	1978	193	8,822	378	42.85	20.5	-	20.5
	1979	224	11,610	420	36.18	21.0	-	21.0
	1980	223	11,581	497(29)	42.92	21.0	-	21.0
The Pas	1978	863	25,062	988	39.42	41.5	-	41.5
	1979	1,104	28,281	1,006	35.57	41.5	-	41.5
	1980	918	28,154	1,282(3)	45.54	45.0	-	45.0
Winnipeg	1978	7,588	50,788	1,037	20.42	46.0	-	46.0
	1979	8,994	50,858	1,198	23.56	56.0	-	56.0
	1980	7,307	48,569	1,306(270)	26.89	59.0	-	59.0
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978	12,468	260,675	8,457	32.44	374.0	-	374.0
	1979	14,523	289,694	9,779	33.76	422.5	-	422.5
	1980	12,635	282,506	11,038	39.07	429.0	-	429.0

<sup>5</sup> Total operating costs are for fiscal year. Revenues generated by each facility are shown in brackets, and are not accounted for in the calculation of per diem costs.

<sup>6</sup> Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 225 days.

<sup>7</sup> The original Brandon Institution which opened in 1884 was replaced by a new facility which opened in December, 1979.

\* Designates facilities used for both adults and juveniles. The data, however, apply to adult services only.

## Caseload Data

Table 2 provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced inmate counts for 1980. On average, 101 remanded inmates and 419 sentenced inmates were in custody each day.

Table 3 shows a distribution of sentence length on admission for sentenced inmates. During all three years, the majority of offenders (35%) were sentenced for less than one month. However, in 1980, inmates serving 1 to 3 months comprised 10% less of the total population than in previous years, and more inmates were serving 4 to 6 months.

TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Manitoba, 1980

Type of admission	Type of count	Counts <sup>1</sup>
Remand <sup>2</sup>	Average	101
	High	148
	Low	62
Sentenced	Average	419
	High	523
	Low	326
TOTAL AVERAGE		520
OVERALL HIGH		..
OVERALL LOW		..

<sup>1</sup> Does not include the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

<sup>2</sup> Includes lock-ups.

TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	1,267	38	1,273	36	1,384	35
1-3	1,035	31	1,195	33	884	23
4-6	271	8	357	10	611	16
7-12	406	12	397	11	410	10
13-24	306	9	304	9	279	7
Over 24	10	1	46	1	258	7
Not known	20	1	-	-	72	2
TOTAL	3,315	100	3,572	100	3,898	100

<sup>1</sup> Includes transfers.

Table 4 shows a distribution of length of stay for remand and lock-up releases that did not result in a sentence. Approximately 80% of all releases were detained for fewer than 15 days.

TABLE 4 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Manitoba, 1980/81

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%
Under 4	496	45
4-14	361	33
15-30	120	11
31-60	63	5
61-90	20	2
Over 90	30	3
Not known	7	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> These data relate to individuals who were admitted as arrested or remanded prisoners and who were released without being sentenced to further custody, for all facilities except the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

## Population Data

The following three tables profile aspects of the incarcerated population.

Table 5 displays age breakdowns for remand and sentenced inmates over the three years. The highest proportion of inmates fell within the 18 to 22 age category in each year and over half of all inmates fell between 18 and 27 years of age.

Table 6 provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by sex in 1980. Data shown here differs from other tables, with the exception of Table 1, because admissions to the Winnipeg Remand Centre have not been excluded. Females comprised 10% of the remanded group and 9% of the sentenced group.

**TABLE 5 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Under 18	42	1	54	1	57	1
18-22	1,944	40	2,239	41	1,792	38
23-27	1,111	23	1,190	22	1,139	24
28-32	663	14	677	12	634	13
33-37	384	8	457	8	381	8
38-42	264	5	328	6	263	5
43-47	180	4	234	4	219	5
Over 47	265	5	333	6	278	6
Not known	27	--	17	--	1	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Winnipeg Remand Centre. Includes transfers and lock-ups.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Manitoba, 1980**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	Remand <sup>2</sup> No.	%	Sentenced No.	%	Total No.	%
Male	7,387	90	3,545	91	10,932	91
Female	786	10	353	9	1,139	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,071</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes transfers and lock-ups.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 7,307 admissions to the Winnipeg Remand Centre (6,608 male; 699 female).

Table 7 shows that approximately one half of the persons admitted to custody in 1980 were of native origin.

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Manitoba, 1980**

	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%
Native	2,497	52
Non-native	2,267	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include the Winnipeg Remand Centre. Includes transfers and lock-ups.

### Escapes and Deaths

There were 32 escapes in 1980, all of which were prison breaks. During 1978 and 1979, there were two inmate deaths. Suicide was the cause of death in each of the four cases. In 1980 there were two inmate deaths; one was the result of natural causes and the other, suicide.

### Private Facilities

In Manitoba, private halfway houses are used where inmates being released have no place to stay, but who warrant the opportunity to adjust to community life before their final release from a provincial institution. The type of halfway facility selected is based on the programs offered and the particular needs of the inmate concerned. Offenders can be placed in halfway residence while under probation supervision or while on a temporary absence from a provincial institution. Funding for halfway homes is largely derived from per diem charges.

**Table 8** provides a listing of purchased/contracted correctional facilities in the province, and their corresponding annual costs. Per diem charges for persons on temporary absence from institutions for 1980 range from \$12.00 to \$17.80.

**TABLE 8 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Name of facility	Annual cost			Per diem charge(\$) 1980
	1978	1979	1980	
Grosvenor Place (Winnipeg)	28,700	33,400	1,405	17.80
Native Clan Halfway House (Winnipeg)	45,500	41,800	54,728	15.00
United Church Halfway Homes (Winnipeg)	52,600	66,400	50,416	17.80
X-Kalay	17,100	21,800	2,467	14.28
Other <sup>1</sup>	11,000	3,000	1,193	12.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154,900</b>	<b>166,400</b>	<b>110,209</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes housing grants and payments for YMCA accommodation. In 1980/81, housing grants amounted to \$865.00 and YMCA were \$328.00.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

The major functions of the Manitoba probation services are to conduct pre-disposition investigations and to supervise offenders placed on probation by the courts. An assessment at the time of sentencing assists the court in deciding on a disposition that gives full consideration to both the community and the offender. Supervision serves to protect the public by controlling the behaviour of the offender, and assisting the offender in becoming a law-abiding citizen. For many offenders, probation is considered an effective and cost-efficient correctional service.

The activities of the Probation Services Directorate include program planning, monitoring and evaluation, staffing, budgeting, policy determination and the establishment of standards. As well, a registry of all active and inactive offender files is maintained centrally.

Services are delivered by 16 field teams, each headed by a Senior Probation Officer and composed of from 5 to 11 field staff with clerical support. Outside Winnipeg, teams are located in Beausejour, Selkirk, Thompson, The Pas, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Dauphin (with sub-offices at Morden, Steinbach, Ashern, Flin Flon, Swan River and Minnedosa). In addition, there are staff residents on Indian reserves throughout the province. In Winnipeg, there are seven district teams serving geographical areas, and two special purpose teams. These field offices are responsible for all direct service functions within their geographic areas. Wherever possible, services are delivered within the offender's home community, and local community resources are utilized. Field officers are delegated with program responsibility to develop services appropriate to the needs of local areas. **Table 9** presents the regional distribution of probation offices and the salaried staff associated with each field team.

Policy and procedural directives are being consolidated in an operations manual, and service standards are being established. This exhaustive review of current practices will result in greater consistency and efficiency through the establishment of a base level of service.

In 1980, selected staff attended training programs sponsored by the Civil Service Commission, the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, and selected non-governmental organizations. All management staff attended seminars on supervision, time management and managerial performance. Additionally, 50 volunteers have been designated as honorary probation officers and two sessions on the effective use of volunteers were presented with the assistance of expert consultants.

TABLE 9 - Probation Service Resources, Manitoba, as of December 1980

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload <sup>1</sup>	Without caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
<u>Probation Directorate</u>	1	-	3	-	-	6	-
South-West (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	7	-	2	-
Central Services Unit (Winnipeg)	1	-	1	5	-	3	-
North-West (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	9	-	2	1
North-East (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	6	-	2	-
Central Adult (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	9	-	2	-
Central Juvenile (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	8	-	2	-
West (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	5	-	1	1
South-East (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	5	-	1	2
Remand Attendance Centre (Winnipeg)	1	1	-	8	-	1	-
Central Region	2	1	-	6	-	2	-
Eastman Region	2	1	-	9	-	1	2
Interlake Region	1	1	-	5	-	1	1
Norman Region	2	1	-	5	-	2	-
Thompson Region	1	1	-	6	-	1	1
Parklands Region	2	1	-	6	-	2	-
Westman Region	2	1	-	8	1	3	-
<b>TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>

<sup>1</sup> May carry partial caseload.

<sup>2</sup> Includes staff serving juveniles as well as adults.

## Caseload Data

A primary function served by probation officers is offender supervision. While the court may grant unsupervised probation to adults, probation officers monitor conditions and provide assistance only to those placed on supervised probation. In 1980 there were 1,659 adults under supervision during an average month, showing a slight decline from 1,688 in 1979. Also included in the workload of probation officers is juvenile report preparation and supervision which consumes about 60% of all officers time.

Probation officers may also become involved in other casework activities. In cases where adults are sentenced to an institution with a period of supervised probation to follow, probation officers may contribute to pre-release planning. Additionally, the National Parole Board contracts with the Probation Services Directorate to provide parole supervision in areas lacking a parole officer or private aftercare agencies, and where probation is to follow a sentence on which parole has been granted.

Table 10 lists the number of written probation/parole reports prepared for adults by probation officers over the three years.

Pre-sentence reports are prepared upon court request for those offenders who have been found guilty and remanded for sentence. The personal and social history of the offender is covered and is used to assess the ability of the offender to function acceptably in the community. The report then becomes part of a treatment plan for those placed on probation, or an instrument for classifying offenders sentenced to an institution. As can be observed from Table 10, probation officers prepare approximately 73 pre-sentence reports monthly.

Also shown in Table 10 is the number of pre-parole reports prepared by probation officers. Upon request from the National Parole Board, probation officers may conduct community assessments for inmates applying for parole. As indicated in Table 10, there are very few of these cases.

**TABLE 10 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980**

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978 No.	%	1979 No.	%	1980 No.	%
Pre-sentence	1,023	72	908	73	903	74
Pre-parole	16	1	12	1	12	1
Post-sentence/ miscellaneous inquiry reports	385	27	327	26	308	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>100</b>

# Other Community Correctional Program

## TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

This program initiated in 1974, allows for the temporary release of inmates from a custodial facility for educational/vocational, humanitarian, and medical purposes. Its overall purpose is to assist inmates in re-entering the community following a period of incarceration. Support services include assistance in locating employment, and counselling services related to problems associated with release (e.g., the orderly payment of debt, drug and alcohol programs, marriage counselling). Temporary absences are supervised by correctional officers.

The operational authority for granting temporary absences is the Director of Adult Corrections, under delegated authority from the Minister. The total number of temporary absences granted in 1979 was 3,948, representing a 153% increase over the previous years figure of 1,562. As shown in **Table 11**, the number granted in 1980 rose slightly to 4,079, of which 96% were successfully completed.

**TABLE 11 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications,<sup>1</sup>  
Manitoba, 1980/81**

Granted applications by type	Granted applications	
	No.	%
Educational/employment <sup>2</sup>	1,498	36
Humanitarian <sup>3</sup>	737	18
Medical <sup>4</sup>	18	1
Other <sup>5</sup>	1,826	45
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

<sup>1</sup> This data was extracted from a recent study conducted by the Commissioner of Corrections.

<sup>2</sup> Includes rehabilitative TA's granted for alcoholism treatment, educational/job related purposes, or pre-release. Does not include TA's which involve the inmates return to the institution each day.

<sup>3</sup> Includes short furlough regarding family matters or family visiting.

<sup>4</sup> Includes unescorted TA's. Excludes rehabilitative or alcohol treatment TA's.

<sup>5</sup> Includes daily TA's similar to day parole. Excludes TA's granted for medical or humanitarian purposes.

In 1980, the Probation Services Directorate, developed a variety of programs to supplement and improve the effectiveness of statutory services. These programs are outlined below.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

This program is now established in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres and is available to adult court judges as a sentencing alternative which involves a period of service to the community.

#### COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

In many rural communities, citizen advisory groups have been established to provide the courts and the Probation Services Directorate with recommendations for dispositions. This is particularly useful in the area of victim-offender reconciliation and community work orders.

#### SHORT-TERM HIGH IMPACT PROGRAMS (SHIPS)

Specific programs are developed in local communities to assist special need and high-risk offender groups overcome identified problem areas.

#### PLACEMENT

With the permission of the court, adult offenders may be placed in a halfway home to facilitate reintegration. This is generally a condition of a probation order, and approximately ten adults are supervised in residential settings at any given time.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

Table 12 provides a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type and Table 13 summarizes these data. From these two tables, the following observations can be made:

- total correctional service expenditures increased from \$14.5 million in 1979/80 to \$15.1 million in 1980/81;
- during 1980/81, about 73% of the total budget was spent on correctional facilities as compared to 70% in the previous year;
- probation service costs accounted for 25% of the total budget in 1980/81, down from 28% in 1979/80;
- administration costs increased to \$161,000 in 1980/81, from \$134,000 in 1979/80; and,
- personnel costs amounted to approximately 80% of the total budget in each reference year.

TABLE 12 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Manitoba, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)			Other direct operating costs (\$000's)	TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular	Over-time	Total personnel costs <sup>1</sup>		
Institutions	1978/79	6,228	307	7,281	1,928	9,209
	1979/80	6,872	226	7,923	2,341	10,264
	1980/81	8,206	279	8,485	2,551	11,037
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	117
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	99
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	110
Probation services <sup>2</sup>	1978/79	2,842*	..	3,183	362	3,545
	1979/80	3,258*	..	3,649	378	4,027
	1980/81	3,382*	..	3,382	422	3,804
Administration	1978/79	108*	..	121	38	159
	1979/80	95*(e)	..	106	28(e)	134
	1980/81	110*	..	110	51	161
TOTAL	1978/79	9,178	307	10,585	2,328	13,030
	1979/80	10,225	226	11,678	2,747	14,524
	1980/81	11,698	279	11,977	3,024	15,112

<sup>1</sup> Outside contributions to employee benefits have been estimated and included in the total.

<sup>2</sup> Includes costs of juvenile probation services (60%).

\* Includes overtime costs.

(e) Estimate.

TABLE 13 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Manitoba, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	\$000's	%	\$000's	%	\$000's	%
Institutions	9,209	71	10,264	70	11,037	73
Private correctional facilities	117	1	99	1	110	1
Probation services <sup>1</sup>	3,545	27	4,027	28	3,804	25
Administration	159	1	134	1	161	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,030</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,524</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Approximately 40% of these costs are adult only.

### Major Capital Projects

Table 14 itemizes the major capital projects undertaken over the past three years.

During 1980, a new Trades Building was completed at Headingly which centralizes the inmate vocational training, and work programs. In 1981, a new water treatment plant was scheduled to be built, and plans for fire safety renovations of the main building were developed. The Portage Correctional Centre for Women also underwent major renovations in 1980 to satisfy fire safety standards. During renovation, routine operations were maintained.

The Pas Correctional Institution has completed its final year in a trailer facility and the new building is nearing completion. In 1979, the Brandon Correctional Institution moved from its old location to a modern building.

TABLE 14 - Major Capital Projects, Manitoba, 1978, 1979, 1980

Name of facility	Type of project	Cost (\$000's)			Capacity increase
		1978	1979	1980	
Brandon Correctional Institution	New facility	6,750	...	...	18
The Pas Correctional Institution	New facility	3,600	...	...	9
Headingley Correctional Institution	Construction/renovations	619	151(e)	70	-
The Portage Correctional Centre	Renovations	...	...	700	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,969</b>	<b>151(e)</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>27<sup>1</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Both the Brandon and the Pas Correctional Institutions replaced older facilities which accommodated 176 inmates. Net capacity increase was 27.  
(e) Estimate.

### Contributions/Grants

Table 15 gives a listing of non-governmental agencies who are financially supported, in part by the Corrections Division. A total of \$114,000 was granted to five separate agencies during 1980/81.

TABLE 15 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Manitoba, 1980/81

Name of agency/project	Contributions (\$000's)
John Howard & Elizabeth Fry Societies	54
Native Clan Organization	42
Manitoba Society of Criminology	5
Open Circle	3
Frontier College	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>



# Saskatchewan

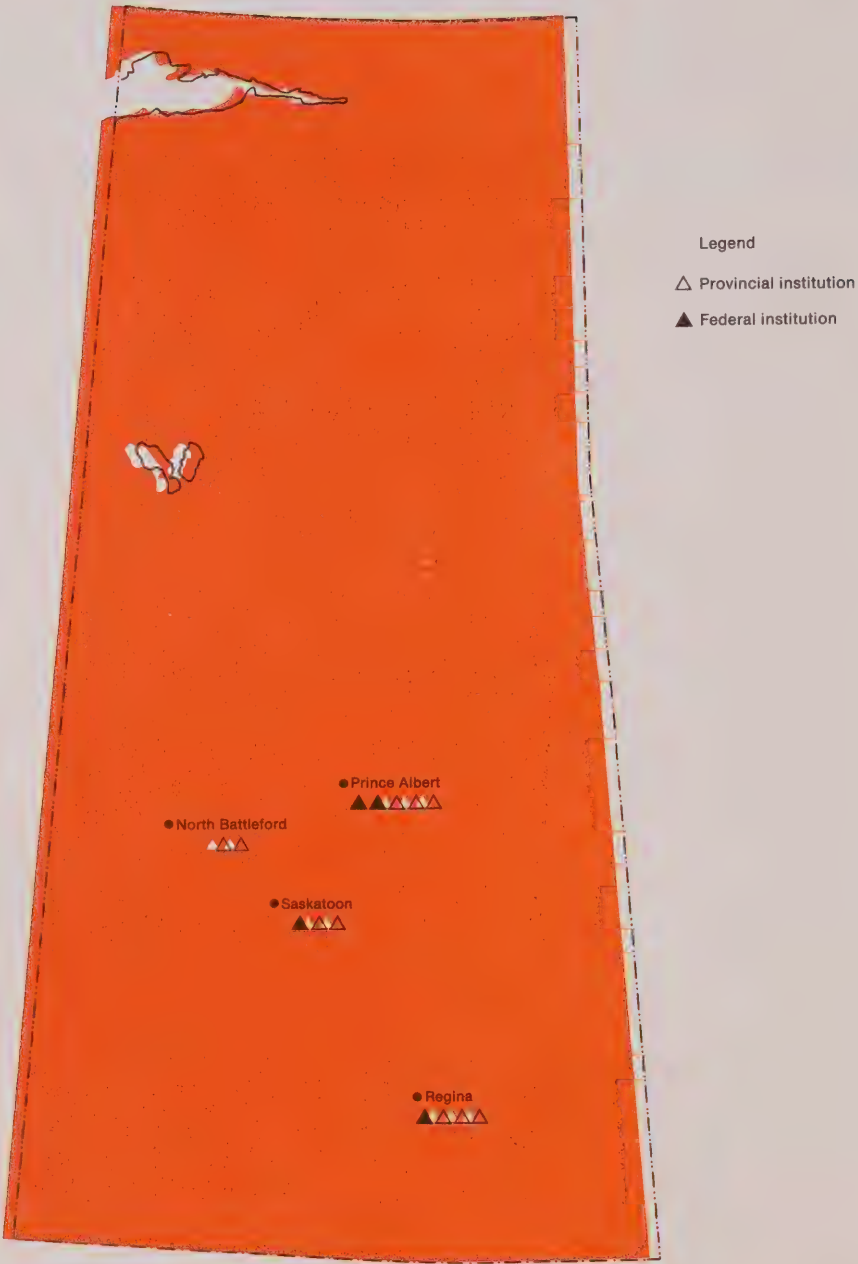
## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Corrections Division, Department of Social Services;  
Social Services Branch, Department of Northern Development

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	9	9	1
Community correctional centres	1	1	1
Community training residences	5	5	
Provincial correctional centres*	3	3	
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	95	106	100
Sentenced inmates	728	732	726
No. of correctional facilities - Private	...	1	
Average count	...	...	
Probation supervision admissions	2,258	2,480	
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	\$10.3M	\$11.0M	\$11.0M

\* There are eight camps affiliated with provincial correctional centres.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Saskatchewan, 1980/81



## **INTRODUCTION**

Adult correctional services in the province of Saskatchewan are provided by the Corrections Division within the Department of Social Services. The Department also provides services for juveniles (persons under the age of 16), however, these services are provided by a separate Branch. In Northern Saskatchewan, juvenile and adult services are provided by the Social Services Branch of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. This Department is responsible for a wide range of social and economic activities in the north including correctional programs.

The range of services provided by the Corrections Division includes: custodial services for terms of less than two years, remand facilities, community training residences, attendance centres, an alcohol treatment centre, probation hostels, and a Fine Option Program. Probation officers provide probation supervision services, and pre-sentence report preparation.

## **Administration**

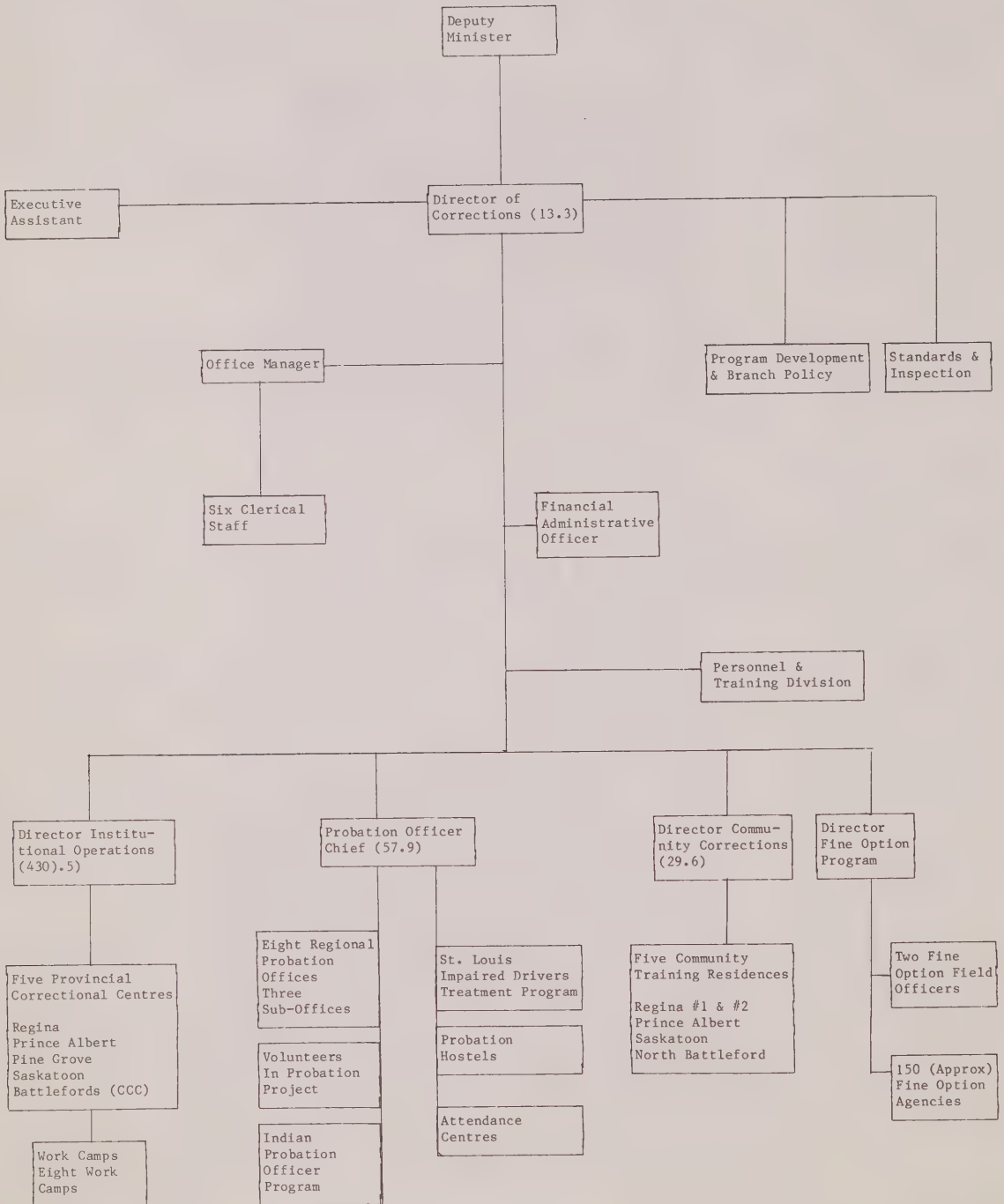
The four basic units of the Corrections Division which supply services to offenders are Institutional Operations, Probation, Community Corrections, and the Fine Option Program. Each Director or Chief is directly responsible to the Executive Director of Corrections. The following chart shows the organizational structure of the Division, as well as the staff complement of each main area.

## **Recent Developments**

During 1980/81, comprehensive provincial policies were developed in the area of inmate visiting privileges and discipline. A major thrust in corrections programming has been toward the goal of diverting 50% of all sentenced offenders from traditional institutions to community based programs. It is estimated that this goal will be attained by 1984/85. To date, the province has:

- diverted more than one half of the individuals traditionally incarcerated for non-payment of fines into the Fine Option Program - approximately 5,600 offenders participated in this program during the 1980/81 fiscal year eliminating 224 years of default sentences;
- phased out the old Prince Albert Correctional Centre and replaced it with two smaller facilities located in Saskatoon and Prince Albert - these facilities were specifically designed to support the living unit concept;
- provided the courts with a viable sentencing alternative by establishing attendance centres in Regina and Saskatoon;
- established the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre to provide treatment to offenders incarcerated for impaired driving offences - community follow-up is also associated with this treatment program; and,
- increased the number of correctional work camps to eight - the camps provide socially productive and meaningful work activities for selected inmates.

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Division, Saskatchewan, 1980



## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

There were ten correctional facilities in Saskatchewan during 1980/81. The Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre was used for training purposes until construction was completed. The Centre was fully operational and accepted inmates at the end of the 1980/81 fiscal year. Five of these facilities were correctional centres and five were community training residences. Affiliated with two correctional centres are eight camps. An additional facility used for impaired drivers was also in operation, however, it is included in the section entitled "Private Facilities", as it is run by non-governmental personnel.

The Division has five correctional centres in operation. Four are used to house sentenced inmates and individuals on remand. The fifth centre houses short-term sentenced inmates only. A unique aspect of this centre is the Community Advisory Board. The Board is comprised of local citizens, representatives from nearby reservations, and institutional staff. It is one mechanism for direct community involvement with the correctional centre population.

The Corrections Division operates eight work camps which serve as satellites to correctional centres. Five are located in provincial parks at Moose Mountain, Buffalo Pound, Echo Valley, Danielson Park, and Meadow Lake. Inmates work with Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources personnel in park development and maintenance. The White Gull Forestry Camp enables inmates to receive training in forest harvesting and obtain employment with local contractors. The Prince Albert Urban Camp provides community service to the city of Prince Albert. The Wilderness Challenge Camp, located in Northeastern Saskatchewan, provides an outdoors experience in skill training and self-reliance for young first offenders.

The Community Training Residence Program is designed to assist in the re-integration of offenders into the community. The Program enables selected offenders, both incarcerated inmates and probationers, to participate in employment, alcoholism treatment, vocational and academic training, and other activities designed to assist the offender in learning and practising responsible behaviour.

Five residences are now operating under the program with a total capacity of 58 beds for male offenders. Female offenders in Pine Grove participate in the work, vocational training, or educational aspects of the Community Training Residence Program; however, they continue to live in the correctional centre.

There are a number of services and programs available to the inmate population in Saskatchewan, which are briefly described below.

Academic/Vocational Training Programs - The provision of academic programs is dependent upon the size of the facility and these programs are designed to meet the needs of each inmate. The curriculum is characterized by basic adult upgrading (Grades 5 to 10). Opportunities are available for inmates to complete Grade 12 and to take academic courses by correspondence. Selected inmates are also permitted to attend classes at community schools and colleges.

Vocational trades training is provided in the following areas: motor mechanics, auto-body repair, carpentry, upholstery and welding. Special interest and self-

improvement classes are offered at several centres in conjunction with local colleges (i.e., meat cutting, brick laying). In addition to enhancing the offenders marketable skills he or she can accumulate time toward a trade certificate.

Inmate Employment Programs - The major objectives of the employment program are to provide meaningful and productive activities for inmates, to instill and maintain positive work habits, to provide inmates with an opportunity to earn funds to support themselves and their family, and to meet the everyday production and maintenance needs of the centre. Approximately 860 inmates were involved in the work camp program during the 1980/81 fiscal year. Work placements are assigned according to availability, inmate skills and preference, security classification and Centre requirements. Inmates are involved in a variety of work activities including kitchen and domestic duties, maintenance, gardening, landscaping, and forestry.

Counselling Services - Counselling services within most institutions are provided by custodial staff trained for this purpose. The living unit concept was implemented in two new centres with the realization that many aspects of the day-to-day operations of the institution have implications for the achievement of social development objectives. The physical environment of the new correctional centres has been designed to promote natural group processes and interactions. The emphasis is to decentralize special counselling units, such as the one found in the Regina Correctional Centre, and focus on enhancing inmate learning opportunities in a more natural living environment.

Specific counselling programs such as alcohol education and employment skills are offered at several institutions. Selected inmates have access to treatment and rehabilitative programs in the community.

Chaplaincy/Religious Programs - The objectives of the religious program are to provide opportunities for inmates to receive religious counselling and practice the religion of their choice through services and other means. The basic premise of the religious program is that the right to practice the religion of one's choice is not forfeited by being sentenced to custody. Inmates of native ancestry have the opportunity to participate in traditional religious worship.

Chaplaincy services are provided on a contractual and voluntary basis. In addition, visits to the centre by representatives of various denominations provide weekly religious services.

Medical/Dental and Psychiatric Services - The purpose of the medical care program is to provide inmates with the same standard of health care services that are available to the general public. This standard is met by providing medical and dental examinations, medication as prescribed, special care and treatment, first aid and emergency treatment. The method of providing health care is consistent with the Division's overall principle of utilizing community resources and services whenever feasible, consequently, the majority of medical/dental needs are provided on a contractual basis from community doctors. The larger centres have medical units staffed by qualified nurses. Institutional staff are trained in first aid to provide treatment of minor medical problems and to provide emergency care until professional treatment can be obtained.

Psychiatric Services are available upon referral by a medical doctor. Inmates may receive psychiatric treatment within the institution, in regular community hospitals or, when necessary they can be transferred to the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon.

Recreation Program - The purpose of this program is to provide inmates with an opportunity to develop/maintain physical fitness. A subsequent benefit is the positive utilization of one's leisure time. Three basic types of recreational activities are offered: active indoor, passive indoor, and active outdoor. These activities take place during the evenings or on weekends. Community participation through the utilization of volunteers occurs whenever practical.

Visitation Program - The purpose of the visitation program is to assist inmates in maintaining family and social relationships. All inmates may have visitors. Special visiting units for overnight family visits are available for inmates at the Regina, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon Correctional Centres.

Community Service Program - Work crews from correctional centres and camps regularly assist communities by making local improvements as suggested by non-profit organizations and government officials. Building maintenance and park development are two activities commonly carried out by work crews.

**Table 1** displays operational data on the correctional facilities which operated in Saskatchewan during 1978/79 through 1980/81. It should be noted that a private facility was fully operational during 1980/81 which is not accounted for in the data for that year. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the rated capacity has remained steady at 865 over the past two years;
- the average inmate count in government facilities decreased in 1980/81 to 826, from 838 in the previous year;
- the total number of admissions in 1980/81 increased to 7,808 in 1980/81, from 7,619 in the previous year;
- total days stay has declined steadily over the three years from 328,914 in 1978/79, to 328,301 in 1979/80, and to 321,076 in 1980/81;
- total operating costs increased in 1980/81 by \$4.1 million over the previous year to \$14.7 million;
- per diem inmate costs rose to \$39.95 in 1980/81 from \$31.84 in the previous year; and,
- person-years expended increased in 1980/81 to 456.1 (due to the opening of a new facility), up 89.4 person-years from the previous year.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts <sup>1</sup>			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average
<hr/>								
Battlefords Community Correctional Centre <sup>5</sup>	1979	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	25	***	***	***
				1979/80	25	32	12	23
				1980/81	25	32	17	25
North Battleford Community Training Residence	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	10	**	**	8
				1979/80	10	**	**	7
				1980/81	10	**	**	7
Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre <sup>6</sup>	1967	Sentenced Remand Female	Secure Open	1978/79	52	61	31	45
				1979/80	52	66	31	46
				1980/81	52	62	31	45
Prince Albert Provincial Community Training Residence	1971	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	**	**	11
				1979/80	12	**	**	12
				1980/81	12	**	**	12
Prince Albert Provincial Correctional Centre <sup>7</sup>	1921	Sentenced Remand Male/female	Secure Open	1978/79	355	442	304	372
				1979/80	355	429	302	348
				1980/81	355	406	294	348
Regina Community Training Residence <sup>8</sup> #1	1971	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	**	**	10
				1979/80	12	**	**	8
				1980/81	12	**	**	9
Regina Community Training Residence <sup>8</sup> #2	1973	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	**	**	7
				1979/80	12	**	**	8
				1980/81	12	**	**	6
Regina Provincial Correctional Centre <sup>9</sup>	1915	Sentenced Remand Male	Secure Open	1978/79	375	448	297	367
				1979/80	375	439	324	376
				1980/81	375	438	283	362
Saskatoon Community Training Residence	1972	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	12	**	**	11
				1979/80	12	**	**	10
				1980/81	12	**	**	12
Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre <sup>10</sup>	1981	Sentenced Remand Male	Secure	1979/80	***	***	***	***
				1980/81	130	***	***	***
PROVINCIAL TOTALS				1978/79	840***	***	***	823
				1979/80	865	***	***	838
				1980/81	865***	***	***	826 <sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> High, low, and average counts are based on the actual daily count. Excluded from average counts are facilities not open for the entire year.

<sup>2</sup> Admission figures include inmates admitted during the current fiscal year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous fiscal year. The year-end counts were 817 in 1977/78, 878 in 1978/79, and 861 in 1979/80. The total admissions during each year are bracketed and exclude the year-end count which was carried over from the previous year for each facility.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to length of time served in current year for each sentenced and remand admission.

<sup>4</sup> Refers to person-years expended. One person-year equals approximately 214 working days.

<sup>5</sup> Opened in February 1979.

<sup>6</sup> A Community Training Residence program is operated out of this facility, and operational data for the CTR is included with that of the base facility.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years <sup>4</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>2</sup>	Total days stay <sup>3</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(\$)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Battlefords CCC	1978/79	42	1,211	80	66.06	3	-	3.0
	1979/80	311	9,080	339	37.33	12	0.5	12.5
	1980/81	368	9,469	411	43.40	12	1.4	13.4
North Battleford CTR	1978/79	58*	2,900	143	49.31	5	1.3	6.3
	1979/80	41*	2,448	142	58.01	5	1.6	6.6
	1980/81	54*	2,625	158	60.19	5	1.3	6.3
Pine Grove PCC	1978/79	604	17,290	553	31.98	20	1.2	21.2
	1979/80	626	17,557	603	34.35	20	1.2	21.2
	1980/81	646	16,727	712	42.57	20	8.7	28.7
Prince Albert CTR	1978/79	73*	4,191	161	38.42	6	0.8	6.8
	1979/80	75*	4,205	164	39.00	6	0.8	6.8
	1980/81	82*	4,277	191	44.66	6	0.8	6.8
Prince Albert PCC	1978/79	3,785	146,002	4,145	28.39	128	3.1	131.1
	1979/80	3,399	134,442	4,186	31.14	132	8.4	140.4
	1980/81	3,468	134,763	5,047	37.40	129	10.9	139.9
Regina Community CTR #1	1978/79	77*	3,485	247	40.98	9	1.4	10.4
	1979/80	72*	3,092	265	44.33	9	2.0	11.0
	1980/81	72*	3,075	314	58.13	9	1.4	10.4
Regina Community CTR #2	1978/79	60*	2,542	**	**	**	**	**
	1979/80	67*	2,886	**	**	**	**	**
	1980/81	58*	2,327	**	**	**	**	**
Regina PCC	1978/79	3,687	147,279	4,470	30.35	135	23.1	158.1
	1979/80	3,827	150,876	4,593	30.44	144	12.1	156.1
	1980/81	3,827	143,571	5,826	40.58	141	14.5	155.5
Saskatoon CTR	1978/79	89*	4,014	154	38.37	5	2.1	7.1
	1979/80	79*	3,715	160	43.07	5	1.1	6.1
	1980/81	94*	4,242	169	39.84	5	1.1	6.1
Saskatoon PCC	1979/80	***	***	185	***	6	***	6.0
	1980/81	***	***	1,895	***	89	***	89.0
PROVINCIAL TOTALS	1978/79	8,475(7,658)	328,914	9,953	30.26	311	33.0	344.0
	1979/80	8,497(7,619)	328,301	10,637	31.84**	339	27.7	366.7
	1980/81	8,669(7,808)	321,076	14,723	39.95**	416	40.1	456.1

<sup>7</sup> Figures include the operations of the Correctional Centre and satellite work camp programs. Total rated capacity of the camp program is 101.

<sup>8</sup> Expenditure and personnel data include the Regina Community Training Residence #2.

<sup>9</sup> Figures include the operations of the Correctional Centre and attached work camps. Total rated capacity of the camp programs is 66.

<sup>10</sup> Senior staff were hired in 1979/80 to begin planning for the opening of this facility.

<sup>11</sup> There was an additional average count of 16 sentenced inmates in the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre. Because this facility is run by non-governmental personnel, it is not included in this table.

\* The number of inmates discharged rather than the number of admissions is given. In addition to sentenced inmates, probationers can also be admitted to CTR's, although admissions of this type are rare.

\*\* Costs associated with the Saskatoon PCC were excluded from the per diem calculation.

\*\*\* Excludes facilities which were not operational for the entire year.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables present various aspects of the caseload experience in Saskatchewan over the three years. The number of admissions shown in Tables 3 and 4 are excessive for each year due to the inclusion of transfers and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year.

In Table 2 average inmate counts are displayed by remand and sentenced status. Including both government and private facilities, the total average count increased over the three year period from 823 in 1978/79 to 838 in 1979/80, and to 842 in the following year.

Table 3 provides a breakdown of sentenced admissions by length of sentence in months. While 64% of these admissions were for a period of three months or less in 1979/80, the comparable figure in 1980/81 was 68%.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of admission	Type of count <sup>1</sup>	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	95	106	100
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
Sentenced	Average	728	732	742
	High	..	..	..
	Low	..	..	..
TOTAL AVERAGE		823	838	842
OVERALL HIGH*		951	966	938
OVERALL LOW*		632	669	625

<sup>1</sup> Averages include CTR's and correctional centres, as well as 1980/81 average counts for the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre a private facility.

\* Represents high and low counts for correctional centres only.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 1	2,937	45	2,928	45	3,339	48
1-3	1,264	20	1,235	19	1,365	20
4-6	901	14	859	13	839	12
7-12	833	13	842	13	806	12
13-24	369	6	425	7	438	6
Over 24	159	2	174	3	136	2
Not known	14	—	2	—	7	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Transfers are included. In 1980/81 there were 74 transfers between correctional centres and 415 transfers to St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre, (a privately operated facility). CTR's are excluded. Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year.

The prevalence of sentenced admissions by three selected categories is shown in **Table 4**. Portrayed here are the number of admissions with fine defaults or drinking/driving violations as the most serious offence. As is shown, fine defaulters comprised 23% of the admissions in 1980/81, while those in violation of drinking/driving offences comprised 29% of the same admission population. Also shown in **Table 4** are the number of admissions serving intermittent sentences, which comprised 7% of the sentenced admissions in 1980/81.

Remand releases by length of stay prior to release are displayed in **Table 5**. The proportion of releases which stayed for less than eight days has increased over the three year period from 38% in 1978/79, to 41% in 1979/80, and to 49% in 1980/81. The actual number of releases has also increased over the three year period to 1,730 in 1980/81.

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Category	Sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	6,477	100	6,465	100	6,515	100
Defaulting on fines	1,622	25	1,424	22	1,512	23
Drinking/driving offences	1,723	27	1,835	28	1,911	29
Intermittent sentences	414	6	490	8	462	7

<sup>1</sup> Transfers are included except transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre in 1980/81, its first full year of operation. Admissions included all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year.

**TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 8	586	38	683	41	846	49
8 - 14	303	19	289	17	276	16
15 - 30	316	20	309	19	280	16
31 - 90	253	16	299	18	235	14
91 - 180	68	4	71	4	68	4
181 - 365	25	2	12	1	20	1
Over 365	7	--	5	--	5	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refers to all remand releases during the year, including inmates sentenced to custody.

## Population Data

The following three tables display data on the remand and sentenced inmate admissions in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The 1980/81 admissions include 415 transfers to the private facility, which was not in operation during 1978/79 and 1979/80. Also note that inmates still incarcerated at the end of the previous year are included as admissions.

**Table 6** shows a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. Persons less than 25 years of age comprised 58% of the 1978/79 admissions, 59% of the 1979/80 admissions, and 57% of the 1980/81 admissions.

**Table 7** displays the same inmate admission population by sex. The proportion of female admissions has remained constant over the three year period at 8% of the remand admissions and 7% of the sentenced admissions.

The proportion of natives admitted to custody is shown in **Table 8**. In 1980/81, natives comprised 59% of these admissions, compared to 62% in 1979/80, and 61% in 1978/79.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 18	874	11	868	11	989	11
18-19	1,307	16	1,367	17	1,303	15
20-24	2,496	31	2,589	31	2,630	31
25-34	1,974	24	2,055	25	2,303	26
35-44	861	11	770	9	822	9
Over 44	603	7	567	7	675	8
Not known	3	--	12	--	2	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year. CTR's are excluded while transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre and transfers between correctional centres are included in these figures.

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced <sup>2</sup> No.	%
<b>1978/79</b>				
Male	1,510	92	6,004	93
Female	131	8	473	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979/80</b>				
Male	1,621	92	5,981	93
Female	142	8	484	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,465</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980/81</b>				
Male	1,657	92	6,421	93
Female	137	8	509	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>100</b>

1 Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year. CTR's are excluded while transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre and transfers between correctional centre are included in these figures.

2 Includes remand admissions that were sentenced to custody before year end.

**TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	4,934	61	5,060	62	5,185	59
Non-native	3,156	39	3,154	38	3,524	41
Not known	28	--	14	--	15	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,228</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,724</b>	<b>100</b>

1 Admissions include all persons admitted in the current year and those still incarcerated at the end of the previous year. CTR's are excluded while transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre and transfers between correctional centres are included in these figures.

## Escapes and Deaths

As shown in **Table 9**, there were 39 escapes in 1978/79, 38 in 1979/80, and 41 in 1980/81. In each fiscal year, the majority of these escapes were from custody.

**TABLE 9 - Inmate Escapes, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of escape	Number of escapes					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Escape custody	31	79	36	95	28	68
Unlawfully-at-large <sup>1</sup>	8	21	2	5	13	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> An additional 45 individuals serving intermittent sentences were declared unlawfully-at-large in 1980/81.

There was one inmate death in 1978/79, three in 1979/80, and one in 1980/81. In each case, the death was the result of suicide.

## Private Facilities

The St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre is a legislated correctional facility which commenced operations in January of 1980. The primary purpose of the Centre is to provide educational and rehabilitative services to selected inmates who are serving a period of incarceration for second or subsequent offences of impaired driving. Probation services play a key role in the referral and placement of offenders in the St. Louis Program. Probation staff assess and prepare special reports on eligible offenders, after conviction but before sentencing, to allow immediate transfer to the St. Louis Centre upon arrival at any one of the provincial correctional centres. Follow-up treatment is provided by the Provincial Alcoholism Commission. The Centre is funded by a Department of Health grant and operated by a non-governmental organization. It is administered by an Advisory Board consisting of members from various government departments and the local community.

**Table 10** provides operational data on the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre. During its first full year of operation, a total of 415 offenders were admitted to the program. In total, 6,266 days stay were spent in this facility, at a per diem rate of \$40.00 per inmate.

TABLE 10 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Saskatchewan,  
1979/80, 1980/81

	St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre <sup>1</sup>	
	1979/80	1980/81
Rated capacity	30	30
Counts		
Average	...	16
High	..	28
Low	..	4
Admissions	65	415
Total days stay	869	6,266
Annual cost (\$000's)	..	394
Per diem charge (\$)	..	40

<sup>1</sup> Commenced operations in January of 1980.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

Probation services are an integral part of the Corrections Division. The principal probation activities centre around the preparation of pre-sentence reports and the court ordered supervision of offenders in the community. Probation staff play a primary role in the development and delivery of innovative correctional strategies.

Parole services are provided by the Corrections Division, on a contractual basis, in geographical areas isolated from regional parole offices.

There are three specialized probation programs which provide services distinct from those previously mentioned: the Volunteer in Probation Program (Saskatoon), the Indian Probation Program, and the Probation Hostel Program. The services provided through these programs are briefly described below.

Approximately 70 volunteers are involved in the Volunteer in Probation Program. Volunteers provide offender supervision on a one-to-one basis. A senior probation officer provides general direction, guidance to and supervision of volunteers. The objectives of the program are to develop and encourage community involvement in offender rehabilitation, to utilize the helping potential inherent in volunteers and to increase the range of services available to offenders.

The Indian Probation Program staff provide probation services to native offenders living on reservations. The program operates through the mutual cooperation of the Department of Social Services and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Probation Services provides office accommodation, professional consultation and functional supervision. The 14 Indian Probation Program staff are administratively managed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Probation hostels are private homes where an offender, under the authority of a probation order, resides as a condition of that order. The hostels provide an additional sentencing alternative to the courts for offenders who require a structured living environment and supervision. Each hostel has a maximum of three bed spaces. Probation hostels are compensated on a fee-for-service basis and are located at Moose Jaw and Hudson Bay.

Table 11 shows a distribution of probation service resources throughout the province, at the end of 1980/81. At that time, there were a total of 11 probation offices, employing 19 supervisors/senior officers, 33 probation officers and seven support staff. Staff of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan who are responsible for probation cases are not included in Table 11.

TABLE 11 - Adult Probation Service Resources, Saskatchewan, 1980/81

Region	Number of Offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers <sup>1</sup>		Number of clerical & support staff <sup>2</sup>	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full- time	Part- time	Full- time	Part- time
Regina	1	2	2	11 <sup>3</sup>	-	2	1
Saskatoon	1	-	2	11 <sup>4</sup>	-	2	-
Prince Albert	1	1	1	4 <sup>5</sup>	-	1	-
North Battleford	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Moose Jaw	3	3	1	2	-	1	-
Yorkton	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Swift Current	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Melfort	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

- 1 There are 14 additional positions located within four regions under the Indian Probation Program (Regina four, Prince Albert six, North Battleford three, Melfort one).
- 2 Not included are support staff in other locations provided/shared with Social Services Department Regional Offices.
- 3 Included are two resource positions (one Attendance Centre coordinator and one St. Louis Referral and Placement coordinator)
- 4 Included are three resource positions (one Attendance Centre coordinator, one volunteer in Probation coordinator and one St. Louis referral and placement coordinator).
- 5 Included is one resource position (one St. Louis Referral and Placement coordinator).

## Caseload Data

At year end, there were 2,248 individuals under supervision in 1978/79, compared to 2,482 in 1979/80, and 2,254 in 1980/81. These counts were relatively constant throughout the year. The number of probation supervision admissions increased in 1979/80 to 2,480 from 2,258 in the previous year, and decreased in 1980/81 to 2,120. The following two tables show further aspects of the probation supervision caseload.

Probation supervision admissions by length of supervision order is displayed in Table 12. Offenders serving less than seven months decreased to comprise 23% of the 1980/81 admissions, from 37% in the previous year. Those serving 7 to 12 months increased to 44% of the 1980/81 admissions, from 39% in 1979/80; and those serving 13 to 18 months increased from 9% in 1979/80 to 17% in 1980/81.

Table 13 provides a breakdown of written probation/parole reports by type. The number of known reports prepared increased considerably in 1980/81 to 1,817, compared to 1,657 in the previous year. The majority of these reports were prepared for pre-sentence purposes.

**TABLE 12 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 7	737	33	920	37	485	23
7-12	825	37	969	39	932	44
13-18	242	11	233	9	354	17
19-24	371	16	300	12	288	14
Over 24	78	3	50	2	51	2
Not known	5	--	8	1	10	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

**TABLE 13 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Pre-sentence	1,673	100	1,583	..	1,772	..
Parole supervision	...	...	..	..	..	..
Community assessment <sup>2</sup>	...	...	74	..	45	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>..</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reports prepared by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include community investigations completed for provincial temporary absences.

## Population Data

The following three tables present different characteristics of the probation supervision population in Saskatchewan for the fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

**Table 14** displays an age breakdown of the probation admissions. Offenders aged 19 and under comprised 47% of the admissions in 1979/80 and 55% of the admissions in 1980/81. Conversely, the proportion of offenders aged 25 to 34 decreased from 17% of the 1979/80 admissions to 13% of the 1980/81 admissions.

**Table 15** shows the proportion of probation supervision admissions in each of the three years by sex. The proportion of females has increased slightly, from 15% in 1978/79, to 16% in 1979/80, and to 18% in 1980/81.

The percentage of native admissions for each year is given in **Table 16**. As can be seen from this table, the percentage of natives in yearly admissions increased from 34% in 1978/79 to 38% in 1979/80, then decreased to 37% in 1980/81.

**TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Probation supervision admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 18	697	31	708	29	711	34
18-19	399	18	448	18	442	21
20-24	514	23	551	22	475	22
25-34	373	16	430	17	283	13
35-44	148	6	189	8	107	5
Over 44	127	6	153	6	101	5
Not known	-	-	1	--	1	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

TABLE 15 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Sex	Probation supervision admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Male	1,917	85	2,072	84	1,746	82
Female	329	15	398	16	374	18
Not known	12	--	10	--	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

TABLE 16 - Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Probation supervision admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Native <sup>2</sup>	768	34	942	38	792	37
Non-native	1,478	65	1,528	62	1,317	62
Not known	12	1	10	--	11	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes supervised cases only. Excludes cases involving the preparation of pre-sentence reports without supervision. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

<sup>2</sup> Includes status Indians, non-status Indians and Metis.

## Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to the probation services previously described, other services offered in the community include the following:

### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program of Saskatchewan was established in 1969. The authority to release inmates for specified periods of time is an important resource for the overall rehabilitative effort of each institution. Supervision of offenders on temporary absence is provided by institutional staff. Generally, absences are granted for short periods of time to meet medical, humanitarian, or rehabilitative needs.

Table 17 gives an indication of the use of temporary absences over the three years. As can be derived from the table, the grant rate increased from 42% in 1978/79, to 53% in 1979/80 and 1980/81. The rate of successful completion for these absence grants has remained steady over the three year period at approximately 98%. Note that in 1980/81, 309 absences were granted from CTR's which have not been included. The number of TA's granted in 1980/81 actually increased considerably rather than declined.

**TABLE 17 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Granted applications by type	Granted applications					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81 <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS	656	...	891	...	879	...
TOTAL GRANTED	278	42	469	53	463	53
TOTAL SUCESSFULLY <sup>2</sup> COMPLETED	272	98	465	99	455	98

<sup>1</sup> TA's from CTR's are not included in the 1980/81 data. There were 309 CTR absences granted during 1980/81.

<sup>2</sup> Includes persons granted temporary leave who returned to the institution at the time specified.

### FINE OPTION PROGRAM

The Fine Option Program was developed in 1975, to provide community service work as an alternative to imprisonment for persons unable or unwilling to pay their fines. Fine Option Program staff are responsible for the development, support and monitoring of 200 community organizations that have been contracted on a fee-for-service basis to administer the program.

The program allows for a non-cash credit equal to the prevailing minimum wage for each hour of community service work performed by a fined offender. The amount of work required to settle a fine is calculated by dividing the amount of the fine by the minimum wage hourly rate. All work must benefit local government projects and programs or non-profit organizations. The program is not intended to disrupt employment opportunities in the community. Agencies receiving the benefit of community service work provide the required offender supervision.

#### ATTENDANCE CENTRES

Corrections Division Attendance Centres commenced operation in Regina and Saskatoon in June of 1980. The Attendance Centre concept is a sentencing alternative that attempts to close the gap between regular probation supervision and incarceration. It is based upon the principle that through increased offender/supervisor contact an offender can participate in the program as a direct alternative to incarceration. Admittance to Attendance Centres is accomplished under the authority of a probation order. The offender is placed on probation with the condition of Attendance Centre participation. Specialized educational programs are offered during the day, evening, or on weekends. Courses are offered in the areas of employment skills, alcohol and drug education, money management, life skills, women's concerns and native concerns. Community professionals and volunteers are utilized to provide comprehensive instruction and supervision.

#### PRIVATE ORGANIZATION SERVICES

The Corrections Division provides support to several non-governmental agencies involved in the criminal justice system. Contributions or grants are provided to the John Howard Society, the Saskatchewan Freedom Group, Native Project Society, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime and the Indian Probation Project.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

The following two tables present the distribution of correctional expenditures in Saskatchewan in the fiscal years 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81.

Table 18 shows a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures by type and Table 19 summarizes these data. The following observations can be made from these tables:

- total expenditures on correctional services in Saskatchewan increased in 1980/81 to \$17.6 million (largely due to the opening of a new facility), from \$12.8 million in 1979/80 and \$12.3 million in 1978/79;
- total expenditures on government operated facilities increased from \$10.6 million in 1979/80 to \$14.8 million in 1980/81;
- probation/parole services comprised 7% of the total budget in 1979/80 and 1980/81; and,
- administrative costs accounted for 11% of the budget in 1978/79, 10% in 1979/80, and 9% in 1980/81.

TABLE 18 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$000's)		Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs (\$000's)	Other costs (\$000's)	TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular <sup>1</sup>	Over-time				
Institutions	1978/79	5,793	528	6,321	2,926	...	9,247
	1979/80	5,999	350	6,349	3,557	...	9,906
	1980/81	8,888	790	9,678	4,293	...	13,971
Government Community Correctional Centres (CTR's)	1978/79	549*	..	549	157	...	706
	1979/80	540*	..	540	192	...	732
	1980/81	641	3	644	189	...	832
Probation Services <sup>2</sup>	1978/79	884*	..	884	137	...	1,021
	1979/80	764*	..	764	123	...	887
	1980/81	1,095*	..	1,095	140	...	1,235
Administration	1978/79	449*	..	449	140	744 <sup>3</sup>	1,333
	1979/80	457*	..	457	63	708 <sup>4</sup>	1,228
	1980/81	438*	..	438	74	1,076 <sup>5</sup>	1,589
TOTAL	1978/79	7,675	528	8,203	3,360	744	12,307
	1979/80	7,760	350	8,110	3,750	708	12,753
	1980/81	11,062	793	11,855	4,696	1,076	17,627

<sup>1</sup> Outside contributions to employee benefits are included.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the cost of the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre.

<sup>3</sup> Included are Fine Option Program fees (\$58,000), Exchange of Services costs (\$252,000) and the correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (\$434,060).

<sup>4</sup> Included are Fine Option Program fees (\$53,000), Exchange of Services costs (\$111,000), Regional Psychiatric Centre costs (\$26,000), Correctional Officer training costs (\$118,000), and the correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (\$400,103).

<sup>5</sup> Included are Fine Option Program fees (\$105,000), Exchange of Service costs (\$88,749), Regional Psychiatric Centre costs (\$340,109), Correctional Officer training costs (\$170,010), and the correctional service costs of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (\$372,446).

\* Overtime costs are included.

**TABLE 19 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Saskatchewan, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Institutions	9,247	75	9,906	77	13,971	79
Government community correctional centres (CTR's)	706	6	732	6	832	5
Probation/parole services	1,021	8	887	7	1,235	7
Administration	1,333	11	1,228	10	1,589	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,627</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

In 1979, construction on the Prince Albert and Saskatoon Correctional Centres commenced, which were scheduled to open in the spring of 1981. Table 20 lists the cost of each project. In 1979/80, \$4,930,000 was expended on Prince Albert and \$4,630,000 was expended on Saskatoon. The cost shown in the table represents the total cost of each project.

**TABLE 20 - Major Capital Projects, Saskatchewan, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Name of facility	Cost (\$000's)	Capacity <sup>1</sup>
Prince Albert Correctional Centre	11,600	120
Saskatoon Correctional Centre	12,600	130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>250</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding camps, the net capacity decrease was 105 due to the simultaneous closure of one facility with a rated capacity of 355.

Contributions/Grants

Table 21 provides a listing of the non-governmental agencies, supported in part by the Corrections Division, and the respective contributions received from the Division in 1980/81.

**TABLE 21 - Contributions/Grants Listing, Saskatchewan, 1980/81**

Name of agency/project	Contribution(\$)
The John Howard Society	145,830
Saskatchewan Freedom Group	49,250
Native Project Society	18,310
Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime	1,000
Indian Probation Program	335,310
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>549,700</b>

# Alberta



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Division, Department of the Solicitor General

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government*	7	8	10
Correctional centres	5	5	5
Community correctional centres	1	1	3
Remand centres	1	2	2
Average counts			
Remanded inmates	..	413	551
Sentenced inmates	..	931	952
No. of correctional facilities - Private	20	21	19
Average count	134	131	137
Probation count as of March 31st	6,018	6,699	7,062
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	\$33.7M	\$40.8M	\$47.8M

\* There were 11 forestry camps affiliated with these facilities in 1980/81.

Adult Correctional Institutions, Alberta, 1980/81

- Legend
- △ Provincial institution
  - ▲ Federal institution



## INTRODUCTION

In Alberta, adult correctional services are provided by the Correctional Services Division of the Department of the Solicitor General. Juvenile services (for persons less than 16 years of age) are provided by the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Social Services and Community Health.

There are a number of programs and policies that are unique to adult correctional services in Alberta. These features, both staff oriented and offender oriented, are listed below:

- a series of standardized psychological tests have been added to traditional screening and selection procedures for correctional officers including personality, aptitude, and intelligence tests which involve role playing;
- a policy to encourage the hiring of natives and females has been implemented;
- a staff training program, jointly funded and operated by the Division and the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower, offers a certificate of Criminal/Correctional Justice which can be applied toward a university degree;
- inmates sentenced to over three months in a provincial institution are psychologically assessed immediately upon admittance;
- a two-phase Fine Option Program is in effect whereby convicted offenders who have been fined and offenders incarcerated for defaulting on a fine, both have the opportunity to work off the fine (the latter either inside or outside of a correctional centre);
- two forestry camps are operated by the Native Counselling Services, under contract to the Alberta Correctional Services Division; and,
- co-correctional programs (i.e., both male and female inmates) are operating at two correctional centres, and will be expanded to three other centres by 1983.

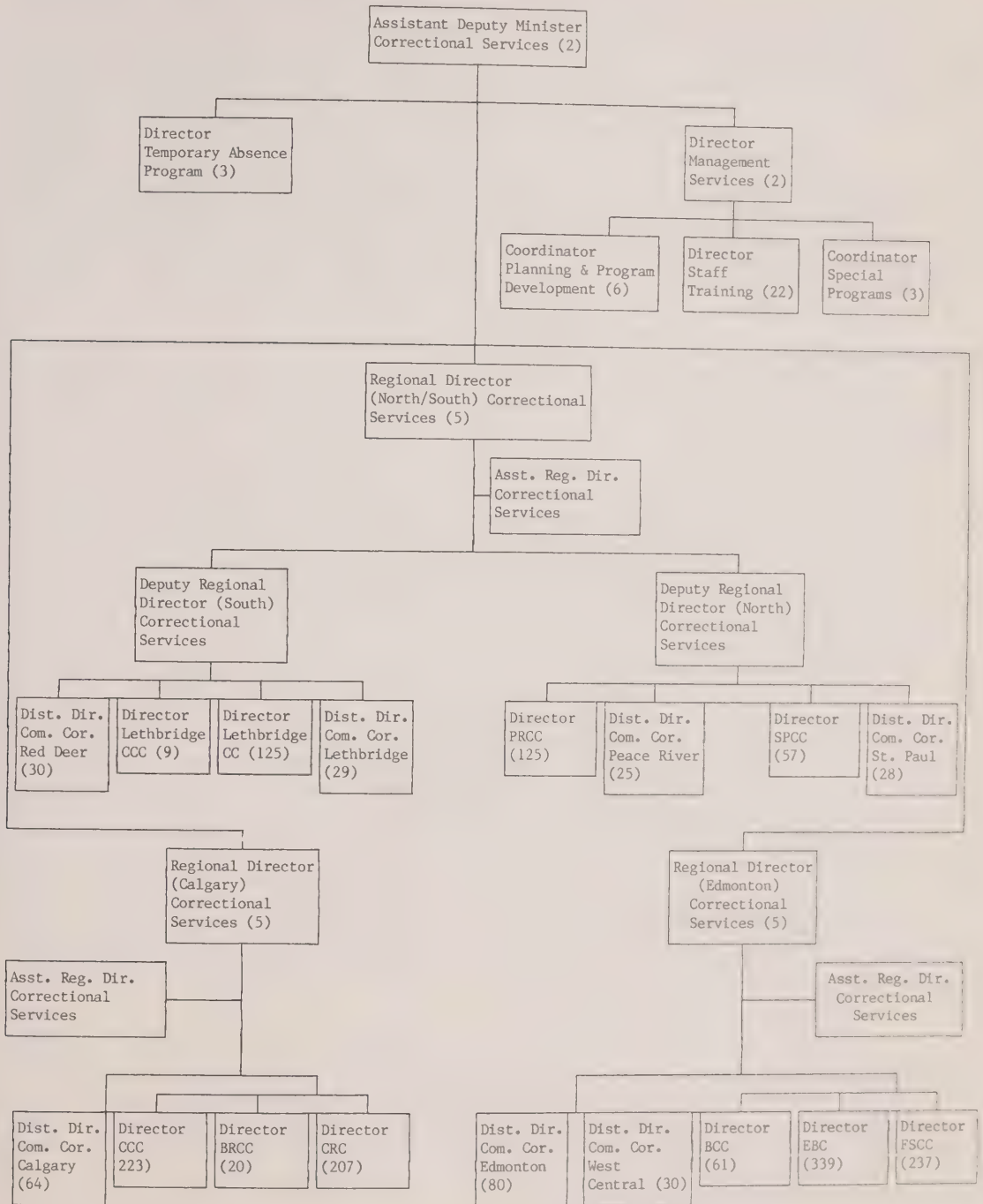
## Administration

A major reorganization of the management structure in the Correctional Services Division occurred in 1980. Prior to this reorganization, the Institutional Services Branch and the Community Corrections Branch of the Division provided services throughout the province. The Division is now divided into three administrative regions (Edmonton, Calgary, and North-South), each managed by a Regional Director who is responsible for the provision of a complete range of correctional services within the assigned geographical area. The following chart illustrates the current organizational structure of the Division and gives the staff complements associated with each area. There was a total staff complement of 1,742 in 1980/81.

In August of 1979, the Correctional Services Division finalized the transfer of the responsibility for family court services to the Department of Social Services and Community Health, and to the Department of the Attorney General. Previously, the Division supplied such services as custody investigations, counselling, and mediation work through its Community Corrections staff.



Organizational Structure of the Alberta Correctional Services Division, 1981



The Division has sole responsibility for the provision of adult correctional services, apart from temporary lock-up supervision which is provided by the RCMP until the offender can be admitted to a provincial remand centre. In two major cities, the Division, rather than law enforcement agencies, is responsible for the detention of lock-ups. Also, the Federal-Provincial Transfer of Prisoners Agreement and interprovincial agreements with Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories, permit inmates sentenced in the above mentioned jurisdictions to be housed in Albertan correctional centres and vice versa. Transfer of inmates occurs for either humanitarian (e.g. to keep offenders closer to their families) or custodial purposes. Transfers under these agreements must be approved by the Assistant Deputy Minister, whereas transfers of inmates within the province are approved by the Regional Directors. If large groups of inmates are to be transferred, the RCMP is responsible for the relocation.

### Recent Developments

Over the three years a number of policy changes have impacted on the staffing of correctional facilities and on the custodial and community based services provided to offenders.

A policy which has been in place for several years but which is now receiving new priority is the move toward having both male and female correctional officers supervising male and female inmates. Also, a general policy has been developed in reference to the native offender which emphasizes the need for increased participation of qualified native people and native organizations in the correctional system.

When the Correctional Services Division was reorganized in 1979/80, a staff training section responsible for both community corrections and institutional training was established. In 1980/81 a mandatory orientation course and additional voluntary courses were offered within the institutions on a regular basis and counted as credit toward a certificate in Correctional Justice. These courses were given by correctional training staff and personnel from two community colleges. Institutional staff were also trained to deal with riots or disturbances that might develop in correctional centres.

In 1979/80 several Labour Relations Coordinator (LRC) positions were established. The LRC's act as a liaison between union members and management in the institutions, contribute to the development of policy changes, and assist in interpreting the changes to employees, resolving grievances, and identifying problem areas.

Early in 1979, policies regarding inmate incentive allowances were changed. Sentenced inmates now receive up to five dollars per day for work assignments which they perform. Inmates on remand now receive one dollar per day in lieu of the free issue previously received. Another policy which is receiving similar attention concerns inmate industries. New initiatives are being made to move the present policy closer to the federal model under which inmate labour is contracted to the private sector for manufacturing purposes.

Educational policies have been revised in order to use community resources to a greater extent both internal and external to institutions, and to put more emphasis on vocational training. These changes were first put into effect in Peace River Correctional Centre in 1979 and extended to Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre (FSCC) and Calgary Correctional Centre in 1979, and to St. Paul Correctional Centre in 1980. Prior to this new policy effort, most academic upgrading was offered through correspondence courses.

Medical and mental health service policies have undergone revisions which provide for greater front-end testing to screen out mentally ill offenders from the general population. An Assessment and Treatment Unit was developed at FSCC in January 1981 to improve services for mentally ill offenders such as those who have committed sexual or violent crimes, as well as for retarded offenders. Neuropsychological services will be increased to provide better testing for impairment.

In 1980/81 the co-correctional concept, which was initiated at Belmont Correctional Centre in 1977/78, was expanded to Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre. At Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre male and female inmates participate together in a number of institutional work and educational programs.

Forestry camp policies have undergone change in that two camps are now operated by outside contractors who utilize offenders on work crews. Additionally, a new policy introduced in Fort McMurray, allows for the direct admittance of sentenced inmates from the local area, in addition to transfers from institutions.

In September of 1980, the policies for the Temporary Absence Program were formalized and listed in a Policies and Procedures Manual. The policy which requires that offenders serve at least one third of their sentence before being considered for a temporary absence pass has been relaxed. In special cases, offenders need only serve one sixth of their sentence before eligibility for release on a "day" pass basis.

Two program areas which have been significantly expanded are the Fine Option Program and programs available to female offenders. The Fine Option Program is being extended to the reserves so that native fine defaulters may do community work in lieu of fine payment. In regard to female programs, more inmates with sentences of two years or more are retained within the provincial system under federal-provincial agreements. Also, more beds are being provided for female inmates in the new institutions built at Lethbridge and outside of Edmonton.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

There were ten adult correctional institutions operating in Alberta during 1980/81. Included in these facilities were two remand centres, three community correctional centres, and five correctional centres. Additionally, there are 11 forestry camps affiliated with five parent institutions.

A remand centre is a maximum security facility for police detainees, as well as accused persons awaiting trial or trial outcomes, convicted persons prior to sentence, and sentenced persons awaiting transfer to other provincial and federal institutions. Additionally, the centres accommodate federal deportation cases, parole violators, and some sentenced prisoners serving short sentences where transfer to another institution would not be feasible.

A correctional centre is a relatively large facility designed primarily to house sentenced inmates and in some instances, to provide custodial services for individuals placed on remand. People serving sentences in a correctional centre are classified as maximum, medium or minimum security risks.

A community correctional centre is a minimum security facility designed to assist inmates in their reintegration into society. Such a facility is located in or near a community to allow inmates to become involved in employment or educational pursuits.

Forestry camps are minimum security centres. At the camps inmates work on such projects as brush clearing, tree planting and park development. A number of the camps provide services to other departments, such as Recreation and Parks, and Energy and Natural Resources. Inmates are selected for participation on the basis of physical and mental fitness, willingness to accept the assignment, qualifications for the work to be performed and time remaining in the sentence. Factors which disqualify inmates are psychological instability, a history of escape, drug addiction, and a history of violence. These camps operate as satellites to parent institutions. In some cases, private agencies are contracted to manage camps, however, inmates remain within the Correctional Services administrative system.

The classification program in effect in all centres provides a process of assessing and identifying inmates in order to assign them to appropriate housing and programs. The Deputy Director (Programs) in each facility, ensures that a program of inmate classification is implemented which includes an initial classification, a comprehensive classification, and a reclassification.

The purpose of comprehensive classification, held after the reception period (initial classification), is to develop a program for and with the inmate which will be realistically directed towards his reintegration into society. The primary considerations in classifying inmates follows.

Custody - Those inmates who are mentally ill, sexual offenders, escape risks and others likely to present management problems are classified so as to afford them protection from exploitation and to avoid management problems in the institution.

Occupational or Vocational Training - Decisions about placement or transfer are based upon physical condition, the inmate's mental aptitudes, his past work history, occupational interest, his needs and opportunities upon release and the jobs and training available within the institution.

General Education Programs - Academic placements depend upon the facilities of the institution together with the inmate's mental ability, educational record, and interest.

Social Services - These may include referrals to community agencies to provide assistance and other social services to the inmate and/or his family.

Religious Services - Inmates are given the opportunity to attend, on a voluntary basis, church services, religious education classes, and religious counselling.

Recreation - A vocational interest or hobby may be suggested for leisure time activity.

Medical and Psychiatric Treatment - If required, recommendations may be made for an inmate to receive an examination and subsequent treatment, for a broad range of health services.

The Classification Committee, which consists of the Deputy Director (Programs), the Supervisor of Classification and Counselling, and the Assistant Deputy Director (Security and Safety) is responsible for decisions regarding inmate classification. Staff from various treatment and training areas are involved in the classification process, including the following: classification/counselling, community release, recreation, medical, chaplaincy, and custodial staff.

Some of the institutional services provided to inmates in Alberta are briefly described below.

Inmate Employment Program - This program aims to encourage every inmate to progress toward rehabilitation and allows for the effective and efficient management of institutions by using the available workforce. All sentenced inmates must participate in either a work or an employment training activity.

Vocational Training/Counselling - The objectives of this program are to provide inmates with the opportunity to exercise interests and abilities, and to train inmates in marketable skills. All interested inmates are eligible but acceptance in a training program depends upon the number of spaces available in the program.

Educational Program - The purpose of this program is to provide inmates with remedial education where needed and to allow inmates to continue their school programs. Placement depends on other work/vocational assignments in which the inmate is involved, and the mental ability and degree of interest exhibited by the inmate. Upgrading schools operate out of five correctional centres, while in others, upgrading is provided through correspondence courses.

Life Skills Courses - These courses are offered in five institutions by local community colleges. Participation of interested inmates is decided by the classification committee based upon the caseworker's recommendation.

Religious Program - A voluntary religious program provides worship services, counselling, religious education, and related activities. These programs also provide inmates with community contact through religious visitors and, where possible, attendance at community churches. Because chaplaincy is considered an essential part of the institutional program, chaplains are assigned on a full-time or part-time basis to each institution, and a provincial Senior Chaplain is appointed to the position of religious program advisor to Correctional Services.

Co-correctional Program - The goals of the co-correctional programs are to normalize the institutional environment and to use institutional facilities optimally. At present, there are two institutions in Alberta with co-correctional programs - Belmont Correctional Centre and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre. Belmont operates basically as a pre-release centre and most of its residents are involved in work or study releases into the community. The co-correctional concept at Belmont primarily involves sharing meals and some recreational activities. Work crews (i.e. kitchen duties) inside the institution are also mixed.

At Fort Saskatchewan, all academic, and most vocational and recreational activities are integrated. Alberta is planning continued expansion of co-correctional programming. Two other institutions are slated to adopt co-correctional programs. In addition, the new Edmonton co-correctional centre (to replace Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre) will be fully co-correctional except for inmate living units.

Special Health Services - Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre has an Assessment and Treatment Unit for inmates requiring mental health services. Appropriate treatment programs are developed for inmates not suitable for hospitalization. Both the Edmonton Remand Centre and the Calgary Correctional Centre house mentally ill inmates separately from the other inmates.

Volunteer/Outside Agency Services - In 1980/81 work began on developing policies to govern the use of volunteers within the institutions. This work is scheduled for completion during 1981/82. Organizations such as the following provide services to institutions: the Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society, Native Counselling Services, Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission, religious groups and Alcoholics Anonymous. The first three agencies and two religious groups have contracts with the Department of the Solicitor General. Services provided by the first four agencies are described below.

The Elizabeth Fry Society is particularly interested in helping women in conflict with the law. To this end, they have developed a prison visiting program at four facilities, whereby staff members and volunteers visit female inmates on the request of staff, other agencies, the inmate herself, or her family to offer aid and counselling. Types of assistance offered include providing transportation to family or friends to visit the inmate, planning for release, and arranging for programs or speakers at the request of the inmates. For example, at Belmont one night per week, the Elizabeth Fry Society runs a program which includes crafts, speakers or demonstrations. Aid and counselling are also provided before and after incarceration. The Society has an extensive courtwork program for both men and women. The intention of this program is to ensure that people appearing in court fully understand the court process and the avenues of help which are available. The aftercare program is offered to both men and women. The society provides support to inmates after their release by helping them to find a home or a job and, in some cases, by providing emergency funds to re-establish themselves in society.

The John Howard Society mainly helps men in conflict with the law. This Society has a prison visiting program in which they provide counselling for both the inmate and his family, as well as help in planning for the inmate's return to society. Assistance is also offered after the inmate's release. The John Howard Society operates two community residential centres, which accept male offenders on a per diem basis for social skills counselling. An emergency assistance program serves the released inmates by offering referral services and monetary loans.

Native Counselling Services staff is largely composed of native people. One of the services which this agency provides to natives is the Courtworker Program, where courtworkers are available to assist native people in understanding their rights and responsibilities in the criminal justice system. Among other duties, courtworkers provide information on the law, interpret and explain court orders, handle community inquiries and supervise parolees. Native Counselling Services has a contract with Alberta Correctional Services to provide liaison officers to assist native inmates in applying for temporary absence passes, transportation, counselling, as well as to encourage participation in institutional or community programs. In addition, Native Counselling Services operates two forestry camps.

The Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission (AADAC) is a government agency which places a part-time or full-time counsellor in each correctional centre in order to provide counselling and referral services on alcohol and drug problems.

**Table 1** provides operational data for government operated facilities in Alberta during 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. From this table one can observe the following highlights:

- for institutions open the entire year, the total rated capacity increased in 1980/81 to 2,171, up from 1,727 in the previous year;
- for the same institutions the average count decreased in 1979/80 to 1,575 from 1,780 in 1978/79, and increased to 1,986 in 1980/81;
- the total number of admissions processed was 32,480 in 1978/79, 37,700 in 1979/80, and 48,588 in 1980/81;
- total operating costs rose from \$29.2 million in 1978/79, to \$35.5 million in 1979/80, and to \$42.6 million in 1980/81;
- net per diem costs increased from \$56.89 in 1979/80 to \$60.60 in 1980/81; and,
- total person-years expended increased from 1,350 in 1979/80 to 1,489 in 1980/81.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81<sup>1</sup>

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity <sup>2</sup>	High	Low	Average <sup>3</sup>
Belmont Correctional Centre	1956	Sentenced Male/female	Minimum	1978/79	136	..	..	141
				1979/80	136	..	..	95
				1980/81	137	..	..	100
Bow River Correctional Centre <sup>9</sup>	1980	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1980/81	65	..	..	40
Calgary Correctional Centre	1958	Sentenced Male	Medium	1978/79	340	..	..	294
				1979/80	340	..	..	347
				1980/81	382	..	..	376
Calgary Remand Centre	1974	Remand Lock-up Male/female	Maximum	1978/79	312	..	..	271
				1979/80	312	..	..	276
				1980/81	312	..	..	356
Edmonton Remand Centre <sup>10</sup>	1979	Remand Lock-up Male/female	Maximum	1979/80	428	..	..	***
				1980/81	428	..	..	368
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution <sup>11</sup>	1912	Sentenced Male/female	Medium	1978/79	487	..	..	653
				1979/80	487	..	..	501
				1980/81	340	..	..	322
Lakeside Correctional Centre <sup>12</sup>	1980	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1980/81	27	..	..	28
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	1911	Sentenced Remand Male	Medium	1978/79	171	..	..	148
				1979/80	171	..	..	143
				1980/81	170	..	..	160
Nordegg Correctional Centre <sup>13</sup>	1963	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1978/79	51	..	..	75
				1979/80	51	..	..	34
Peace River Correctional Institute	1968	Sentenced Remand Male	Medium	1978/79	230	..	..	198
				1979/80	230	..	..	179
				1980/81	230	..	..	169
St. Paul Correctional Centre <sup>14</sup>	1980	Sentenced Male	Minimum	1980/81	80	..	..	67
PROVINCIAL TOTALS				1978/79	1,727	..	..	1,780
				1979/80	1,727*	..	..	1,575*
				1980/81	2,171	..	..	1,986

<sup>1</sup> The data provided for each facility includes data related to affiliated forestry camps. There were 11 forestry camps in operation in 1980/81.

<sup>2</sup> Includes detention (lock-up) cells, and exclude detoxification or medical units.

<sup>3</sup> Average count is calculated from daily counts. Inmates on lock-up status are included in 1980/81 only. There are 78 lock-ups included in the total average count. Temporary day releases are included while other releases are not. Excluded are facilities not open for the entire year.

<sup>4</sup> Includes lock-ups and transfers between facilities. Does not include persons admitted under Section 77 (released when sober) of the Liquor Control Act.

<sup>5</sup> Average count x 365 (or number of days facility was open).

<sup>6</sup> Refers to gross operating costs. Revenues generated by each facility are shown in brackets. Operating costs for Bow River and Lakeside were not available for 1980/81 and are therefore, not included in the total. Also not included are start-up costs for Edmonton Remand Centre and St. Paul Correctional Centre. The provincial totals shown have been rounded from the actual operating costs.

<sup>7</sup> Calculated on the basis of net operating costs (i.e., gross operating costs minus revenue divided by number of days stay). Data for Bow River and Lakeside were not included in the 1980/81 calculations of the total per diem per inmate figure. Per diems were calculated using the actual rather than the rounded operating costs.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81<sup>1</sup>

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years <sup>8</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>4</sup>	Total days stay <sup>5</sup>	Total (\$000's) <sup>6</sup>	Per diem per inmate(\$) <sup>7</sup>	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Belmont	1978/79	1,258	51,465	1,853(23)	35.55	56.5	2.0	58.5
	1979/80	1,235	34,675	1,752(29)	49.68	58.0	2.0	60.0
	1980/81	1,233	36,500	2,032(..)	55.67	60.0	2.0	62.0
Bow River	1980/81	409	14,600	..	..	12.0	1.5	13.5
Calgary C.C.	1978/79	3,483	107,310	5,318(43)	49.16	201.5	7.0	208.5
	1979/80	3,073	126,655	5,724(49)	44.80	197.0	7.5	204.5
	1980/81	2,229	137,240	7,047(35)	51.10	260.0	10.0	270.0
Calgary R.C.	1978/79	11,220	98,915	4,470(33)	44.85	172.0	4.0	176.0
	1979/80	12,219	100,740	4,952(59)	48.57	173.0	4.0	177.0
	1980/81	17,969	129,940	6,100(42)	46.62	204.0	6.0	210.0
Edmonton	1979/80	8,697	45,017	5,316(23)	..	258.5	5.5	264.0
	1980/81	19,957(e)	134,320	9,293(36)	68.92	334.0	4.5	338.5
Fort Saskatchewan	1978/79	12,382	238,345	9,675(31)	40.46	319.5	9.5	329.0
	1979/80	8,111	182,865	9,140(31)	49.81	317.0	12.5	329.5
	1980/81	3,165	117,530	8,056(6)	68.49	247.0	8.0	255.0
Lakeside	1980/81	470	10,220	..	..	9.0	1.0	10.0
Lethbridge	1978/79	2,282	54,020	3,035(17)	55.86	123.0	3.0	126.0
	1979/80	2,847	52,195	3,267(12)	62.37	124.0	4.5	128.5
	1980/81	1,698	58,400	3,798(6)	64.93	129.0	3.5	132.5
Nordegg	1978/79	337	27,375	1,480(3)	53.95	54.0	4.0	58.0
	1979/80	144	12,410	1,586(12)	126.82	51.5	4.5	56.0
Peace River	1978/79	1,518	72,270	3,387(33)	46.41	126.5	3.0	129.5
	1979/80	1,374	65,335	3,779(33)	57.33	126.5	4.0	130.5
	1980/81	1,109	61,685	3,932(17)	63.46	128.0	3.5	131.5
St. Paul	1980/81	553	24,455	2,307(1)	94.29	64.0	2.0	66.0
PROVINCIAL TOTALS	1978/79	32,480	649,700	29,219(185)	44.68	1,053.0	32.5	1,085.0
	1979/80	37,700	619,892	35,515(248)	56.89	1,305.5	44.5	1,350.0
	1980/81	48,588(e)	724,890	42,566(144)	60.60	1,447.0	42.0	1,489.0

<sup>8</sup> Refers to person-years budgeted.

<sup>9</sup> This facility is on the grounds of the Calgary Correctional Centre. With the exception of rated capacity, the data apply to both facilities in 1978/79 and 1979/80. In 1980, Bow River became a separate administrative entity.

<sup>10</sup> Opened in December, 1979.

<sup>11</sup> In 1978/79, this facility was used for remand as well as sentenced inmates. In 1980/81, one cell block was closed.

<sup>12</sup> This facility is on the grounds of the Lethbridge Correctional Centre. Data for this facility is not included in Lethbridge.

<sup>13</sup> This facility became a forestry camp under the jurisdiction of the Calgary Correctional Centre on April 1, 1980.

<sup>14</sup> Opened April 1, 1980.

\* Does not include Edmonton Remand Centre which was not open for the entire year.

(e) Estimate.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate various aspects of the institutional caseload experienced in Alberta, during 1979/80 and 1980/81. It should be noted that a remand admission that is subsequently sentenced is treated as a sentenced admission in Tables 2 through to 8.

Table 2 displays the annual counts of remand and sentenced inmates during the two year period. The average remand count increased from 413 in 1979/80 to 551 in 1980/81, and the average sentenced count increased from 931 to 952 over the same period.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81<sup>1</sup>**

Type of admission	Type of count <sup>1</sup>	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	..	413	551
	High	..	534	620
	Low	..	300	474
Sentenced	Average	..	931	952
	High	..	1,086	1,054
	Low	..	796	864
TOTAL AVERAGE		..	1,345	1,502
OVERALL HIGH		..	1,557	1,629
OVERALL LOW		..	1,147	1,392

<sup>1</sup> Based on counts taken twice monthly.

Length of sentence on admission is given in the **Table 3** distribution. This table shows that the total number of sentenced admissions increased from 10,715 in 1979/80 to 13,185 in 1980/81. Inmates admitted on remand status and subsequently sentenced to custody are included in these figures. There has been little change in the sentence length distribution over the two year period, with the majority of admissions falling within the one to three month category (37%) and the second largest proportion of admissions having sentences of less than one month (30%).

The same sentenced admission population is characterized in **Table 4** by three selected categories. During both fiscal years, 40% of sentenced admissions were fine defaulters and 12% were in violation of a drinking/driving offence. Apart from these offence categories, 2% of all sentenced admissions were serving intermittent sentences.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of sentence (months) <sup>1</sup>	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	..	..	3,111	29	3,952	30
1-3	..	..	3,860	36	4,807	37
4-6	..	..	1,477	14	1,641	12
7-12	..	..	930	9	1,114	8
13-24	..	..	665	6	765	6
Over 24	..	..	631	6	669	5
Not known	..	..	41	--	237	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	..	<b>10,715</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the basis of the sentence effective date which could be earlier or equal to date of admission.

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Category	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	..	..	10,715	100	13,185	100
Defaulting on fines	..	..	4,319	40	5,280	40
Drinking/driving offences	..	..	1,262	12	1,624	12
Intermittent sentences	..	...	205	2	303	2

Table 5 displays the number of remand releases during 1979/80 and 1980/81, by length of stay prior to release. Including all remand releases, apart from those sentenced to custody, there were 5,828 in 1979/80 and 7,526 in 1980/81. The length of stay distribution shifted to shorter periods in 1980/81. While 49% of the releases stayed for less than four days in 1979/80, 62% stayed for this period in 1980/81. Conversely, 41% of 1979/80 releases were in custody for 4 to 14 days, compared to 34% of the 1980/81 releases.

TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 4	..	..	2,848	49	4,646	62
4-14	..	..	2,389	41	2,538	34
15-30	..	..	375	6	239	3
31-60	..	..	166	3	86	1
61-90	..	..	29	1	11	--
Over 90	..	..	6	--	4	--
Not known	..	..	15	--	2	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include those who were sentenced to custody.

### Population Data

The following three tables portray characteristics of the remand and sentenced inmate population during 1979/80 and 1980/81. It should be noted that offenders who were first admitted under remand and subsequently sentenced have not been counted twice.

A distribution of remand and sentenced admissions by age on admission is given in Table 6. There has been little change over the past two years; 37% of all admissions were less than 22 years of age, and 18% were between 22 and 24 years old.

Table 7 shows both remand admissions and sentenced admissions by sex. In 1979/80, 90% of remand admissions were male, compared to 91% in the following year. During both fiscal years, males comprised 94% of all sentenced admissions.

Table 8 provides a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by racial origin. In 1980/81, 73% of all admissions were Caucasian, 11% were Registered Indian, and a further 8% were Metis. The 1979/80 proportions were 70%, 13%, and 9% respectively.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Remand and sentenced admissions						
Age	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15 and under	..	..	9	—	9	—
16-17	..	..	1,091	7	1,493	7
18-21	..	..	4,985	30	6,315	30
22-24	..	..	2,891	17	3,747	18
25-29	..	..	2,954	18	3,726	18
30-34	..	..	1,827	11	2,180	11
35-39	..	..	969	6	1,192	6
40-49	..	..	1,215	7	1,375	7
Over 49	..	..	598	4	672	3
Not known	..	..	4	—	2	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,711</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Remand and sentenced admissions				
Sex	Remand		Sentenced <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>1978/79</b>				
Male	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..
Not known	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>1979/80</b>				
Male	5,257	90	10,084	94
Female	570	10	612	6
Not known	1	—	19	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,715</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980/81</b>				
Male	6,828	91	12,395	94
Female	698	9	790	6
Not known	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes remand admissions that were subsequently sentenced to custody before year end.

**TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Racial Origin, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caucasian	..	..	11,550	70	15,091	73
Registered indian	..	..	2,186	13	2,363	11
Metis	..	..	1,483	9	1,642	8
Non-registered						
indian	..	..	537	3	574	3
Negroid	..	..	205	1	347	2
Oriental	..	..	72	1	78	..
Other ethnic	..	..	190	1	291	1
Not known	..	..	320	2	325	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>16,543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,711</b>	<b>100</b>

### Escapes and Deaths

As shown in **Table 9**, the number of escapes has increased over the three years from 244 in 1978/79, to 298 in 1979/80, and to 399 in 1980/81. The majority of escapes during each year were from unescorted TA's, ranging from 56% of the total in 1978/79 to 72% of the total in 1980/81. Prison breaks accounted for 37% of the 1978/79 escapes, 46% of the 1979/80 escapes, and 25% of the 1980/81 escapes.

**TABLE 9 - Inmate Escapes, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of escape	Number of escapes					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Prison break	91	37	136	46	101	25
From escorted TA's	12	5	1	---	5	1
From unescorted TA's	137	56	160	54	287	72
Other	4	2	1	---	6	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>100</b>

There were four inmate deaths in Alberta during 1978/79, two of which were the result of suicide, and two the result of natural causes. In 1979/80, three inmate deaths occurred, all of which were due to natural causes. The following year there were two inmate deaths, both resulting from suicide.

### Private Facilities

There were 19 private facilities operating in Alberta in 1980/81, all of which were community residential centres (CRC's). A CRC is a facility operated by a non-profit organization and is contracted to provide a supervised residence in the community, counselling and assistance, and referral services.

Although broadly classified as CRC's, the 19 facilities with which Alberta Solicitor General had agreements in 1980/81 were different from one another in terms of programs and target populations (e.g. sex, racial origin, drug/alcohol problems, etc.). Alberta Solicitor General funding is based on a fee-for-service model. In addition to CRC's, Alberta Solicitor General uses the services of facilities financed by other government departments, such as treatment centres for the mentally ill, and hospitals when necessary.

**Table 10** provides operational data for each CRC operating in Alberta over the three fiscal years. From this table one can observe the following highlights:

- total rated capacity has increased steadily over the three year period from 409 in 1978/79, to 437 in 1979/80, and to 451 in 1980/81;
- the average population dropped in 1979/80 to 131 from 134 in the previous year, and rose to 137 in 1980/81;
- the actual per diem charge for each CRC increased in 1980/81 to \$18.00 a day, compared to \$17.00 in the previous year; and,
- total expenditures on contracted facilities was \$688,021 in 1978/79, \$808,178 in 1979/80, and \$897,306 in 1980/81.

TABLE 10 - Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description		Year	Capacity/caseload			Cost	
Residence	Operating body		Rated capacity	Base population <sup>1</sup>	Average daily population <sup>2</sup>	Per diem charge	Annual cost
Action North Recovery Centre, High Level	Action North Society	1978/79	24	...	5	14.00	24,248
		1979/80	24	...	3	17.00	21,182
		1980/81	24	...	3	18.00	17,370
Bonnyville Indian-Metis Rehabilitation Centre, Bonnyville	Bonnyville Indian-Metis Rehabilitation Society	1978/79	22	...	5	14.00	26,964
		1979/80	22	...	6	17.00	40,851
		1980/81	22	...	5	18.00	31,518
Bridge House, Lethbridge <sup>3</sup>	-	1978/79	8	...	5	14.00	25,326
		1979/80	8	...	5	17.00	29,631
Crowfoot-Sunrise Residence, Calgary	Crowfoot-Sunrise Association	1978/79	18	...	4	14.00	21,350
		1979/80	18	...	4	17.00	26,979
		1980/81	18	...	4	18.00	28,890
Howard House Edmonton	John Howard Society, Edmonton District Council	1978/79	12	...	10	14.00	53,046
		1979/80	12	...	8	17.00	50,405
		1980/81	12	...	8	18.00	54,900
Kindred House, Edmonton <sup>4</sup>	-	1978/79	8	...	4	14.00	22,274
		1979/80	8	...	3	17.00	16,998
McDougall House, Edmonton	McDougall House Association	1978/79	14	...	2	14.00	8,778
		1979/80	14	...	2	17.00	11,016
		1980/81	14	...	5	18.00	30,546
Napi Lodge, Lethbridge	Napi Lodge Society of Southern Alberta	1978/79	18	...	10	14.00	50,918
		1979/80	18	...	12	17.00	74,069
		1980/81	18	...	2	18.00	13,032
Poundmaker's Lodge, Edmonton	Poundmaker's Lodge Society	1978/79	47	...	11	14.00	56,098
		1979/80	47	...	7	17.00	42,177
		1980/81	47	...	7	18.00	44,028
Project '72/Alpha House, Edmonton <sup>5</sup>	Catholic Social Services	1978/79	9	...	3	14.00	17,584
		1979/80	16	...	2	17.00	15,096
		1980/81	17	...	2	18.00	13,932
Ramsay House, Calgary	John Howard Society, Calgary District Council	1978/79	14	...	10	14.00	50,190
		1979/80	17	...	11	17.00	66,504
		1980/81	17	...	12	18.00	76,068
Recovery Acres, Edmonton	Recovery Acres, Society	1978/79	21	...	2	14.00	9,856
		1979/80	21	...	4	17.00	22,168
		1980/81	21	...	5	18.00	32,032
1835 House, Calgary	Recovery Acres Society of Calgary	1978/79	36	...	6	14.00	32,508
		1979/80	36	...	5	17.00	32,319
		1980/81	36	...	7	18.00	43,542
Mutchmor Place, Calgary	Social Orientation Services (SOS)	1978/79	12	...	2	14.00	11,396
		1979/80	12	...	4	17.00	24,446
		1980/81	12	...	5	18.00	29,646
Salvation Army Men's Rehabilitation Centre, Edmonton	Salvation Army	1978/79	28	...	1	14.00	1,204
		1979/80	28	...	-	17.00	-
		1980/81	30	...	1	18.00	2,286
Alberta Seventh Step Community Residential Centre, Calgary	Alberta Seventh Step Society	1978/79	28	...	22	14.00	114,618
		1979/80	28	...	22	17.00	138,142
		1980/81	33	...	27	18.00	175,986
Alberta Seventh Step Community Residential Centre, Edmonton	Alberta Seventh Step Society	1978/79	24	...	17	14.00	86,996
		1979/80	24	...	16	17.00	100,555
		1980/81	34	...	28	18.00	181,008
630 House, Lethbridge	Southern Alcare Society & Industries	1978/79	10	...	3	14.00	13,846
		1979/80	10	...	3	17.00	18,734
		1980/81	10	...	6	18.00	36,378
Villa North & Villa South, Calgary	Riverside Villa Association	1979/80	12	...	1	17.00	1,108
		1980/81	24	...	1	18.00	5,022
Wapiti Lodge, Grande Prairie <sup>6</sup>	Salvation Army	1978/79	44	...	1	5.00	2,245
		1979/80	50	...	2	17.00	7,951
		1980/81	50	...	2	18.00	10,850
Y.O.U. (Youth Orientation Units), Warburg	Mennonite Central Committee of Alberta	1978/79	12	...	11	14.00	58,576
		1979/80	12	...	11	17.00	67,847
		1980/81	12	...	11	18.00	70,272
PROVINCIAL TOTAL		1978/79	409	...	134	...	688,021
		1979/80	437	...	131	...	808,178
		1980/81	451	...	137 <sup>7</sup>	...	897,306

<sup>1</sup> There is no base population for which payment is guaranteed for any of the CRC's.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to people sent to the facility via the correctional system only. Does not include residents who entered the facility through other means.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated by dividing total days of service by 365.

<sup>4</sup> Closed June 1980.

<sup>5</sup> Closed April 1980.

<sup>6</sup> In 1979/80, Alpha House was added to Project '72. The per diem charge standard does not apply to this facility. In 1978/79, the facility was paid \$5.00 per day for each residing inmate. In 1979/80 and 1980/81, the per diem charge for those inmates taking the complete program was \$17.00; whereas the charge for those inmates getting only room and board through the lodge was \$12.00 per day. The 1980/81 charges were \$18.00 and \$12.00 respectively.

<sup>7</sup> Due to rounding error, the provincial average daily population does not equal the sum of the CRC's average daily populations.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

Probation services are provided by Community Corrections staff in each region of Alberta. Although there is no provincial parole system operating in the province, there is a vigorous Temporary Absence Program in effect. In addition, the Division is contracted by the National Parole Service to provide services to certain parolees.

The departments responsible for adult and juvenile services communicate as required for specific probation cases. The Department of the Solicitor General pays on a fee-for-service basis, for the use of community residential centres, which are also used by other departments such as Social Services and Community Health and AADAC. Personnel are also contracted to give special training seminars to probation officers on such topics as report writing and stress management.

Volunteers are recruited to provide a number of services in probation. They not only assist with the supervision of a client, but they also befriend the probationer. Additionally, they attend court to record proceedings, instruct defendants referred for pre-sentence reports or placed on probation, and perform other tasks that are assigned by probation/court officials. Special services provided by volunteers include such things as assisting the physically handicapped, giving life skills courses, and providing translation services.

Assistant probation officers differ from volunteer probation officers in that they are paid an honorarium and have more responsibility. They usually reside in isolated communities where probation officer visits are limited to two or three each month. The probation officer does not normally have personal contact with the offender but maintains supervisory contact with the assistant probation officer. This allows more intensive supervision and a higher degree of contact with offenders in isolated communities than would otherwise be possible.

Table 11 displays the probation service resources in Alberta as of January 1, 1981 (excluding volunteers and assistants). At that time there were a total of 47 offices employing 49 supervisors/senior officers, 147 full-time probation officers, and 69 clerical or support staff.

TABLE 11 - Probation Service Resources, Alberta, as of January 1, 1981

Region	Number of offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Edmonton	9	-	9	51	1	15	1
Drayton Valley	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Edson	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fort Saskatchewan	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hinton	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
St. Albert	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Sherwood Park	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Stony Plain	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
Westlock	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fort Murray	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
Grande Centre	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Lac La Biche	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
St. Paul	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
Vegreville	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wainwright	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Grande Prairie	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
High Level	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
High Prairie	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
Peace River	1	1	-	2	-	1	-
Slave Lake	1	1	-	2	-	1	1
Calgary	7	-	7	39	-	14	-
Camrose	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Drumheller	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Red Deer	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Rocky Mountain House	1	1	1	5	-	3	-
Stettler	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wetaskiwin	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brooks	1	1	1	4	-	2	-
Cardston	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fort MacLeod	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Lethbridge	1	-	2	6	-	3	-
Medicine Hat	1	-	1	4	-	2	-
Pincher Creek	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	47	25	24	147	1	69	2

### Caseload Data

Probation officers provide a variety of services to the offender as well as the court. In the following section entitled Community Correctional Services, other services provided by probation officers are described, which are not strictly related to probation.

Supervision and counselling of probationers is a major component of officer workload. In Alberta, it is mandatory that the probation officer interview the offender within 72 hours of the court hearing, explain the terms and conditions of the probation order, assess counselling needs of the offender, develop objectives for each individual case within 30 days of the assessment, arrange payment of work service as required, and schedule a series of appointments with the probationer.

Supervision is provided through periodic interviews with the offender and visits to his home, employer, and school. The offender is counselled as to appropriate life style, employment, and educational or training opportunities. The probation officer continually assesses the direction that supervision is taking against the objectives set out in the case plan.

Table 12 displays community supervision cases by type as of March 31st. The number of probation cases on March 31 increased from 6,018 in 1979, to 6,699 in 1980, and to 7,062 in 1980/81. Additionally, the national parole and fine option count declined, while the temporary absence and pre-trial supervision counts increased over the three year period.

**TABLE 12 - Community Supervision Cases by Type of Supervision, Alberta, as of March 31, 1979, 1980, 1981**

Type of supervision counts	Probation	National parole	Temporary absence (community release)	Fine option	Pre-trial
March 31, 1979					
Intensive	1,119	57	163	359	27
Diversified	3,487	49	...	...	...
Special	1,412	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>27</b>
March 31, 1980					
Intensive	1,383	57	235	362	56
Diversified	3,623	52	...	...	...
Special	1,693	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>56</b>
March 31, 1981					
Intensive	1,942	40	325	283	80
Diversified	2,727	29	...	...	...
Special	2,393	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,062</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>80</b>

Probationers are classified as needing intensive, diversified, or special counselling/intervention services. Clients classified as intensive generally have difficulty managing their personal lives and require a minimum of weekly contact with the probation officer. The needs of diversified clients are varied and they are interviewed at least twice a month. Although they tend to be relatively unstable, they do not require intensive involvement. Offenders categorized as special have generally adjusted to community living and require only minimal supervision. They are seen a minimum of once a month.

Probation officers also provide services to the court. To assist the court in sentencing, probation officers prepare pre-sentence reports on request. In-depth information about the offender is obtained pertaining to the nature of the offence, associates, family support, skills, and interests. In addition to sentencing uses, information contained in pre-sentence reports is a valuable tool for probation officers in identifying surveillance needs, for institutional personnel in classifying offenders, for community release authorities in planning for early releases, and for agencies which focus on training and rehabilitative efforts.

Another major report prepared by probation officers is the post-sentence report which is completed within 30 days of sentencing for those probationers without a pre-sentence report. The information contained in this report is identical to that of the pre-sentence report.

The pre-sentence and post-sentence reports are only two of the many written probation/parole reports prepared by probation officers. **Table 13** provides a listing of the number of reports by type completed over the three years. In total, the number of reports prepared has increased from 14,922 in 1978/79, to 17,869 in 1979/80, and to 21,732 in 1980/81.

**TABLE 13 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Community release:</b>						
Community investigations	1,512	10	2,726	15	3,515	16
Violation reports	303	2	272	2	447	2
<b>Pre-trial:</b>						
Community investigations	85	1	95	1	190	1
Violation reports	12	--	16	--	31	--
<b>Fine option:</b>						
Pre-institutional reports	1,826	12	2,145	12	2,352	11
Institutional reports	1,026	7	1,599	9	2,315	11
<b>Parole:</b>						
Community assessments	255	2	282	2	329	2
Violation reports	47	--	39	--	51	--
<b>Probation:</b>						
Pre-sentence reports	3,561	24	3,459	19	3,487	16
Post-sentence reports	2,761	18	3,721	21	4,403	20
Progress reports	465	3	362	2	371	2
Violation reports	1,566	10	1,953	11	2,547	12
Miscellaneous reports	1,134	8	873	4	1,394	6
Early termination reports	228	2	203	1	300	1
<b>Family court:</b>						
Custody access reports	141	1	124	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL VIOLATION REPORTS</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>12,994</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>15,589</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>18,656</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>TOTAL - ALL REPORTS</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,869</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,732</b>	<b>100</b>

## Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to probation there are a number of other correctional services in Alberta based at the community level. A brief description of these services follows.

### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Alberta Correctional Service Temporary Absence Program is designed to facilitate the successful reintegration of offenders into the community. It draws on both institutional and community correctional resources in an effort to balance the rehabilitative needs of the offender with the necessity to minimize risk to the community. Temporary absences are granted for treatment, employment, education and personal reasons. Pre-release from CRC's is also considered to be part of the Temporary Absence Program. By providing the inmate an opportunity to find employment and housing prior to release, handle family matters, and attain educational/vocational training, the program encourages progressive development of the inmate's self-reliance and responsibility.

Authority for the Temporary Absence Program exists in the form of federal legislation known as the Prisons and Reformatories Act. Pursuant to this statute an inmate may be released at any time during his or her sentence for medical, compassionate or rehabilitative reasons. The period of release is limited, however, to 15 days. The Corrections Act of Alberta provides that the granting authorities be designated by the Solicitor General of Alberta. Such designated persons are then empowered to permit temporary absences where, in their opinion, it is appropriate.

Correctional Service policy dictates that directors of correctional centres approve temporary absences of five days or less, whereas temporary absences of a longer duration are to be first recommended by a correctional centre Director. In the latter case, ultimate approval must be given by the Director of the Temporary Absence Program at head office.

According to the Prisons and Reformatories Act, an inmate may apply for temporary absence at any time during his or her incarceration. Until recently, however, it was necessary for an inmate to complete one third of his or her sentence before becoming eligible for the program. At present, deserving cases will be granted temporary absence when one sixth of the sentence has been served. The provision is, nevertheless, restricted to cases in which the inmate on temporary absence returns to the institution on a daily basis or on weekends. In addition, inmates who have not yet served one third of their sentence, but who have served the minimum one sixth, require Head Office approval of TA's. This condition holds in all cases, including those in which the application is for a temporary absence of only one to five days.

The types of temporary absences, based on length of release and purpose for release, are as follows:

1 to 5 Days - Most commonly used for personal family matters, job interviews, community recreational activities, seeking accommodation prior to discharge, and pre-release.

6 to 15 Days - Ordinarily used for academic, vocational, employment, and treatment programs offered in the community. Inmates reside at a private residence or community residential centre.

Day TA - The offender does not remain in the community overnight.

Weekend TA - Released from Friday evening or Saturday morning to Sunday evening.

Group TA - Two or more inmates are escorted by a staff member to an activity outside the institution.

Applications are carefully screened by an Institutional Review Committee, and should they recommend a temporary absence, a community investigation is conducted to assess the situation awaiting the applicant. In special cases, the Head Office Review Committee examines applications.

Table 14 displays the use of temporary absences in Alberta. In 1980/81, the total number granted decreased to 6,437 from 7,241 in 1979/80, although the grant rate increased from 83% in 1979/80 to 85% in 1980/81.

**TABLE 14 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Granted applications by type	Granted applications					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Educational	79	1	82	1	137	2
Employment	4,361	65	4,939	68	1,803	28
Medical	203	3	271	4	428	7
Administration	1,256	19	1,284	18	934	14
Weekend	534	8	239	3	261	4
Group	302	4	426	6	1,202	19
Other	-	--	-	--	1,672	26
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6,153</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,344</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>8,594</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,689</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,586</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> This figure includes persons who were granted a TA in the previous year and successfully completed it in the year under study. It does not include persons who were granted a TA in the year under study and completed it in the next fiscal year.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM

Community service orders have become an increasingly popular condition of probation for selected offenders. These sentencing orders allow offenders to perform services for the community in lieu of serving time in jail. Probation officers assist the courts in identifying appropriate work service tasks and make such recommendations in the offender's pre-sentence report.

In cooperation with the various private agencies, an inventory of current community projects is maintained. The agencies involved are usually non-profit or volunteer, and offer a variety of social services to the community. These include organizations such as service groups, hospitals, summer day camps, daycare centres, and church and community groups. One condition of the Community Service Order Program is that the program must not take away or replace paid employment, or deprive an employed person of a job. It must be work that could not normally be done by the agency registered under the program. All persons participating in the program are supervised by agency personnel and by a probation officer. Restitution is also used as a condition of probation in Alberta.

## FINE OPTION PROGRAM

Participation in the Fine Option Program is offered both to offenders who are convicted of an offence, fined and given time to pay and to inmates incarcerated solely for defaulting on fines. Participation in this program, which allows offenders to work off the fines, is voluntary.

When placement in the program is recommended for inmates by the institutional caseworker, the application for a temporary absence permit is submitted to the Director, Temporary Absence. Candidates who do not qualify for a temporary absence may participate in the Fine Option Program within the institution. Participation is recommended by the institutional caseworker and approved by the placement officer, who assigns work within the institution.

## PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM (BAIL SUPERVISION)

The objectives of this program are to: first, identify remanded persons who may be relied upon to return to court for trial; second, assist courts in interim release decisions by providing information in a Community Investigation Report of selected accused persons; and third, to provide community supervision to individuals released on the program to ensure that conditions of release are adhered to, to encourage attendance at Court, and to mediate against the commission of new offences.

Probation officers conduct community investigations on potential clients identified by the remand centre. If all reports are favourable the court is approached by crown or defence counsel to consider releasing the remanded person under a form of interim judicial release. Clients released under the auspices of this Pre-Trial Release program are required, as a condition of their release, to report regularly to a probation officer.

To be eligible to participate in the Pre-Trial Release Program an individual must:

- be an accused inmate on remand;

- be charged with his first offence or free of previous serious criminal convictions;
- have no outstanding warrants;
- be charged with non-violent crimes;
- have no history of escaping custody or being unlawfully at large;
- have some ties in the community;
- be suitable for placement in a community residential centre or residential facility;
- be suitable for employment, education or treatment; and,
- provide some assurance that he will appear in court when required.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

The purpose of this program is to dispense information to the public about the Corrections component of the Criminal Justice System. Probation officers are available upon request to speak to high school, community college, and university students. They are also capable of assisting in the design of course curriculum pertaining to instruction in criminal justice.

#### VOLUNTEER SERVICES

These services aim to increase community involvement in and acceptance of programs designed to keep the offender in the community, and to enlarge upon the depth and scope of professional services available to offenders.

Volunteers work with offenders who, at the pre-sentence report or intake interview stage, are identified as being people whose needs cannot be best met by professional staff or referral to other community resources. They may be engaged in a number of probation support roles and in other programs such as Fine Option, Temporary Absence, community service orders and parole supervision.

Although the model for Community Services volunteers is the one-to-one probation model, this is not the only way volunteers can assist. Special volunteers perform a specific service, either directly for offenders or staff. Examples are: tutor, driving instructor, employment counsellor, financial advisor, transportation, recreation, data gathering, and volunteer program secretary. Furthermore, community services volunteers supervise community service orders and maintain liaison, on behalf of Community Corrections staff, with fine option placement.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

Table 15 provides a breakdown of adult correctional expenditures in Alberta and Table 16 summarizes these data. The following highlights can be observed from these two tables:

- total adult corrections expenditures increased from \$33.7 million in 1978/79, to \$40.8 million in 1979/80, and to \$47.8 million in 1980/81;
- institutional expenditures comprised 78% of the total corrections budget in each fiscal year;
- expenditures on private correctional facilities decreased in 1980/81 to \$897,000 from \$916,000 in the previous year;
- expenditures on probation and other community services increased from \$7.0 million in 1979/80 to \$7.9 million in 1980/81; and,
- administrative expenditures rose from \$1.0 million in 1979/80 to \$1.7 million in 1980/81.

TABLE 15 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81<sup>1</sup>

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$'000's)		Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs (\$'000's)	Other costs (\$'000's)	TOTAL (\$'000's)
		Regular <sup>2</sup>	Over-time				
Government correctional centres <sup>3</sup>	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	26,080
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	31,942
	1980/81	26,380	2,026	28,406	8,939	...	37,345
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	76'
	1979/80	...	...	...	916	...	916
	1980/81	...	...	...	897	...	897
Probation and other community services <sup>4</sup>	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	2,000
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	6,951
	1980/81	6,270	84	6,354	1,503	...	7,857
Administration	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	990
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	...	1,000
	1980/81	966	12	978	727	...	1,705
TOTAL (\$'000's)	1978/79	..	..	..	..	...	33,688
	1979/80	..	..	30,865	9,944	...	40,809
	1980/81	33,616	2,122	35,738	12,066	...	47,804

<sup>1</sup> The figures are for the expenditures of the Alberta Solicitor General Department. Monies either spent by other provincial departments or recovered from other departments or the federal government are not included. (Table 1 presents gross operating costs and costs recovered for institutional services).

<sup>2</sup> Includes contributions to employee benefits.

<sup>3</sup> This includes costs for Belmont Correctional Centre.

<sup>4</sup> This figure includes costs for Bow River Correctional Centre in 1980/81 only, and costs for Lakeside Correctional Centre in all three years.

**TABLE 16 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Government correctional centres	26,080	78	31,942	78	37,345	78
Private correctional facilities	765	2	916	2	897	2
Probation and other community services	5,845	17	6,951	17	7,857	16
Administration	998	3	1,000	3	1,705	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,688</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40,809</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47,804</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

Table 17 itemizes the major capital expenditures in Alberta during 1980/81. It is estimated that the total cost of the projects will be \$31.2 million, \$14.3 million of which was budgeted for 1980/81. In 1978/79, \$45.7 million was expended on construction projects, compared to \$6.6 million in 1979/80.

**TABLE 17 - Major Capital Projects, Alberta, 1980/81**

Name of facility	Type of project	Total budgeted cost (\$000's)	Budgeted for 1980/81	Projected dates	
				Starting year	Completion year
Calgary Correctional Centre	Renovations	1,700	1,080	79/80	80/81
	Workshop	195	60	79/80	80/81
	Renovations	1,050	662	80/81	81/82
	Renovations	968	20	80/81	82/83
Bow River Correctional Centre	Construction of new facility	3,600	1,520	79/80	81/82
Belmont Community Correctional Centre	Renovations	400	275	79/80	80/81
	Renovations	105	100	79/80	80/81
Edmonton Remand Centre	Fine tuning	180	180	80/81	80/81
	Tunnel connection	650	450	80/81	81/82
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	Planning of new facility	..	200	80/81	80/81
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	Construction of new facility	20,586	8,590	78/79	81/82
Peace River Correctional <sup>1</sup> Centre	Workshop	415	170	80/81	81/82
St. Paul Correctional Centre	Workshop and gymnasium	1,350	965	79/80	80/81
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31,199</b>	<b>14,272</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to changes in budget priorities and plans, the amount budgeted for this project in 1980/81 was not spent, and the current projected completion year is 1982/83.

### Contributions/Grants

Recipients of contributions/grants during the three years are listed in **Table 18.**

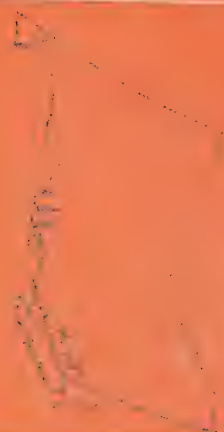
These agencies supplement the services provided by the Solicitor General and aim to follow clients through the various facets of the system to promote understanding of the system, and to assist offenders in re-establishing themselves in the community.

**TABLE 18 - Budget for Contribution/Grants to Private Organizations for Non-Residential Services, Alberta, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Name of agency/project	Contribution/grant(\$)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
John Howard Society	54,000	54,560	54,720
Elizabeth Fry Society	8,760	9,288	9,936
Napi Lodge	14,754	60,047	...
Native Counselling Services	959,618	1,182,049	1,237,450
Roman Catholic Church -			
Correction centre chaplaincy	..	..	50,850
Salvation Army -			
Correction centre chaplaincy	..	..	50,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,037,132</b>	<b>1,305,944</b>	<b>1,403,806</b>



# British Columbia

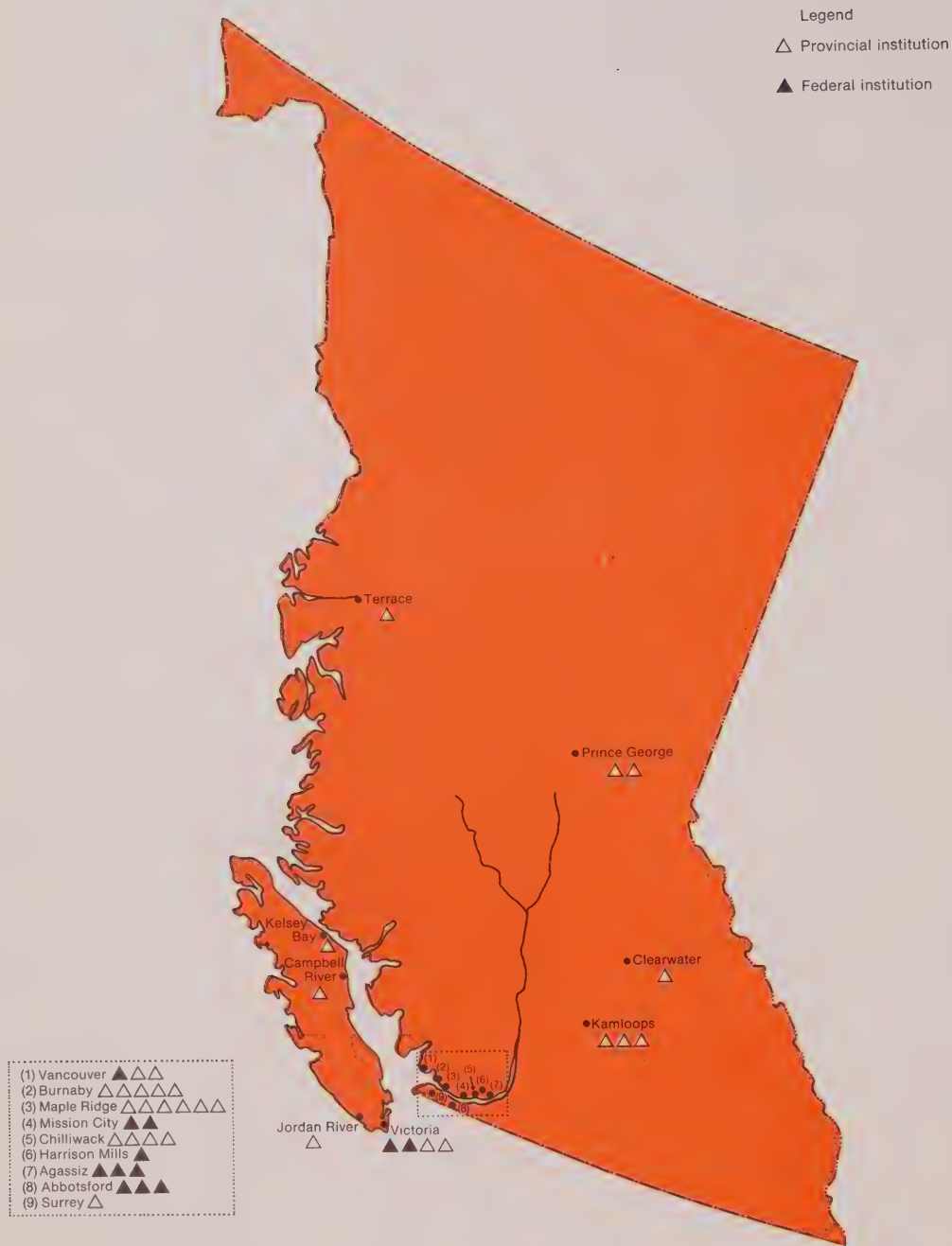


## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Corrections Branch, Ministry of Attorney General

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
<b>No. of Correctional Facilities - Government</b>	25	25	25
Secure institutions	6	6	6
Camps	3	3	3
Specialized facilities	—	—	—
Community correctional centres	16	16	16
<b>Average counts</b>			
Remanded inmates	396	405	405
Sentenced inmates	1,216	1,227	1,160
Probation supervision average count	7,478	7,457	7,457
<b>Expenditures - Adult correctional services</b>	\$51.0M	\$50.0M	\$47.0M

Adult Correctional Institutions, British Columbia, 1980/81



## INTRODUCTION

In British Columbia, all adult and juvenile correctional services (for persons under the age of 17), including provincial parole services, some national parole supervision, and family court counselling services, are provided by the Corrections Branch of the Ministry of Attorney General. The Corrections Branch is functionally separate and headed by a Deputy Minister (the Commissioner).

### Administration

The British Columbia Corrections Branch is organized on the basis of a decentralized management structure which integrates all direct service delivery functions under a Regional Director of Corrections. The province is divided into six geographically distinct regions. The chart on the following page illustrates the organizational structure of the Corrections Branch.

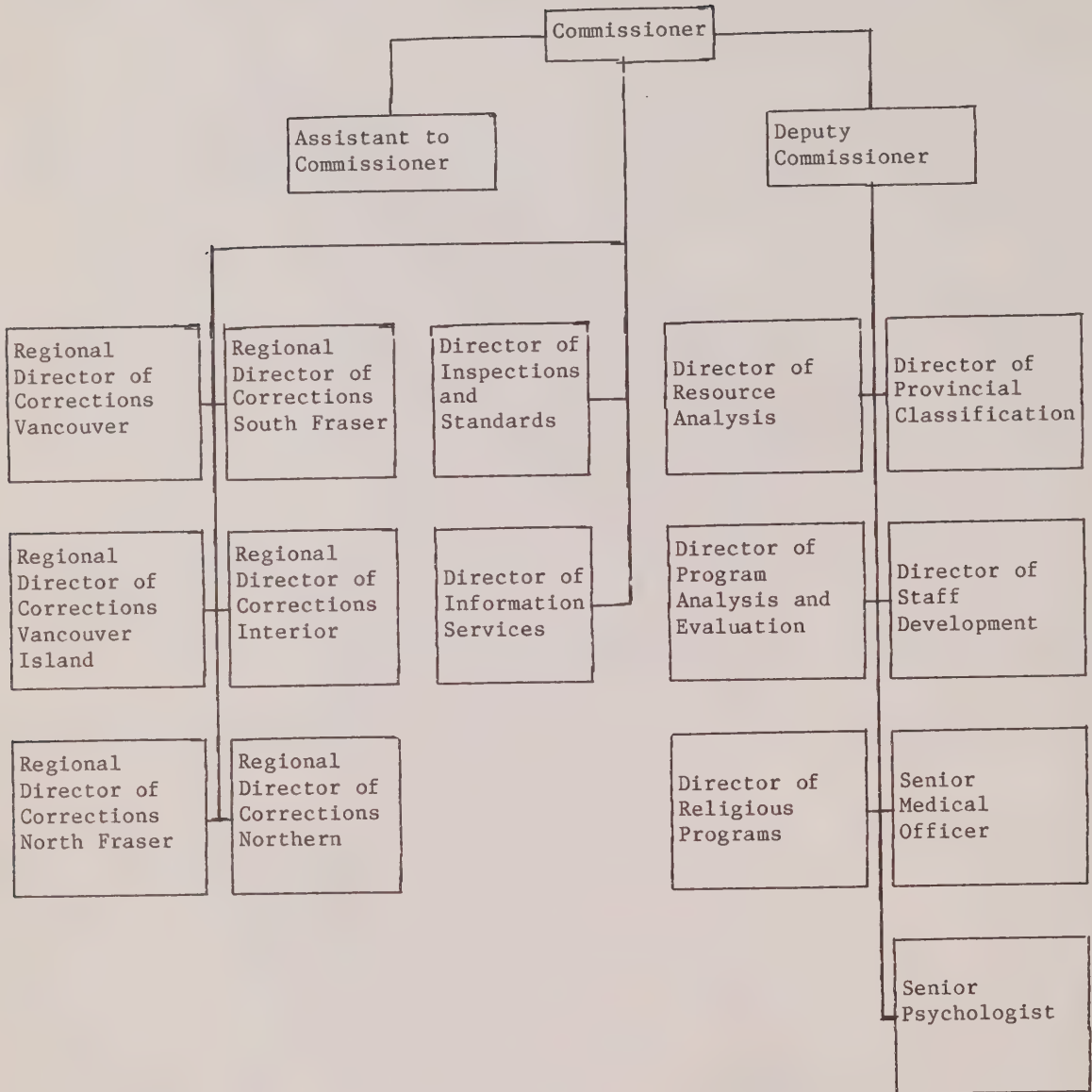
Each regional office has resources for administrative support services, with the Commissioner's office staff fulfilling provincial coordinating responsibility for staff functions such as program and resource analysis. The Inspections and Standards Division of the Commissioner's Office has Branch-wide responsibility for ensuring that proper procedures and practices are adhered to. Offenders forward grievances concerning the delivery of correctional services to the Inspection and Standards Division. The Branch Management Committee, chaired by the Commissioner and composed of senior regional and Commissioner's Office managers, plays a central role in policy development and program review.

In delivering correctional services, the Branch utilizes the services of a variety of external agencies. Facility construction and maintenance services are provided by the BC Building Corporation; accounting and purchasing services are provided by the Ministry of Finance; the Public Service Commission and the Government Employee Relation Board provide hiring and contract negotiation support, and the BC Systems Corporation provides computer services.

The following listing provides the manpower complements in terms of primary program components as defined in the Activity Structure of the Corrections Branch.

Activities	Staff complement		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Secure custodial facilities	776	769	769
Open facilities	388	387	387
Community based programs	151	154	154
Probation and family services	505	514	514
Management support services	236	231	230
Inspections and standards	6	6	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>2,060</b>

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Branch, Ministry of Attorney General,  
British Columbia, 1981



### Recent Developments

Over the three years, there have been a number of policy developments and legislative changes that have significantly impacted on the provision of correctional services in British Columbia. Included are the following:

- a new British Columbia Parole Board, responsible for conditional releases from all provincial adult facilities, has been created;
- standards for the complete range of correctional service delivery have been developed;
- policy and procedure manuals have been prepared for all areas of service delivery;
- staff development programming is now supplied by the Justice Institute of British Columbia;
- manpower planning systems for both institutional and community services are now in place and a corrections personnel classification program has been implemented;
- institutional admission and classification policy has been altered to allow direct inmate classification by courts and referral to the appropriate facility;
- correctional responsibilities in the area of family court cases are being addressed and the Family Relations Act is now in effect;
- facility planning issues for the replacement of outmoded facilities are being addressed;
- joint federal-provincial female institutional programming is currently being considered; and,
- a Motor Vehicle Task Force has been established out of which related legislative initiatives have arisen.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

At the end of 1980/81, there were a total of 28 government operated correctional facilities operating throughout the province with a combined capacity of 1,781 beds.

Of these facilities, seven were secure custodial institutions used to accommodate either sentenced and remanded inmates or sentenced inmates only. The total capacity of these facilities was 988 beds. There were eight forest or farm camps having a total capacity of 357 beds. These camps allow for work programs that include bush work, forest management, a fish hatchery operation, farming, and ranching. Four additional camp-like settings, with a total capacity of 253 beds, are used for specialized programming such as outdoor survival techniques, life skills training, and treatment for alcohol/drug dependency. Finally, nine facilities with a total capacity of 183 beds operate as community correctional centres (CCC's). The CCC program allows for supervised and controlled participation in the community, primarily for occupational purposes.

Open facilities are the primary adult institutions utilized. Sentenced offenders are accommodated in forest camps, farms, or special program facilities which act as a bridge toward returning the offender to society. The Corrections Branch provides secure facilities for sentenced or remanded adult and juvenile offenders in the major population centres of the province. These facilities provide security back-up to the open facilities.

Inmates are eligible for admission to CCC's if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- the inmate is not dangerous to the public and requires specific community based programs not offered within a correctional centre;
- the inmate is approved for participation in the Temporary Absence Program to take up work, or pursue educational or vocational programs; and,
- the inmate is likely to be but is not yet approved for the Temporary Absence Program.

In British Columbia, intermittent sentences are normally given to individuals whom the court perceives as deserving of an institutional sentence, but in recognition of the consequences to the community, the offender is permitted to serve this time on an intermittent basis. These individuals usually serve their institutional time on weekends and are under community supervision during the week. The Corrections Branch is presently developing the capability of having these sentences served at CCC's as an alternative to the use of secure bed space.

There are several services and programs available to inmates housed in government operated facilities. These programs are listed below.

Inmate Employment Programs - All open facilities operate forestry and environmental reclamation programs. These programs will be expanded in the 1982/83 fiscal year. All CCC's operate work programs in which the inmate is allowed to carry on with his or her regular employment, or is aided in acquiring employment, either as a member of a work crew under contract to the private sector, or through

directly contacting potential employers. These programs also provide vocational training and counselling.

Educational Programs - These programs operate in all centres throughout the province. They allow the inmate to pursue, or to continue to pursue, accredited educational programs. Special needs programs and alcohol and drug programs operate in specialized facilities capable of providing the necessary support services. Some camps have programs designed for sex offenders and those with specific behavioural problems.

Life Skills - Some of the centres provide outward-bound programs intended for the young offender. In addition, lay counselling and therapeutic services are available.

Chaplaincy/Religious Programs - These services are available throughout the province under the direction of a Director with a staff of full-time and part-time chaplains.

### Medical, Psychological Services

Medical services throughout the Branch are coordinated by a full-time Senior Medical Officer. Each correctional complex has local doctors and dentists available to visit facilities. In most cases, local hospital services are used. However, where security is required, the Corrections Branch makes use of hospital facilities at the Lower Mainland Correctional Centre and the Alouette River Correctional Centre.

The Corrections Branch has one full-time Senior Psychologist who is responsible for the delivery of all psychological services. The Senior Psychologist maintains contact with and utilizes the services of community psychologists. Psychiatric referral may be made when necessary by either the medical staff or Senior Psychologist.

**Table 1** displays operational data on each correctional facility operating in 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The following highlights can be observed from this table:

- the total rated capacity has remained steady over the last two years at 1,781;
- the average inmate count declined in 1980/81 to 1,469, from 1,587 in the previous year;
- the total number of processed entries into institutions increased from 16,689 in 1978/79 to 17,835 in 1979/80, and to 19,486 in 1980/81;
- total days stay was 531,976 in 1980/81, down by about 50,000 from the previous year;
- total operating costs have increased to \$46.6 million in 1980/81 from \$33.5 million in 1979/80;
- the per diem costs increased dramatically in 1980/81 to \$88.65, up 50% over the previous year; and,
- total person-years expended in 1980/81 was 1,196.1 compared to 1,182.0 in 1979/80 and 1,200.6 in 1978/79.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81					Counts <sup>1</sup>			
Facility description	Year	Population	Security	Year	Rated	Counts <sup>1</sup>		
Name	opened	held	level(s)		capacity	High	Low	Average
<hr/>								
<u>Vancouver Region</u>								
Burnaby CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	14	20	4	9
				1979/80	20	21	11	16
				1980/81	20	21	3	14
Lakeside Correctional Centre <sup>8</sup>	1940	Remand Sentenced Female	Secure	1978/79	103	84	61	71
				1979/80	73	73	50	58
				1980/81	73	61	33	48
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre	1912	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	567	644	459	550
				1979/80	512	568	405	471
				1980/81	512	507	414	454
Lynda Williams CCC	1977	Sentenced Female	Open	1978/79	10	9	2	6
				1979/80	10	10	5	8
				1980/81	10	10	1	6
Marpole CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	20	19	7	12
				1979/80	18	19	11	15
				1980/81	18	18	9	15
<u>Vancouver Island Region</u>								
Camp Point CCC <sup>9</sup>	1979	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	18	41	-	14
				1979/80	24	29	4	20
				1980/81	24	24	11	18
Jordan River Camp	1975	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	48	42	17	25
				1979/80	40	40	28	35
				1980/81	40	40	15	31
Snowdon CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	30	35	14	24
				1979/80	30	35	15	26
				1980/81	30	28	9	27
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	1964	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	60	125	81	103
				1979/80	118	160	96	122
				1980/81	118	148	94	113
Victoria Number 1 CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	25	32	14	22
				1979/80	25	32	13	23
				1980/81	25	44	13	27
<u>Interior Region</u>								
Bear Creek Camp <sup>10</sup>	1957	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	30	70	22	31
				1979/80	30	49	1	32
				1980/81	30	41	14	31
Kamloops CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	20	19	3	12
				1979/80	20	21	7	15
				1980/81	20	21	4	14
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	1967	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	86	106	77	92
				1979/80	86	117	79	95
				1980/81	86	98	69	85
Rayleigh Camp	1963	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	30	45	23	37
				1979/80	30	49	17	32
				1980/81	30	45	25	36
<u>Northern Region</u>								
Hutda Lake Camp	1963	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	59	25	41
				1979/80	50	58	30	41
				1980/81	50	52	-	34
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre <sup>11</sup>	1956	Remand Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	139	156	111	132
				1979/80	140	196	104	133
				1980/81	140	152	94	118

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years <sup>6</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>2</sup>	Total days stay <sup>3</sup>	Total (\$000's) <sup>4</sup>	Per diem per inmate(\$) <sup>5</sup>	Full-time	Part-time	Total
<u>Vancouver Region</u>								
Burnaby CCC	1978/79	206	3,395	378	111.32	12.0	0.5	12.5
	1979/80	385	6,002	466	77.69	12.0	0.7	12.7
	1980/81	273	5,019	549	109.08	12.0	0.9	12.9
Lakeside CC	1978/79	878	25,879	1,608	62.13	66.0	19.5	85.5
	1979/80	633	21,301	2,002	93.97	69.0	21.2	90.2
	1980/81	569	17,528	2,443	139.43	69.0	22.7	91.7
Lower Mainland Regional CC	1978/79	5,874	200,787	10,352	51.56	367.0	35.2	402.2
	1979/80	4,459	172,386	10,770	62.47	367.0	30.0	397.0
	1980/81	5,115	165,606	13,970	84.36	367.0	26.0	393.0
Lynda Williams	1978/79	83	2,227	263	118.28	8.0	1.5	9.5
	1979/80	106	2,818	244	86.61	9.0	1.2	10.2
	1980/81	74	2,163	328	151.52	9.0	0.6	9.6
Marpole	1978/79	229	4,490	318	70.75	13.0	2.2	15.2
	1979/80	300	5,636	396	70.30	13.0	2.2	15.2
	1980/81	217	5,341	474	88.56	13.0	1.6	14.6
<u>Vancouver Island Region</u>								
Camp Point	1978/79	74	5,110	-	-	-	-	-
	1979/80	62	7,357	-	-	-	-	-
	1980/81	124	6,503	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan River	1978/79	204	8,943	651	72.84	18.0	1.7	19.7
	1979/80	259	12,847	724	56.39	18.5	4.2	22.7
	1980/81	242	11,284	1,007	89.04	18.5	4.9	23.4
Snowdon	1978/79	198	8,797	468	53.23	14.0	5.5	19.5
	1979/80	221	9,626	492	51.07	14.0	3.0	17.0
	1980/81	202	6,356	610	95.65	14.0	2.2	16.2
Vancouver Island CC	1978/79	1,913	37,413	2,129	56.74	68.0	19.5	87.5
	1979/80	2,041	44,615	2,335	52.33	67.0	17.5	84.5
	1980/81	2,513	43,197	3,665	89.44	72.0	19.2	91.2
Victoria Number 1	1978/79	340	8,140	290	35.66	9.7	0.2	9.9
	1979/80	432	8,235	323	39.24	9.7	0.5	10.2
	1980/81	504	9,695	406	41.77	9.8	1.1	10.9
<u>Interior Region</u>								
Bear Creek	1978/79	191	11,461	514	44.81	19.0	1.0	20.0
	1979/80	181	11,675	660	56.53	19.0	1.0	20.0
	1980/81	177	11,197	869	77.61	19.0	0.8	19.8
Kamloops	1978/79	126	4,198	261	62.22	10.0	-	10.0
	1979/80	208	5,344	286	53.46	10.0	-	10.0
	1980/81	171	5,005	445	88.75	10.0	-	10.0
Kamloops Regional	1978/79	1,458	33,434	1,969	58.88	76.0	1.2	77.2
	1979/80	1,397	34,843	2,129	61.10	76.0	3.0	79.0
	1980/81	1,720	30,828	2,844	92.27	82.0	2.3	84.3
Rayleigh	1978/79	434	13,396	528	39.38	21.0	-	21.0
	1979/80	329	11,712	601	51.32	21.0	-	21.0
	1980/81	612	13,125	1,046	79.47	21.0	-	21.0
<u>Northern Region</u>								
Hutda	1978/79	249	14,782	729	49.33	19.0	-	19.0
	1979/80	221	15,152	731	48.22	17.0	-	17.0
	1980/81	259	12,404	992	76.69	17.0	1.3	18.3
Prince George Regional CC	1978/79	1,358	48,107	2,338	48.60	83.5	3.0	86.5
	1979/80	1,210	48,605	2,582	53.12	86.0	3.0	89.0
	1980/81	1,430	42,952	3,689	85.88	86.0	5.5	91.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts <sup>1</sup>			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average
<u>Northern Region - Concluded</u>								
Terrace CCC	1977	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	21	26	6	12
				1979/80	21	28	10	18
				1980/81	21	20	4	15
<u>North Fraser Region</u>								
Alouette River Correctional Centre <sup>12</sup> (Specialized Facility)	1964	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	151	140	84	108
				1979/80	119	128	86	107
				1980/81	119	122	79	103
Boulder Bay Camp (Specialized Facility)	1969	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	51	44	20	32
				1979/80	51	48	28	36
				1980/81	51	43	23	36
Cedar Lake Camp <sup>13</sup>	1975	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	41	37	10	...
New Haven Camp (Specialized Facility)	1947	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	40	40	30	35
				1979/80	40	44	26	34
				1980/81	40	33	22	31
North Fraser Regional Correctional Centre <sup>14</sup>	1979	Sentenced Male	Secure	1979/80	34	31	1	15
				1980/81	34	35	-	8
Pine Ridge Camp	1959	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	53	21	37
				1979/80	52	56	35	46
				1980/81	52	51	33	44
Stave Lake Camp	1971	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	48	54	30	41
				1979/80	55	57	40	51
				1980/81	55	53	34	42
Twin Maples (Specialized Facility)	1966	Sentenced Male/female	Open	1978/79	60	47	20	31
				1979/80	43	40	21	30
				1980/81	43	33	19	25
<u>South Fraser Region</u>								
Chilliwack CCC	1974	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	18	24	-	13
				1979/80	15	26	-	12
				1980/81	15	14	1	6
Chilliwack Security Unit	1971	Sentenced Male	Secure	1978/79	30	31	-	16
				1979/80	25	24	-	11
				1980/81	25	25	-	12
Ford Mountain Camp	1966	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	44	-	28
				1979/80	50	50	32	40
				1980/81	50	49	26	37
Mount Thurston Camp	1957	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	60	60	30	43
				1979/80	50	60	34	45
				1980/81	50	48	26	39
Surrey CCC	1977	Sentenced Male	Open	1978/79	-	23	6	13
				1979/80	-	25	3	12
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978/79	1,859*	...	...	1,577*
				1979/80	1,781*	...	...	1,587*
				1980/81	1,781	...	...	1,469

<sup>1</sup> Calculated from weekly counts. Includes facilities open for the entire year only.

<sup>2</sup> Admissions reported here reflect the physical movement of prisoners to and between institutions. All arrivals, including transfers are reported here.

<sup>3</sup> Total days stay = average count x 365 (366 for 1979/80). In 1980/81 total days stay is based on 52 weekly counts x 7.

<sup>4</sup> 15% of base salaries has been added to operating costs to reflect employee benefits.

<sup>5</sup> Per diem per inmate = total operating costs divided by total days stay. Per diems are based on actual rather than rounded costs.

<sup>6</sup> Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 1,750 hours (212 shifts).

<sup>7</sup> A person-year equivalent was calculated using the auxiliary salary expended divided by a base salary for a correctional/security officer.

<sup>8</sup> Formerly Oakalla Women's Correctional Centre.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities of British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81 - Concluded

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs		Person-years <sup>6</sup>		
		Admissions <sup>2</sup>	Total days stay <sup>3</sup>	Total (\$000's) <sup>4</sup>	Per diem per inmate(\$) <sup>5</sup>	Full-time	Part-time <sup>7</sup>	Total
<u>Northern Region - Concluded</u>								
Terrace	1978/79	148	4,344	209	48.13	5.0	-	5.0
	1979/80	156	6,625	252	38.12	6.0	1.0	7.0
	1980/81	141	5,460	388	70.86	6.0	0.5	6.5
<u>North Fraser Region</u>								
Alouette River	1978/79	806	39,566	2,078	52.53	71.5	4.0	75.5
	1979/80	907	39,199	1,754	44.73	63.0	0.7	63.7
	1980/81	984	37,751	2,880	76.08	72.5	-	72.5
Boulder Bay	1978/79	142	11,571	781	67.51	24.0	-	24.0
	1979/80	192	13,139	840	63.93	24.0	0.2	24.2
	1980/81	213	13,020	1,249	97.94	24.0	-	24.0
Cedar Lake	1978/79	145	7,300	597	81.77	17.0	-	17.0
New Haven	1978/79	177	12,775	592	46.35	18.5	3.2	21.7
	1979/80	129	12,261	654	53.37	19.7	4.7	24.4
	1980/81	95	10,283	1,367	132.94	20.6	3.8	24.4
North Fraser CC	1979/80	1,820	5,307	237	44.73	8.5	-	8.5
	1980/81	1,287	2,800	472	168.59	6.0	-	6.0
Pine Ridge	1978/79	343	13,505	743	54.98	26.0	-	26.0
	1979/80	433	16,799	863	51.39	26.0	-	26.0
	1980/81	485	16,142	1,152	71.18	25.0	-	25.0
Stave Lake	1978/79	256	14,965	768	51.31	22.0	-	22.0
	1979/80	315	18,520	903	48.78	22.0	2.7	24.7
	1980/81	326	15,155	1,193	78.51	22.0	3.7	25.7
Twin Maples	1978/79	169	11,206	713	63.65	27.0	10.0	37.0
	1979/80	200	10,797	715	66.20	27.0	0.2	27.2
	1980/81	223	8,918	1,137	127.13	26.0	-	26.0
<u>South Fraser Region</u>								
Chilliwack	1978/79	168	4,563	234	51.35	8.0	-	8.0
	1979/80	191	4,502	296	65.84	8.0	0.2	8.2
	1980/81	128	2,275	397	174.02	8.0	1.6	9.6
Chilliwack Security Unit	1978/79	182	5,694	467	81.99	20.0	0.2	20.2
	1979/80	391	4,172	547	131.01	20.0	0.7	20.7
	1980/81	805	4,242	776	183.01	19.0	2.0	21.0
Ford Mountain	1978/79	95	10,257	645	62.92	20.5	-	20.5
	1979/80	241	14,713	726	49.31	21.0	1.0	22.0
	1980/81	283	13,629	1,095	80.34	21.0	2.2	23.2
Mount Thurston	1978/79	163	15,659	617	39.42	20.5	-	20.5
	1979/80	274	16,470	694	42.12	21.0	1.7	22.7
	1980/81	314	14,098	1,139	80.60	21.0	2.8	23.8
Surrey	1978/79	80	4,636	266	57.37	7.0	1.0	8.0
	1979/80	142	4,465	266	59.61	7.0	-	7.0
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	16,689	586,600	31,506	54.18	1,091.2	109.4	1,200.6
	1979/80	17,835	585,123	33,488	57.96	1,081.4	100.6	1,182.0
	1980/81	19,486	531,976	46,582	88.65	1,090.4	105.7	1,196.1

<sup>9</sup> Operated by the Ministry of Forests. Name was changed from Redonda Bay in September 1979.

<sup>10</sup> Formerly Clearwater.

<sup>11</sup> Used for both male and female inmates prior to July 1978. The 1978/79 rated capacity includes 26 beds used for females. Total days stay includes 2,774 days stay of female inmates.

<sup>12</sup> This facility and the North Fraser Regional Reception Centre have a combined operating budget. Costs and manpower have been pro-rated on the basis of total days stay, i.e., 88% for Alouette River.

<sup>13</sup> Closed December 31, 1978.

<sup>14</sup> Costs and manpower based on 12% of total costs with Alouette River.

\* Excludes Cedar Lake which was not open for the entire year, and Surrey CCC for which capacity figures were not available.

### Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate various aspects of the custodial correctional caseload in British Columbia during 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81.

Table 2 displays counts for remanded and sentenced inmates for the three year period. Both the remand and sentenced average count has declined steadily over this reference period. The combined average count declined to 1,602 in 1979/80 from 1,612 in 1978/79, and again declined in 1980/81 to 1,469.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	396	375	350
	High	513	478	415
	Low	375	357	317
Sentenced	Average	1,216	1,227	1,119
	High	1,468	1,479	1,253
	Low	1,179	1,282	1,024
TOTAL AVERAGE		1,612	1,602	1,469
OVERALL HIGH		1,939	1,895	1,542
OVERALL LOW		1,629	1,636	1,452

The sentence length on admission distribution is shown in Table 3. Total sentenced admissions have increased over the years, with the largest proportion consistently falling within the less than one month category. In 1980/81, 27% of the admissions were serving a 1 to 3 month sentence compared to 33% in 1979/80. Conversely, 6% of the 1979/80 admissions were serving 7 to 12 months, compared to 10% of the 1980/81 admissions.

Table 4 shows sentenced admissions by selected categories. Of the total sentenced admissions in 1980/81, 20% were fine defaulters and 23% were in violation of drinking/driving offences. These figures compare to 21% and 31% of the 1979/80 admissions respectively. In 1979/80, 9% of the admission population were serving sentences intermittently.

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	2,326	41	2,253	41	2,921	43
1-3	1,766	31	1,822	33	1,851	27
4-6	500	9	579	10	857	12
7-12	310	5	309	6	672	10
13-24	141	3	126	2	329	5
Over 24	80	1	80	1	226	3
Not known	581	10	397	7	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Category	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	5,704	100	5,566	100	6,856	100
Defaulting on fines	1,483	26	1,169	21	1,392	20
Drinking/driving offences	1,882	33	1,725	31	1,611	23
Intermittent sentences	570	10	501	9	..	..

Remand releases by length of time served prior to release is displayed in **Table 5**. Although this information was not available for the majority of releases in 1978/79 and 1979/80, a percentage distribution of known cases shows that, for both years, over 60% of those released on remand had served two weeks or less. In 1980/81, 58% of the releases served less than a two week period. Conversely, a greater proportion of the 1980/81 remand releases had served between 15 and 90 days, than the comparable group of releases in previous years. The actual number of remand releases has increased over the three year period from 3,231 to 3,768, and to 4,441.

**TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79*	%	1979/80*	%	1980/81	%
	No.		No.		No.	
Under 4	277	25	331	30	1,132	26
4-14	394	36	400	35	1,434	32
15-30	183	17	149	13	755	17
31-60	121	11	127	11	591	13
61-90	49	4	40	4	271	6
Over 90	84	7	73	7	258	6
Total known	1,108	100	1,120	100	-	-
Not known	2,123	...	2,648	...	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all releases from remand status during the year including those inmates who are subsequently sentenced to custody.

\* Based on a percentage distribution of known cases.

### Population Data

The following three tables illustrate characteristics of the remand and sentenced population of British Columbia for the years 1978/79, 1979/80, and 1980/81. The number of admissions declined slightly in 1979/80 to 9,976 from 10,020 in 1978/79 and increased in 1980/81 by 12% over the previous year.

**Table 6** displays an age distribution for remand and sentenced admissions. As can be seen, there was very little change in the distribution over the three year period. The majority of admissions consistently fell within the 18 to 21 age grouping, and approximately 60% of these admissions were within the 18 to 29 age limits for each year.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Under 18	454	4	403	4	511	4
18-21	2,578	26	2,595	26	3,026	27
22-24	1,601	16	1,632	16	1,785	16
25-29	1,797	18	1,802	18	2,054	18
30-34	1,211	12	1,190	12	1,412	12
35-39	779	8	813	8	897	8
40-49	972	10	898	9	969	9
Over 49	607	6	629	7	643	6
Not known	21	--	14	--	--	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,297</b>	<b>100</b>

The same group of remand and sentenced admissions is distributed by sex in **Table 7**. The proportion of females on remand declined from 9% in 1978/79, to 8% in 1979/80, and to 6% in 1980/81. The total number of remand admissions has increased steadily while the number of sentenced admissions declined in 1979/80 and increased in 1980/81. Similarly, the proportion of females declined to 4% of the sentenced admissions population in 1979/80 from 7% in the previous year, then increased slightly in 1980/81 to 5%.

**Table 8** shows the proportion of natives to non-natives in the remand and sentenced population. In 1980/81, 17% of this group were of native origin.

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978/79</b>				
Male	3,943	91	5,282	93
Female	372	9	422	7
Not known	1	--	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979/80</b>				
Male	4,066	92	5,329	96
Female	344	8	237	4
Not known	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980/81</b>				
Male	4,190	94	6,268	95
Female	251	6	388	5
Not known	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Native/Non-native, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Native	1,641	16	1,801	18	1,880	17
Non-native	8,217	82	8,037	81	9,417	83
Not known	162	2	138	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,297</b>	<b>100</b>

## **Escapes and Deaths**

During 1978/79 there were 273 escapes from facility grounds, and 247 similar occurrences during the following fiscal year. In 1980/81, 218 escapes were from facility grounds, 11 were from an escorted absence from institutions and 88 were from unescorted absences.

There were 10 inmate deaths in 1978/79 - seven were the result of suicide. During the following fiscal year, there were six inmate deaths - one murder, two suicides, two accidents, and one natural death. In 1980/81 there were three inmate deaths, all of which were suicides.

## **Private Facilities**

The community correctional program in British Columbia utilizes privately operated facilities known as community based residential centres (CBRC's). These facilities are used for basically the same purposes and clientele as government operated CCC's.

In 1979/80, there were 184 CBRC bed spaces available for adults in the province. The average daily population, ranged between 78 and 145 during the year. The total expenditure on these facilities (adult costs only) was \$714,488, and the average per diem cost was \$13.47.

In 1980/81, there were a number of privately run community based residential centres operating throughout the province. These facilities housed inmates on conditional release and ranged from small therapeutic programs to larger forest camp operations. In total, they accounted for approximately 5% of the inmate population.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation/Parole

#### Operational Data

The British Columbia Corrections Branch is responsible for all probation services throughout the province, and has probation/parole offices in each major area of the province.

Probation officers offer a range of services which can be generally grouped as pre-trial, pre-sentence, and post-dispositional. Upon judicial order, probation officers supervise persons released from custody during a remand period. The aims of this service are to ensure that people on bail appear in court on schedule and that they obey the law during the remand period. Judges may order reports concerning the behaviour of persons under bail supervision. Probation officers also assist the court in arriving at an effective and fair disposition by preparing pre-sentence reports when judges request information on an offenders background and possible sentencing options. Additionally, probation officers serve the courts by supervising offenders who are put on probation. Supervision typically entails individual counselling and/or referral of the probationer to relevant community based agencies and resources. The aim is to ensure that the offender lives up to the conditions of the probation order.

In some cases, the Corrections Branch provides contracted personnel to deliver specific types of community based programs (e.g. Impaired Drivers Course). Also, volunteers are used extensively throughout the province to work with both juvenile and adult offenders. Volunteers are involved as one-to-one sponsors through periods of probation or parole; in visiting and assisting programs at correctional centres; in supervising community service work; and in serving on behalf of probation officers in communities where there is not a resident officer.

Probation officers also serve as parole supervisors for all offenders released by the British Columbia Board of Parole, as well as National Parole cases in areas not serviced by the Correctional Service of Canada. Probation officers also prepare temporary absence investigation reports for use in determining temporary absence eligibility.

**Table 9** displays the regional distribution of probation/parole offices throughout the province, with the respective person-years associated with each office. In 1981, there were a total of 73 offices with a full-time staff of 161 probation/parole officers, supervised by 28 senior officers. Although, the delivery of adult and juvenile services are mixed, the Table 9 distribution refers to staff servicing the adult probation/parole population only.

TABLE 9 - Probation Services Resources in British Columbia, 1981

Area or region or location of office	No. of offices in the area	Number of supervisors and senior officers		Number of probation/parole officers		Number of clerical and support staff	
		With caseloads	Without caseloads	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Full-time
Vancouver Island Region	12	4.3	2.0	32.3	-	..	..
Vancouver Region	11	4.2	2.0	49.2	-	..	..
South Fraser Region	10	3.2	1.0	23.0	-	..	..
North Fraser Region	7	3.2	-	21.1	-	..	..
Interior	19	2.1	1.0	22.1	-	..	..
Northern	14	3.9	1.0	13.1	-	..	..
Adults only	73	20.9	7.0	160.8	-	..	..

#### Caseload Data

The following three tables illustrate aspects of the British Columbia community supervision caseload for 1978/79 through to 1980/81.

Table 10 shows annual caseload counts by type of supervision in 1978/79 and 1979/80. The average community supervision caseload count increased in 1979/80 to 8,647 from 8,123 in the previous year.

**TABLE 10 - Community Supervision - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80**

Type of supervision	Annual caseload counts					
	1978/79			1979/80		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Probation	7,987	7,127	7,478	8,429	7,361	7,987
Provincial parole	58	24	37	25	7	15
National parole	65	51	59	71	48	60
Temporary absence	182	100	130	142	115	129
Other <sup>1</sup>	488	353	419	498	414	456
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,647</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes preventive counselling, reciprocal agreements with other agencies, etc.

A distribution of probation supervision admissions by length of order is shown in **Table 11**. The percentage of orders for less than a seven month period accounted for approximately 45% of the admissions for all three years. The actual number of probation supervision admissions decreased in 1979/80 to 9,443 from 9,678, and increased considerably in 1980/81 to 11,246.

**TABLE 11 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 7	4,693	48	4,264	45	5,155	46
7-12	2,991	31	3,158	34	3,820	34
13-24	1,713	18	1,691	18	1,877	17
Over 24	194	2	217	2	270	2
Indefinite <sup>1</sup>	87	1	113	1	124	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes all non-time based probation which is supervised by Corrections (e.g., some community service orders, restitution orders, and impaired drivers course orders).

Table 12 gives an indication of the number of probation and parole reports prepared by probation officers in 1978/79 and 1979/80. The number of reports increased from 8,487 in 1978/79 to 9,040 in 1979/80. Almost half of the total number prepared were for pre-sentence purposes in both years.

TABLE 12 - Written Probation and Parole Reports by Type, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of report	Written probation and parole reports					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-sentence	3,960	47	4,261	47	..	..
Pre-parole	367	4	341	4	..	..
Temporary absence	1,507	18	1,832	20	..	..
Fine options	1,018	12	738	8	..	..
Other	1,635	19	1,868	21	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

#### Population Data

The following three tables show various characteristics of the probation supervision population.

Table 13 shows probation supervision admissions by age on admission. In 1980/81, a considerably smaller proportion of the admission population was less than 18 years of age than in previous years. It appears that a compensating shift occurred in the 18 to 21 age category, which comprised 33% of the 1980/81 admissions compared to 23% in 1979/80.

TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Age	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	2,434	25	2,587	27	1,796	16
18-21	2,159	22	2,137	23	3,752	33
22-24	1,199	13	1,120	12	1,351	12
25-29	1,256	13	1,157	12	1,408	13
30-34	799	8	793	8	907	8
35-39	513	5	503	5	577	5
40-49	732	8	622	7	822	7
Over 49	586	6	524	6	633	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 14 shows probation supervision admissions by sex. The percentage of females sentenced to probation in 1980/81 was 18% compared to 16% in the previous two years.

**TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Sex	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	8,161	84	7,911	84	9,199	82
Female	1,507	16	1,529	16	2,047	18
Not known	10	—	3	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>100</b>

The proportion of native to non-native probation supervision admissions is given in Table 15. In 1980/81, 12% of the admissions were of native origin.

**TABLE 15 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Native/Non-native, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	1,006	10	1,017	11	1,372	12
Non-native	8,046	83	7,511	79	9,874	88
Not known	626	7	915	10	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>100</b>

## British Columbia Board of Parole

The British Columbia Board of Parole, since its inception in 1949, has operated under the provisions of the Prisons and Reformatories Act in releasing young offenders under the age of 22 during the indeterminate portion of sentence. Based on revisions to the Parole Act of Canada, provinces can now assume full paroling authority for all inmates held in provincial correctional centres.

The British Columbia Board of Parole was mandated by an Order-in-Council in October 1979 to assume this new authority. The exercise of this mandate commenced under an administrative decision of government in February 1980, following similar decisions by the province of Ontario in 1978 and the province of Quebec in 1979. The National Parole Board retains jurisdiction in British Columbia for those inmates incarcerated in federal penitentiaries.

Although the Parole Act sets out the general framework for the provincial paroling authority, the province has formulated supporting criteria, designed to expand on the practical application of the major criteria as specified in the Parole Act.

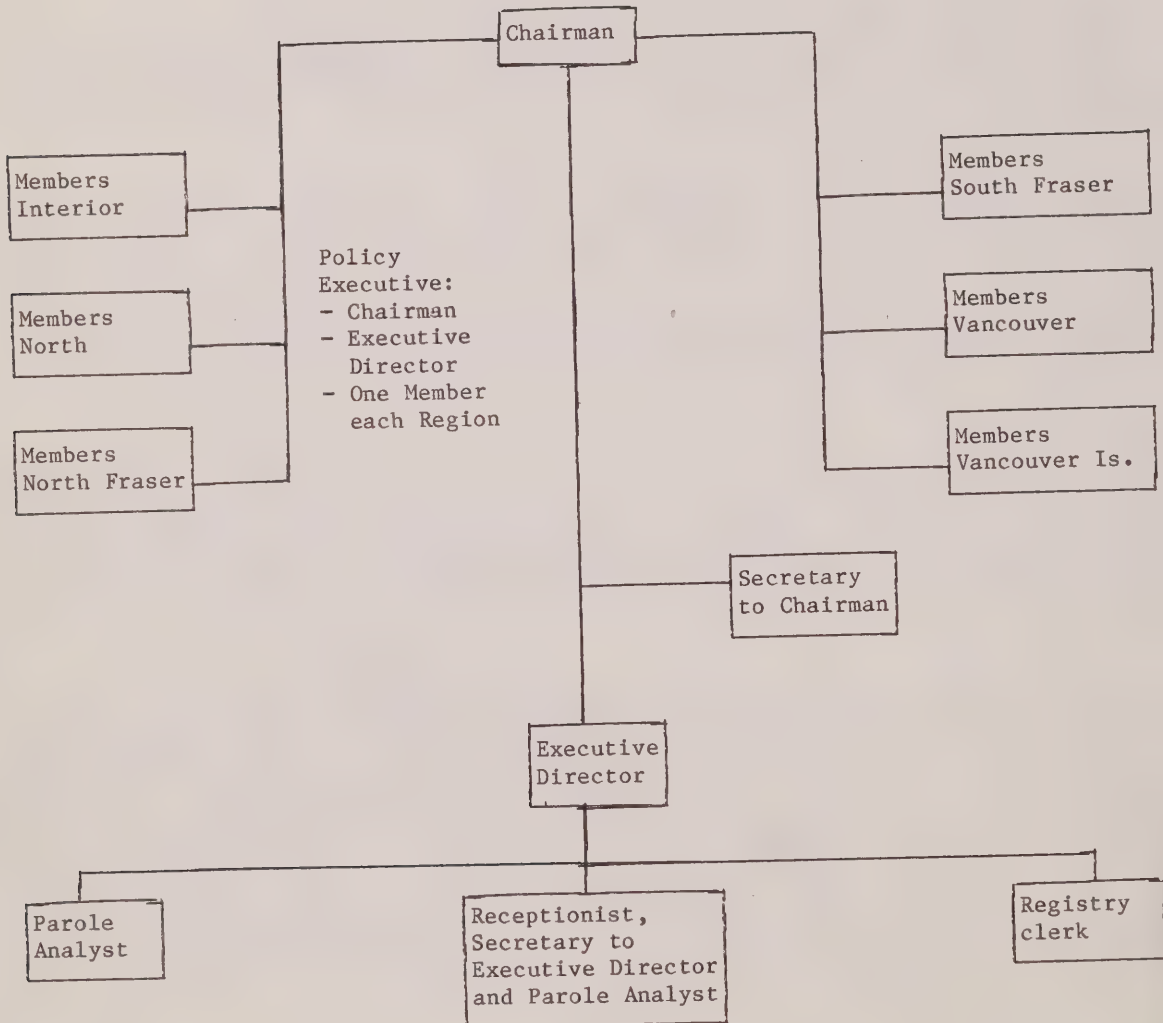
The parole program is intended to provide a more responsive early release decision-making process to all provincially incarcerated inmates. Parole hearings are conducted at or near eligibility (after one third of sentence has been served), and include a personal interview by Board members with the inmate at the correctional centre. Parole releases authorized by the British Columbia Board of Parole are expected to replace the extended absences previously authorized by the British Columbia Corrections Branch under its Temporary Absence Program.

The philosophy of the BC Board of Parole is based on a commitment to citizen participation in decision-making in matters affecting the community. Consequently, all members of the board, excluding the Chairman, are community members recommended for appointment on the basis of the following criteria: the nature of community involvement, personal qualifications, level of understanding of the justice process, and community representation. All members excluding the Chairman are part-time and are retained on a per diem basis.

Decision-making criteria have been established to govern the parole program in British Columbia. Board decisions are generally guided by three major factors. Firstly, the Board considers that the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment if the intent of sentence has been satisfied, program opportunities have been utilized, and if the inmate has demonstrated responsibility in sentence and release planning. Secondly, the Board considers that the inmate will benefit from early release if program opportunities in the community exceed those available in prison, if release plans indicate adequate community support, and if the intent of the sentence can be more fully satisfied through reparative measures. Thirdly, the release of an inmate must not constitute an undue risk to society. In their assessment of risk, the Board considers outstanding charges, the nature of the current offence and harm done, and degree of culpability.

The organizational chart shown below, illustrates the reporting structure of the Board of Parole. The Board operates as an independent agency in a quasi-judicial function and has a total of 21 members. Operations are conducted on a regional basis consistent with the regionalized structure of the Ministry of Attorney General.

**Organizational Structure of the British Columbia Board of Parole, 1981**



For administrative purposes, the Board has entered into an agreement with the Corrections Branch whereby the Branch, through its staff, will provide the following services:

- the provision of information pertaining to the inmate and his parole application;
- the coordination of the above information for the parole hearings; and,
- the supervision of those inmates released on parole.

On the basis of the administrative agreement with the Corrections Branch, the Board of Parole will retain only a small staff complement under the management of an Executive Director. The support services required are provided through the offices of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Support and Administration, Ministry of Attorney General (e.g. Personnel, Finance, Facilities Management).

Table 16 gives a breakdown of applications considered by the Board of Parole in 1980/81. Of the total number of applications considered, 55% were granted, 29% were denied, and 16% were deferred. The average count of persons under parole supervision in 1980/81 was approximately 250.

TABLE 16 - Provincial Parole Case Flow, British Columbia, 1980/81

Application outcome	Parole applications	
	No.	%
Granted	527	55
Deferred	149	16
Denied	277	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Other Community Correctional Services

A wide range of programs are provided within the community for adult offenders. A brief description of each program follows.

##### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program in British Columbia provides eligible incarcerated offenders with the opportunity to participate in activities within the community. Programs operate in each facility for short term humanitarian releases, and for longer term employment and educational release purposes. The CCC's and CBRC's are utilized.

The use of temporary absence is consistent with the Corrections Branch's concept of economy of intervention; that is, establishing a minimum yet sufficient level of intervention in the life of an offender in order to satisfy the sentence imposed by the court.

Individuals released on temporary absence and placed in community correctional centres or community based resources often have as a major component of the conditions of their temporary absence, involvement in community service work, or other reparative activities, such as restitution or victim compensation.

Temporary absence from a place of incarceration is permitted under Section 8(1) of the Prisons and Reformatories Act and Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the British Columbia Corrections Act for medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative, educational, and employment purposes.

An important aspect of the Temporary Absence Program is employment release. Eligible inmates are allowed to participate in gainful employment for wages, which in turn can be applied to the maintenance of his family, the cost of his stay at the correctional centre, and to assist him in his eventual rehabilitation on release.

Monies received by an inmate on temporary absence are disbursed in the following order of priority:

- the maintenance and support of the inmate's dependents in such sum as the Minister may direct;
- the actual cost of travel expenses and meals for the inmate;
- the cost of his keep at the correctional centre; and,
- any other expense that the Minister deems to be in the best interest of the inmate or his dependents.

During 1979 it is estimated that inmates on work releases earned approximately \$1.25 million.

Table 17 shows a 1979/80 breakdown of temporary absences granted in British Columbia. During that year there were 8,686 applications of which 5,647 (65%) were granted and 5,332 (94%) successfully completed.

**TABLE 17 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications,  
British Columbia, 1979/80**

Granted applications by type	Granted applications	
	No.	%
Employment/education	2,114	37
Medical	104	2
Short-term (humanitarian)	3,429	61
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED</b>	<b>5,332</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>...</b>

## COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

A primary objective of this program is to offer the courts an acceptable alternative to incarceration. Offenders are assigned by the courts to this program as a condition of a probation order. While under supervision of a probation officer, the offender undertakes the prescribed number of hours of work for the victim or community. Failure to complete the order can lead to a return to court or the laying of a breach of probation charge.

Community service orders can require up to 200 hours of work. Supervision is provided through a community service/probation officer, a service club or community association, or the victim of the offender.

## BAIL SUPERVISION

This program is in place in several locations in the province and allows an alternative to custody for those accused of offences and awaiting trial. The prime objective of the Bail Supervision Program is to ensure the attendance of accused persons at all court appearances. The Program also provides assistance in explaining legal procedures and the court system to the accused, and helps to identify when appropriate, suitable social and personal services.

## IMPAIRED DRIVERS COURSE

The Impaired Drivers Course exists for those people who have been convicted of an impaired driving offence, or of a related drinking/driving offence. An individual may be placed on the course by the court as a condition of a community supervision (probation) order. Participation in this course is used by the court in addition to a fine or imprisonment, and in addition to prohibition from driving. The format of the program relies on films, resource persons, and informative discussion. There are nearly three dozen courses operating in the province.

## RESTITUTION

Frequently, probation orders include conditions of restitution. Probation officers ensure that these conditions are met.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING/COUNSELLING

Probation officers, through normal case management procedures, provide these services through counselling sessions and through acting as a liaison between the offender and various social agencies/community groups. Probation officers are often promoters or founding members of community self-help groups.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

The following two tables show the distribution of adult correctional expenditures in British Columbia. **Table 18** shows a breakdown by type of service while **Table 19** summarizes these data. A change in accounting practices occurred in 1980/81. As a result, the data for that year are not absolutely consistent definitionally with the data provided for the previous two years. However, from these two tables, one can observe the following highlights:

- the total cost of adult correctional services increased from \$51.0 million in 1978/79, to \$56.8 million in 1979/80, and to \$64.0 million in 1980/81;
- institutional costs increased 21% over the three year period, from \$28.5 million in 1978/79 to \$34.5 million in 1980/81;
- probation/parole service expenditures declined slightly in 1980/81 over the previous year from \$9.0 million to \$8.2 million;
- administration costs have increased from \$8.6 million in 1978/79 to \$14.4 million in 1980/81 (66.3%); some of this increase, however, is due to a change in accounting practices; and,
- personnel costs accounted for 72.9% of all adult correctional service expenditures in 1980/81.

TABLE 18 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, British Columbia, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81<sup>1</sup>

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs (\$'000's)			Total personnel costs	Other direct operating costs (\$'000's)	Other costs (\$'000's)	Total (\$'000's)
		Regular	Over-time	Employee benefits				
Institutions	1978/79	20,519	672	3,001	24,192	4,273	...	28,465
	1979/80	21,261	1,003	3,056	25,320	5,387	...	30,707
	1980/81	22,630	1,580	2,194	26,404	8,047	...	34,451
Private correctional facilities	1978/79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979/80	..	..	..	..	..	...	714
	1980/81	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Probation <sup>2</sup> /parole services	1978/79	6,060	-	902	6,962	1,210	...	8,172
	1979/80	6,618	-	969	7,587	1,446	...	9,033
	1980/81	6,500	20	243	6,763	1,487	...	8,250
Parole board	1978/79	66	..	10	76	7	...	83
	1979/80	67	..	10	77	1	...	78
	1980/81	101	..	23	124	79	137 <sup>3</sup>	340
Government community correctional centres	1978/79	3,101	80	442	3,623	2,028	...	5,651
	1979/80	3,370	79	474	3,923	2,703	...	6,626
	1980/81	3,060	105	160	3,325	3,296	...	6,621
Administration	1978/79	4,999	..	748	5,747	2,476	410*	8,633
	1979/80	6,154	..	877	7,031	2,059	527*	9,617
	1980/81	9,776	178	110	10,064	4,293	...	14,357
TOTAL	1978/79	34,745	752	5,103	40,600	9,994	410	51,004
	1979/80	37,403	1,082	5,386	43,938	11,596	527	56,775
	1980/81	42,067	1,883	2,730	46,680	17,202	137	64,019

<sup>1</sup> The differences in 1980/81 expenditure data are due in part to changes in accounting practices.

<sup>2</sup> These figures have been adjusted to reflect adult caseload costs only. It is estimated that adult probation absorbs 60% of total probation costs.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fees and allowances to Parole Board members.

\* Includes computing and information service costs of the British Columbia Systems Corporation.

**TABLE 19 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, British Columbia,  
1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Institutions	28,465	56	30,707	54	34,451	54
Private correctional facilities	...	...	714	1	..	..
Probation/parole services	8,172	16	9,033	16	8,250	13
Parole board	83	--	78	--	340	1
Government community correctional centres	5,651	11	6,626	12	6,621	10
Administration	8,633	17	9,617	17	14,357	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,004</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56,775</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64,019</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

In September of 1980, construction commenced on a pre-trial service centre (remand centre), to be completed in November, 1982. The total estimated cost of this project is \$22.0 million.



# Yukon

## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Institutional Services Branch and Community  
Services Branch, Department of Justice

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	1	1	1
Correctional centre	1	1	1
Average counts			
Sentenced inmates	54	43	54
Remanded inmates	7	5	5
Probation supervision*	436	369	394
Expenditures - Adult correctional services	\$1.8M	\$1.9M	\$2.2M

\* Refers to the average number of admissions per month.

# Adult Correctional Institution, Yukon, 1980/81

## Legend

△ Provincial institution



## **INTRODUCTION**

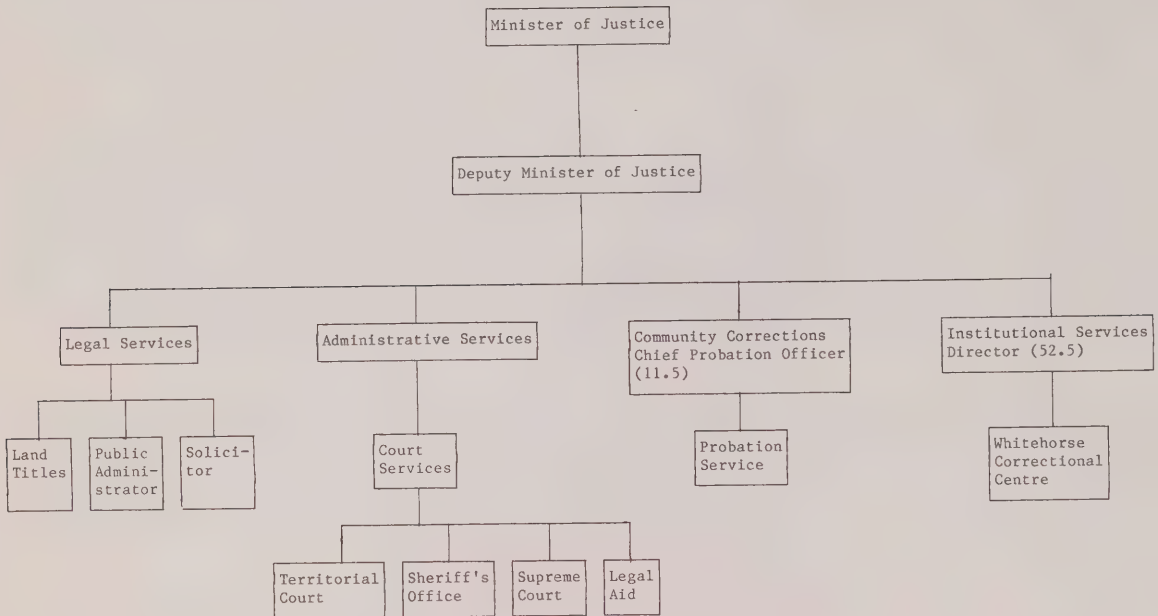
Adult correctional services in the Yukon are provided by two Branches of the Department of Justice - Institutional Services and Community Corrections. Juvenile correctional services are the responsibility of the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health and Human Resources. All persons less than 16 years of age are considered juveniles in the Yukon Territory.

## **Administration**

The Department of Justice was formally constituted by Cabinet instruction effective January 19, 1979, drawing together functions which had previously been administered by various departments. As shown in the following organizational chart, there are four Branches within the Department of Justice. Together these Branches staff a total of 105.5 permanent positions. The creation of the Department resulted in the abolition of the position of Director of Corrections, and provided for a direct reporting line between both the Chief Probation Officer and the Director of Institutional Services, to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Chief Probation Officer has overall responsibility for the budget and the administration of probation services. Service delivery is achieved through two units - Community Programs and Court Services. The Director of Institutional Services also has overall responsibility for the budget and administers prison programs. Service delivery is achieved through the custodial and treatment programs at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre.

Organizational Structure of the Department of Justice, the Yukon Territory, 1981



Central administrative and support services are provided to the correctional arm of the Justice Department by the Administrative Services Branch under the direction of the Judicial Administrator. Day-to-day administrative records are maintained at the correctional centre and the probation office, and are forwarded regularly to the Administration Services Branch.

Other services provided to corrections include the following:

- the Public Service Commission provides verification of leave records and benefit entitlements, handles recruitment initiated by the Department of Justice, and sits on interview boards as required;
- building maintenance services are provided by the Yukon Department of Highways and Public Works for the upkeep and repair of the Whitehorse Correctional Centre;
- mental health, public health, optometrist, dental, and chiropractic services of inmates are provided by the federal Department of Health and Welfare and local professional practitioners;
- educational and vocational training services are provided by the Yukon Department of Education; and,
- prisoner escort services, to and from court and other jurisdictions, are provided by the RCMP.

### Recent Developments

Significant policy developments during the period under study include the following:

- policy and procedures manuals have been completed for the Community Corrections and Institutional Services Branches;
- development of two community programs - Community Work Service, Fine Option;
- development of theatre as a medium for public education;
- local hiring policy in community corrections;
- development of standards by the Institutional Services Branch through the American Corrections Association Commission on Accreditation;
- information system planning towards the development of a Justice Department management information system; and,
- planning for major renovations to the Whitehorse Correctional Centre.

## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

Canada's least populated jurisdiction, the Yukon Territory, has only one correctional institution. The Whitehorse Correctional Centre serves a multi-purpose role in the care and custody of all classes of inmates serving less than a two year sentence. Additionally, the Centre is used for the detention of persons remanded for trial, immigration/deportation hearings, and for those awaiting appeal hearings. Inmates being transferred to a federal penitentiary or a mental institution are also held in custody at this Centre.

All inmates admitted to the Whitehorse Correctional Centre are classified for risk as a pre-requisite to program placement. The Correctional Centre employs the security rating system described below, which determines the degree of freedom and type of programming appropriate for each offender.

Maximum Security - Inmates assigned this rating are considered high risks (e.g. escapees, inmates posing special management problems or remanded inmates) and are held in a maximum security section of the Centre. Access to programs is limited to the immediate security perimeter.

Medium Security - As a matter of practice all new sentenced inmates are assigned this rating. Inmates have access to programs inside the walls of the correctional centre.

Minimum Security - Inmates assigned this rating are permitted to participate on supervised activities away from the Centre or assume trustee type work assignments on the correctional centre property.

The assignment of security ratings is based on the following factors:

- nature and gravity of offence
- length of sentence
- time served
- further charges, appeals
- prior history of criminal activity
- conduct, initiative and attitude (institutional performance)
- mental and physical health
- age
- marital status (family relationships)
- length of residency in Yukon
- employment history

A classification committee determines security ratings, internal living unit transfers, and inmate placements. Classification decisions are, for the most part arrived at by staff representing the administration, custody and treatment components of the correctional centre. The small inmate population permits a weekly review of all inmates and at times inmate representation on his or her behalf before the committee.

A number of services are offered within the institution including the following:

Community Work Program - Inmates who attain minimum security status and who enjoy good health are eligible to participate in community work projects. This program is designed to promote good work habits, develop work skills and provide a worthwhile contribution to the community. Typical project assignments involve historic site restoration, community service work and assistance to senior citizens and charitable organizations. Inmates become involved in the construction of fences, overpasses, bridges, and trails, painting, land clearing, landscaping and wood cutting. On-the-job training is provided under the direction of trained work supervisors who teach construction skills, land use, use of tools and implements, and working to follow instruction/orders and promote self-discipline. Inmates are selected on the basis of good conduct, diligence, attitude and good health.

Vocational Training/Counselling Program - The Yukon Training Centre offers extensive job readiness training programs and counsellors visit inmates to test and screen their applications for enrolment. Canada Employment Centre counsellors also assist inmates in establishing vocational career opportunities.

Education Program - Correspondence courses are available to inmates for secondary education. Library services are available at the Whitehorse Correctional Centre.

Native Courtworker Program - Native courtworkers provide a variety of services to inmates of native ancestry. They perform a linking function between the inmate and the community.

Spiritual Program - Regular church services and religious counselling are provided by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches. One interdenominational volunteer group provides counselling and fellowship to the inmates.

Alcohol and Drug Programs - Alcohol and drug counsellors from the Yukon Alcohol and Drug Service, conduct ongoing weekly alcohol awareness programs for inmates at the Centre. Also, inmates operate their own chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous at the Centre with the assistance of volunteer counsellors.

Food Services Program - Under this program, inmates are taught culinary skills by a qualified cooking instructor at the Centre. This program is linking up with a local vocation school program as part of an accredited course in food services.

Table 1 provides operational data on the Whitehorse Correctional Centre. The Centre, which opened in 1967, holds both remanded and sentenced male and female inmates. The following table shows that:

- the rated capacity decreased by ten over the past year as a result of the closing of the Trailer Unit;
- both the number of admissions and the total days stay figures have increased over the last two years;
- the average count decreased by 13 in 1979/80 over the previous year, and increased by 11 in 1980/81 to a count of 59;

- total operating costs increased by 19% in 1980/81 to \$1.6 million from \$1.4 million in 1979;
- the per diem cost per inmate has decreased to \$70.02 in 1980/81, from \$78.57 in 1979/80; and,
- staff person-years expended has remained relatively steady at 52.5 over the three year period.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Operational data	Whitehorse Correctional Centre		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Rated capacity <sup>1</sup>	56(4)	56(4)	46(4)
Admissions	526	461	525
Total days stay <sup>2</sup>	22,154*	17,373*	23,250
Counts <sup>3</sup> : High	86	65	77
Low	39	32	37
Average	61	48	59
Operating cost (\$000's)	1,214	1,365	1,628
Revenue (\$000's)	..	26.2	55.8
Average per diem operating cost (\$)	54.80	78.57	70.02
Full-time person-years <sup>4</sup>	49	50	50
Part-time person-years	2.5	2.5	2.5

1 Disciplinary and medical beds appear in brackets and are not included in the accompanying figure.

2 Inmate movement is logged continually and the highest count during the day is recorded and added over the year.

3 Counts are calculated using the daily logged count.

4 Refers to person-years expended.

\* Calendar Year.

## Caseload Data

The following three tables illustrate aspects of the custodial caseload experienced in the Yukon Territory over the three fiscal years from 1978/79 to 1980/81.

**Table 2** shows counts for remanded and sentenced inmates. Average remand counts have remained steady over the three years while average sentenced counts show a decrease in 1979/80 and an increase in 1980/81. The total average count increased from 48 in 1979/80 to 59 in 1980/81.

The sentence length distribution for all sentenced inmates on admission is displayed in **Table 3**. During each year under study, close to 60% of all sentenced admissions were sentenced to periods of less than one month.

**Table 4** presents a display of sentenced admissions by selected categories. While the proportion of fine defaulters has remained steady over the last two years at 29%, the percentage of inmates in violation of a drinking/driving offence and the percentage of offenders serving intermittent sentences have increased.

The number of remand releases has declined over the three years. There were 140 in 1978/79, 92 in 1979/80, and 81 in 1980/81. Included are inmates released to court and subsequently re-admitted to sentenced status, as well as inmates released from the institution.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	7	5	5
	High	14	11	10
	Low	2	2	2
Sentenced	Average	54	43	54
	High	80	61	73
	Low	34	28	33
<b>TOTAL AVERAGE</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>OVERALL HIGH</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>OVERALL LOW</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months,  
Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	220	57	215	58	263	59
1-3	76	20	73	20	78	17
4-6	42	11	35	10	44	10
7-12	23	6	22	6	34	8
13-24	12	3	15	4	17	4
Over 24	13	3	9	2	10	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Category,  
Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Category	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	386	100	369	100	446	100
Defaulting on fines	97	25	108	29	130	29
Drinking/driving offences	141	37	132	36	185	41
Intermittent sentences	51	13	35	9	57	13

## Population Data

The following three tables illustrate various aspects of the Yukon Territory inmate population.

**Table 5** shows remand and sentenced admissions by age on admission. Over the three years inmates aged 25 years or less have comprised the largest proportion of the population, ranging from 50% to 59%.

A distribution of remand and sentenced admission by sex is shown in **Table 6**. In 1980/81 approximately 10% of all admissions were female. In the previous two years, females comprised a larger segment of the remand admissions than that of the sentenced admissions.

**Table 7** shows native/non-native remanded and sentenced admissions. In each year under study, natives comprised over 50% of all admissions to custody.

**TABLE 5 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	54	10	61	13	57	11
18-20	97	19	103	22	109	21
21-25	112	21	110	24	132	25
26-30	93	18	66	14	89	17
31-40	102	19	69	15	88	17
41-49	44	8	34	8	31	6
Over 49	24	5	18	4	19	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978/79</b>				
Male	130	93	370	96
Female	10	7	16	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979/80</b>				
Male	78	85	335	91
Female	14	15	34	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980/81</b>				
Male	71	90	407	91
Female	8	10	39	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Remand and sentenced admissions					
	1978/79 No.	%	1979/80 No.	%	1980/81 No.	%
Native	267	51	260	56	290	55
Non-native	259	49	201	44	235	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Escapes and Deaths

In 1978/79, there were no escapes in the Yukon. There was one such occurrence in 1979/80 and two in 1980/81, all of which were prison breaks. There were no inmate deaths over the three year period.

## NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Probation

#### Operational Data

The Community Corrections Branch of the Department of Justice provides adult probation and community corrections services throughout the Yukon Territory. Service delivery is achieved through two units: Community Programs and Court Services.

With the establishment of a National Parole Service office in Whitehorse in 1978, Community Corrections was no longer responsible for functions related to parole. Information on offenders common to both Community Corrections and the parole office is shared and both offices participate in policy workshops.

Social Services are provided by the Yukon Department of Health and Human Resources, Northern Mental Health Services (federal), various private agencies, and native organizations. Authorized information exchange on mutual offenders is common and referrals are made by probation officers for specialized assistance. Joint staff training opportunities and representation on committees and work groups aid familiarity with services offered.

In the Yukon Territory, distances between communities are great and travel is costly. Much of the budget goes toward travel expenses needed to provide service in rural areas. Probation officers are frequently dealing with offenders with special needs because of a lack of other social services. On the positive side, the small size of the probation service allows for direct supervision of line staff by both the Chief and Senior Probation Officers, resulting in a direct link between the administration and field operations. As well, communication among various elements of the Justice system (Probation, Correctional Centre, RCMP, Crown Attorney, Judiciary, Court Registry, etc.) is facilitated. Committees and planning meetings can easily be arranged among personnel from these various agencies.

Table 8 shows the distribution of probation service resources, as of December 31, 1981. At that time, a total of 11 full-time staff, including seven probation officers, worked out of three offices.

The Community Programs Unit consists of four probation officers reporting to a senior probation officer. Two are based in rural field offices while two are based in Whitehorse. These officers are responsible for the Impaired Drivers Program, Community Work Service, the Fine Option Program and the development of new sentencing alternatives.

The Court Services unit consists of three probation officers based in Whitehorse who manage traditional caseloads of supervising probationers and report preparation for the court.

Each probation officer also provides services to assigned rural field areas outside of the headquarters area.

Over 50 community organizations or agencies are involved in providing volunteer supervisors of community work service and fine option placements.

TABLE 8 - Probation Service Resources, Yukon Territory, as of December 31, 1981

Region	Number of Offices	Number of supervisors & senior officers		Number of probation officers		Number of clerical & support staff	
		With caseload	No caseload	Full- time	Part- time	Full- time	Part- time
Whitehorse	1	1	1	5	-	2	-
Watson Lake	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mayo	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

### Caseload Data

Probation officers provide a wide range of services. Supervision services are provided to the offender and can include counselling/casework, referrals, community work placements, and the sharing of information pertaining to the justice systems. Probation officers also provide services to the court, including the preparation of pre-sentence reports, enforcement of probation orders, the development of sentencing alternatives, attendance at all circuit court sittings, and participation in training of Justices of the Peace. Further, a review of the quality of reports and other services provided is conducted regularly. Institutional staff are also serviced by probation officers in that they provide background information on incarcerated probationers and input into rural temporary absence requests and joint staff training exercises.

The following three tables illustrate aspects of the probation caseload over the three fiscal years.

Table 9 shows a three year display of annual probation caseload counts. As is shown, the average monthly count decreased in 1979/80 to 369 from 436 in the previous year, and then increased in 1980/81 to 394.

TABLE 9 - Probation - Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of count	Probation - Annual caseload counts <sup>1</sup>		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
High	469	444	430
Average	436	369	394
Low	388	314	338

<sup>1</sup> Refers to total monthly admissions.

Table 10 shows that the number of probation supervision admissions has consistently increased over the three year period to 792 in 1980/81. A greater proportion of probation admissions appear to have received sentences of over one year in 1980/81 in comparison to the previous two years. The proportion serving 6 to 12 months decreased over each year, from 65% in 1978/79 to 22% in 1980/81. Likewise, the proportion of probationers serving under six months increased from 25% in 1978/79 to 62% in 1980/81.

**TABLE 10 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of supervision order (months)	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 6	165	25	481	64	490	62
6-12	428	65	264	35	173	22
13-24	53	8	5	1	102	13
Over 24	13	2	-	-	27	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 11 shows the number of written reports prepared by probation officers. The total number of reports prepared has remained steady at 433 over the last two years studied, however, the proportion of pre-sentence reports has increased from 36% in 1979/80 to 41% of the total in 1980/81.

**TABLE 11 - Written Probation Reports by Type, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of report	Written probation reports					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-sentence	148	36	158	36	177	41
Other <sup>1</sup>	260	64	275	64	256	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Included are: Breach Reports, Conduct and Means Reports, Review Reports, and Assessment Reports for other agencies.

## Population Data

The following three tables illustrate various characteristics of the probation population.

**Table 12** shows the age distribution of those sentenced to probation. During each fiscal year, close to 60% of all probation admissions were less than 25 years of age. In 1980/81, a greater proportion (17%) of the population fell within the 19 to 21 age group than in the previous year (11%). Similarly, the percentage of probationers less than 19 years of age fell from 30% of the admission group in 1979/80 to 26% in 1980/81.

A distribution of probation supervision admissions by sex is shown in **Table 13**. The proportion of female admissions within this population has increased over the three year period from 11% in 1978/79 to 16% in 1980/81.

**Table 14** shows native/non-native probation supervision admissions. The proportion of native probation admissions increased in 1980/81 to 48%, up by 7 percentage points from the previous year.

**TABLE 12 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 19	192	29	222	30	211	26
19-21	100	15	85	11	131	17
22-24	124	19	140	19	166	21
25-29	85	13	112	15	90	11
30-34	46	7	55	7	70	9
35-39	45	7	55	7	46	6
40-49	41	6	52	7	55	7
Over 49	26	4	29	4	23	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 13 - Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Sex	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	586	89	637	85	665	84
Female	73	11	113	15	127	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 14 - Probation Supervision Admissions, Native/Non-native, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

	Probation supervision admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native	289	44	307	41	380	48
Non-native	370	56	443	59	412	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>100</b>

### Other Community Correctional Services

In addition to probation services, there are a number of other correctional programs operating at the community level. It should be understood that, due to the size of the Yukon correctional system, there are services which do not exist as separate programs but may be performed within the traditional service. For example, while identified restitution or victim offender programs do not exist, possibilities for these options are explored during the pre-sentence report process.

#### TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Yukon has a full Temporary Absence Program allowing the conditional release of inmates from the Correctional Centre for medical, humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons. These absences may be with or without sponsor or escort. The TA program enables sentenced inmates to: maintain family contacts, secure or continue employment, make use of community programs, attend educational facilities or, to otherwise maintain responsibilities in the community. Inmates involved in a work release program are charged \$40.00 per week for food, clothing, and travel expenses.

Inmates become eligible after serving one quarter of their sentence and the factors considered are similar to those referred to earlier for the determination of security ratings. Inmates are less likely to have applications approved if they have committed offences involving violent crimes, drug trafficking, serious sex offences, escapes, or if they are habitual alcoholics.

A Temporary Absence Committee comprised of management, and program and custodial staff, meet weekly to recommend the granting or denial of inmate applications to the Director of Institutional Services. The Director of Institutional Services is authorized to grant all forms of temporary absence for the reasons listed below.

1 to 15 Day Program - Temporary absences of up to 15 days may be authorized to permit family visits, to seek employment, to attend educational interviews, and for compassionate leave.

Recurring Program - A variation of the 1 to 15 day pass permits the inmate to be in the community for portions of the day, usually at regular intervals.

Terminal Program - This program provides inmates with conditional release in the form of early discharge to take advantage of viable opportunities in the community for periods of up to 15 days prior to normal release.

Work Release - Temporary absences are granted usually on a two to five day basis to permit inmates to carry out full-time employment or study in the community. Inmates participating in this program are normally required to return to the Centre in the evenings and weekends, unless their work or study occurs during evening or weekend hours.

Medical Program - Temporary absences are granted to inmates for the purpose of receiving medical treatment for as long as such treatment is deemed necessary by duly qualified medical practitioners.

Table 15 shows a display of temporary absence applications, grants, and success rates. The number of applications has decreased steadily over the three years, however the proportion granted increased by 14 percentage points in 1980/81 over the previous year.

**TABLE 15 - Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates, and Applications, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Granted application by type	Granted applications <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Educational	49	25	17	13	16	15
Employment	28	15	20	16	14	13
Humanitarian	91	47	71	57	39	36
Medical	4	2	2	2	2	2
Job search & transportation	22	11	15	12	36	34
<b>TOTAL GRANTED</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>188</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup> Temporary absence figures include Christmas TA's, escorted/unescorted TA's and back-to-back TA's for continuous work or study purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Included are returns without revocation or cases where violation of the TA regulations occurred prior to expiry date.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Under the overall direction of the Community Work Coordinator, volunteer community organizations and agencies supervise offenders performing unpaid labour as ordered by the court. One hundred hours is considered a practical maximum for any one offender. Such orders may be used as an alternative to incarceration; as restitution or an obligation to the victim or the community; or as a work experience opportunity for an offender.

## FINE OPTION PROGRAM

An offender who has been fined may approach the Fine Option Coordinator with an application to work off up to \$500 worth of fines performing community service work at the rate of one hour of work = \$5.00 of the fine. If considered suitable for the program, the offender must return to court for approval and request the extended time needed to pay the fine.

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Alcohol is involved in most Yukon crime. Community Corrections has developed several alcohol education programs (mostly co-sponsored with Alcohol and Drug Services) including the Impaired Drivers Program. Offenders are sentenced to attend these education programs. In addition, public education programs involving live theatre and locally produced video resources have been developed. These shows and presentations have toured outlying isolated communities followed by workshops.

## EXPENDITURES

### Services

The following two tables show expenditures of the Institutional and Community Service Branches of the Department of Justice. **Table 16** gives a breakdown by type of cost and **Table 17** summarizes these data.

The following observations can be made from these tables:

- over the three years, total expenditures on correctional services rose by \$427,000, from \$1.7 million in 1978/79 to \$2.2 million in 1980/81;
- expenditures on institutional services accounted for 69% of all costs in 1978/79 and 75% in 1980/81;
- expenditures on community services have decreased by 2 percentage points of total expenditures over each fiscal year; and,
- in each fiscal year, personnel costs comprised approximately 80% of the total correctional budget.

TABLE 16 - Cost of Correctional Services by Type, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Type of service	Year	Personnel costs(\$000's)			Other direct operating costs(\$000's)	TOTAL (\$000's)
		Regular <sup>1</sup>	Over-time	Total personnel		
Institutions	1978/79	981	..	981	233	1,214
	1979/80	1,130	..	1,130	235	1,365
	1980/81	1,296	13	1,309	319	1,628
Probation/parole services	1978/79	262	..	262	84	346
	1979/80	268	..	268	70	338
	1980/81	269	1	270	80	350
Administration	1978/79	147	..	147	47	194
	1979/80	153	..	153	55	208
	1980/81	157	..	157	46	203
TOTAL	1978/79	1,390	..	1,390	364	1,754
	1979/80	1,551	..	1,551	360	1,911
	1980/81	1,722	14	1,736	445	2,181

<sup>1</sup> Includes overtime costs where not available and outside contributions to employee benefits.

**TABLE 17 - Summary Costs of Correctional Services, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of service	Cost of correctional services					
	1978/79 \$000's	%	1979/80 \$000's	%	1980/81 \$000's	%
Institutions	1,214	69	1,365	71	1,628	75
Probation/parole services	346	20	338	18	350	16
Administration	194	11	208	11	203	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>100</b>

### Major Capital Projects

As indicated in **Table 18**, there were three major capital projects underway over the past three years. These projects did not result in a change of institutional capacity.

**TABLE 18 - Major Capital Projects, Yukon Territory, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of project	Cost(\$)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Corrections centre renovations	17,315	72,559	63,600
Corrections miscellaneous equipment	15,512	27,095	19,800
Corrections locking mechanisms	39,497	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72,324</b>	<b>99,654</b>	<b>83,400</b>



# Northwest Territories



## Summary Facts

Responsible Agency - Correctional Services Branch, Department of Health and Welfare Canada

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
No. of correctional facilities - Government	4	4	4
Correctional centres	4	4	4
Average count	120	138	145
Probation supervision count	..	..	290(e)
No. of correctional facilities - Private	1	1	1
Average count	8	8	8
Expenditures - Government correctional services	\$2.6M	\$2.8M	\$3.1M

(e) Estimate.

# Adult Correctional Institutions, Northwest Territories, 1980/81

Legend

△ Provincial institution



## **INTRODUCTION**

In the Northwest Territories, both adult and juvenile corrections services are provided by the Department of Social Services. The Department is divided into two separate Branches - Health, and Social Services. Responsibility for corrections falls under the Social Services Branch. Correctional services are integrated with other social services and social workers within the Branch support all service areas.

### **Administration**

Within the Department of Social Services, the Chief of Corrections is responsible for all adult institutions and community programs, including probation. There are several other chiefs and coordinators who report to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Social Services. Juvenile offenders (persons under the age of 16) come under the responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Regional Superintendents are responsible for supervising social service workers in the five regions of the Northwest Territories. Departmental social workers perform a wide range of duties on behalf of the Department of Social Services including probation, parole, and aftercare supervision services.

Under agreements between the Federal Government, the Provincial Government of Alberta, and the Northwest Territories Government, prisoner exchanges occur as the need arises.

Central administration and support services are provided through the Department of Social Services to all component departments.

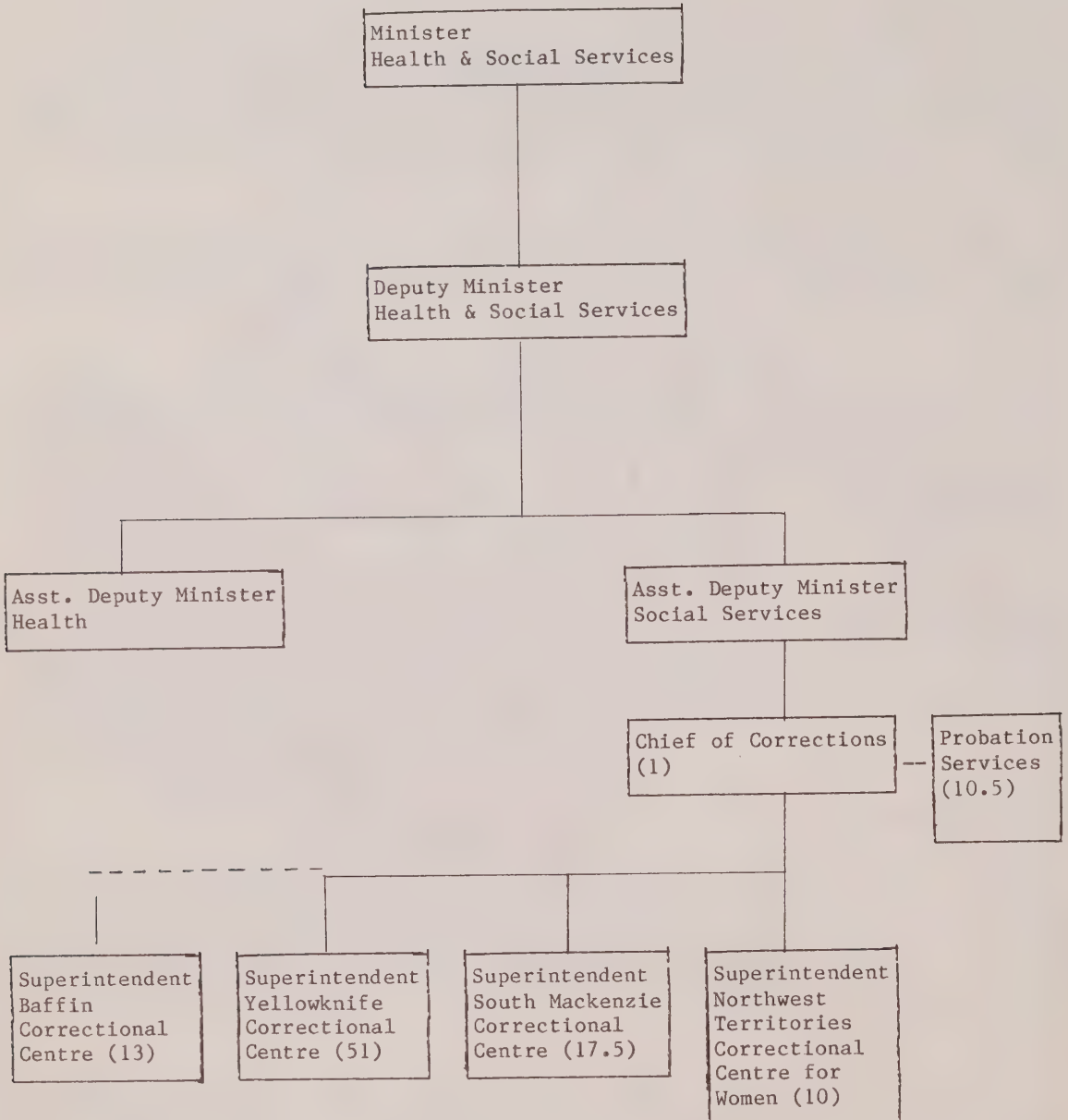
The organizational structure of the Department of Social Services, as it applies to the Corrections section of the Social Services Branch is illustrated on the following page. Staff complements appear in brackets. For each of the facilities, staff complements refer to full-time personnel only and for probation services they refer to an estimate of the person-years expended on adult correctional services as part of the wider social service delivery system.

### **Recent Developments**

In response to overcrowding and comparatively high imprisonment rates, work is underway to develop community programs that will serve as true alternatives to the prison option. In addition, a building program will soon commence which will ensure that all institutions reach or exceed minimum standards regarding health, safety and security. Attempts will be made to reduce the number of prisoners transferred from the north as it is the policy of the government to keep offenders within the Territories whenever possible.

A Management Information System has been implemented to meet the needs of Correctional Services within the Northwest Territories. A similar system for probation statistics is being reviewed and should be implemented during 1982.

Organizational Structure of the Corrections Section of the Department of Social Services, Northwest Territories, 1981



## CUSTODIAL SERVICES

### Government Facilities

#### Operational Data

There were four correctional centres in operation in the Territories during 1980/81. Custodial populations continue to rise and as a result of overcrowding, the Department has sought assistance from the Government of Alberta in the provision of additional bed space when needed. Intermittent sentences are used throughout the Territories. In areas where there are no correctional centres intermittent sentences may be served in RCMP lock-ups.

A major study of correctional facilities in the Baffin Region, particularly the Baffin Correctional Centre, has resulted in a decision to build a permanent structure at Frobisher Bay to replace the temporary units now utilized. The Baffin Correctional Centre offers a land based program of teaching offenders from the Eastern Arctic many traditional hunting and survival skills. This program is unique in Canada and has proven successful in providing young Inuit offenders with practical skills and increased self-esteem.

At the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre a very active wood cutting program is in operation. In addition, the Centre operates a fishing program in the Great Slave Lake area.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Facility description				Year	Counts			
Name	Year opened	Population held	Security level(s)		Rated capacity	High	Low	Average <sup>1</sup>
Yellowknife Correctional Centre	1967	Sentenced Remand	Secure	1978/79	72	98	68	
				1979/80	72	109	76	
				1980/81	72	123	85	
Baffin Correctional Centre	1973	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	16	16	4	9
				1979/80	16	16		
				1980/81	16	23		
South Mackenzie Correctional Centre	1974	Sentenced	Secure	1978/79	30	37	20	
				1979/80	30	38	21	
				1980/81	30	38	24	
NWT Correctional Centre for Women	1977	Sentenced Remand	Secure	1978/79	16	11	2	6
				1979/80	16	12	4	9
				1980/81	16	12	3	7
PROVINCIAL TOTAL				1978/79	134	...	...	120
				1979/80	134	...	...	138
				1980/81	134	...	...	145

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the basis of 12 time points.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to aggregate time served.

**Table 1** provides a breakdown of the operational data for each facility. From this table one can observe the following highlights:

- the total rated capacity of government operated facilities remained constant at 134 over the three fiscal years;
- the average inmate count increased from 138 in 1979/80 to 145 in 1980/81;
- the total number of admissions increased from 979 in 1979/80 to 1,128 in 1980/81;
- the total days stay increased from 50,155 in 1979/80 to 55,000 in 1980/81;
- gross operating costs rose from \$2.8 million in 1979/80 to \$3.1 million in the following year;
- per diem costs per inmate have increased over the past two years from \$56.21 to \$57.05; and,
- person-years expended increased to 104 in 1980/81, from 94 in the previous two years.

TABLE 1 - Adult Correctional Facilities, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Name	Year	Case flow		Operating costs <sup>3</sup>		Person-years <sup>4</sup>		
		Admissions	Total days stay <sup>2</sup>	Total (\$000's)	Per diem per inmate(\$)	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Yellowknife	1978/79	497	..	1,478	53.28	45.0	5.0	50.0
	1979/80	734	..	1,615	50.28	44.0	6.0	50.0
	1980/81	807	..	1,765	53.73	51.0	..	..
Baffin	1978/79	34	..	492	149.77	13.0	1.0	14.0
	1979/80	48	..	560	153.42	13.0	1.0	14.0
	1980/81	92	..	612	98.63	13.0	..	..
South Mackenzie	1978/79	203	..	334	31.55	17.0	2.5	19.5
	1979/80	150	..	370	32.70	17.0	2.5	19.5
	1980/81	185	..	461	39.47	17.5	..	..
NWT	1978/79	40	..	266	121.46	10.0	0.5	10.5
	1979/80	47	..	274	83.41	10.0	0.5	10.5
	1980/81	44	..	300	136.99	10.0	..	..
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1978/79	774	43,800	2,570	58.68	85.0	9.0	94.0
	1979/80	979	50,155	2,819	56.21	84.0	10.0	94.0
	1980/81	1,128	55,000	3,138	57.05	91.5	12.4	103.9

<sup>3</sup> Refers to budgeted costs. Does not include some expenditures budgeted for but not paid by the Department of Social Services (e.g. heating).

<sup>4</sup> Refers to person-years expended. One person-year = 225 days.

## Caseload Data

The following four tables illustrate aspects of the caseload experienced in correctional facilities of the Northwest Territories.

**Table 2** shows remand and sentenced inmate counts. Total sentenced inmate counts ranged from a low of 96 to a high of 177 in 1980/81. Remand counts ranged from 1 to 19. On average there were eight inmates on remand and 137 sentenced inmates in custody on any one day in 1980/81. The total average count increased to 145 in 1980/81 from 138 in the previous year.

**Table 3** presents sentence length on admission over the three year period. Sentence lengths have remained relatively constant, with the majority of sentences falling within the three months and under category. In 1979/80, 59% of admissions fell into this category compared to 64% of the 1980/81 admissions.

**TABLE 2 - Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Type of admission	Type of count	Year		
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Remand	Average	..	..	8
	High	..	..	19
	Low	..	..	1
Sentenced	Average	..	..	137
	High	..	..	177
	Low	..	..	96
TOTAL AVERAGE		120	138	145
OVERALL HIGH		..	..	..
OVERALL LOW		..	..	..

**TABLE 3 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of sentence (months)	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	241	36	189	31	231	33
1-3	199	30	170	28	216	31
4-6	108	16	109	18	119	17
7-12	75	11	83	14	81	12
13-24	31	5	33	5	32	5
Over 24	17	2	18	3	12	2
Not known	1	—	4	1	3	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4** shows a selected display of sentenced admissions. In 1980/81, 15% of all sentenced admissions were fine defaulters, 24% were sentenced for drinking/driving offences. The proportion of all sentences which were served intermittently increased to 5% in 1980/81, compared to 3% in the previous two years.

**Table 5** shows a breakdown for remand releases by length of stay. The proportion of those who served 15 days or less increased from 48% of the 1979/80 releases to 58% of the 1980/81 releases.

**TABLE 4 - Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Category, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Category	Sentenced admissions					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total sentenced admissions	672	100	606	100	694	100
Defaulting on fines	114	17	97	16	106	15
Drinking/driving offences	154	23	155	26	167	24
Intermittent sentences	16	2	16	3	33	5

**TABLE 5 - Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Length of stay (days)	Remand releases <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 7	..	..	42	28	55	36
7-15	..	..	30	20	33	22
16-30	..	..	34	22	34	22
31-60	..	..	23	15	24	16
61-90	..	..	13	9	5	3
Over 90	..	..	9	6	1	1
Not known	..	..	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	..	..	<b>151</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes those sentenced to custody following remand.

## Population Data

The following three tables profile the inmate population of the Northwest Territories.

**Table 6** shows a breakdown of remand and sentenced admissions by age. The largest proportion of admissions were within the 18 to 21 year range, at approximately 30% of all admissions in each year. The proportion of admissions less than 18 years of age, increased to 16% in 1980/81 from 11% in the previous year.

**Table 7** shows a distribution of remand and sentenced admissions by sex. Over the three year period, females comprised 8% of all sentenced admissions in 1978/79 compared to 6% in the latter two years. In 1980/81, 3% of all remand admissions were females.

**Table 8** shows the number of native and non-native admissions. A large proportion of admissions was comprised of indigenous peoples. In 1980/81, 36% were Indian, 30% were Inuit, and 19% were Metis.

**TABLE 6 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81**

Age	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 16	1	--	1	--	1	--
16-17	70	10	83	11	137	16
18-21	190	28	235	30	253	29
22-24	88	13	104	13	126	14
25-29	130	19	122	16	137	16
30-34	63	9	80	10	82	9
35-39	66	10	56	7	66	7
40-49	50	7	66	9	50	6
Over 49	20	3	30	4	24	3
Not known	3	1	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes parole suspensions.

TABLE 7 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

Sex	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>			
	Remand No.	%	Sentenced No.	%
<b>1978/79</b>				
Male	..	..	620	92
Female	..	..	52	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1979/80</b>				
Male	151	99	567	94
Female	2	1	39	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1980/81</b>				
Male	152	97	654	94
Female	4	3	40	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes parole suspensions.

TABLE 8 - Remand and Sentenced Admissions, Native/Non-native, Northwest Territories, 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81

	Remand and sentenced admissions <sup>1</sup>					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Native - Indian	262	38	305	39	317	36
Inuit	158	23	176	23	263	30
Metis	152	22	164	21	164	19
Non-native	106	16	122	16	127	14
Not known	3	1	10	1	5	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes parole suspensions.

### Private Facilities

Arctic House is the only contracted residential facility in the Northwest Territories. It provides accommodation and counselling for day parolees and probationers, and voluntary aftercare for those who have no definite plans at the time of release. On occasion, individuals on full parole or mandatory supervision stay in this facility for short periods of time. Residents are active outside the facility during the day (e.g., work, school, etc.), and live in a group setting during the remainder of their time. Each resident has an assigned counsellor.

In all three fiscal years under study, the rated capacity of Arctic House was 12, and the average daily population was eight. This facility operates on a Departmental contribution and a per diem from the Correctional Service of Canada. Policies are established by a Board of Directors with input from the Correctional Service of Canada and Corrections NWT.

## **NON-CUSTODIAL SERVICES**

### **Probation**

The total number of probation supervision cases in effect at any one time is estimated at 280 to 300 cases.

Continued emphasis is being placed on community correctional programming. Community service orders continue to be utilized with probationers and inmates being involved in various community work projects (e.g., city parks, etc). Additionally different programs are being explored to more effectively meet the needs of the largely native population in the Territories. In small settlements, the RCMP and community organizers have assisted in implementing some community work projects.

### **Other Community Correctional Services**

#### **TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM**

Inmates requesting any type of temporary absence consideration are provided with a form which is filled out and submitted to a Temporary Absence Board or Committee. Members of the Board include the Treatment and Training Officer (Chairman), Classification Officer, Medical Supervisor, Social Worker, the Chief Security Officer, and a member of his staff. Following a discussion of the request, the Board's recommendation is recorded on the temporary absence form and forwarded to the Superintendent for approval or other comment or instruction.

Recommendations regarding temporary absence decisions are made by the Board at the institution. Final approval or disapproval is given by the office of the Superintendent or the Chief of Corrections.

#### **WORK RELEASE PROGRAM**

Work releases are usually granted during the last 60 days of an inmate's sentence. Money earned is used to take care of outstanding debts, family support, the purchase of clothing, and general preparation for return to the community. Inmates are expected to pay up to \$10 per day when they are fully employed for room and board.

Approximately \$15,000 are received under these various programs.

#### **NORTHERN ADDICTIONS PROGRAM**

Participation is usually granted during the last 60 days of an inmate's sentence. Inmates selected for this 28 day program do not return to the Yellowknife Correctional Centre for the remainder of their sentence; rather, they are transferred to the Arctic House Residence upon completion of the program, and remain until the time of discharge.

#### **QUYTA LAKE WILDERNESS PROGRAM**

The Quyt Lake Wilderness Program is proposed to operate under contract as a five bed wilderness camp at a per diem rate approaching that of the Yellowknife Correctional Centre. The camp will be owned and operated by the Dechinte Society, an operation previously funded by the Federal Government.

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# Appendix

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## APPENDIX A - GLOSSARY

As stated in the introductory chapter, much developmental work is needed before a set of definitions that is both complete and workable can be applied to all jurisdictions. For this reason, the reader is advised to pay special attention to explanatory notes accompanying data presentations for each jurisdiction. The amalgamation of data in the summary chapter may present further deviations due to the adjustment of some figures to improve cross jurisdictional comparability.

Generally, the following definitions apply to the data elements and terminology used throughout the publication, unless otherwise specified.

### Acronyms

AADAC-	Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission
CAC	- Citizen Advisory Committee
CBRC	- Community based residential centre
CC	- Correctional centre
CCC	- Community correctional centre
CCJS	- Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
CRC	- Community residential/resource centre
CSC	- Correctional Service of Canada
CSO	- Community service order
DC	- Detention centre
IWG	- Implementation Work Group
LRC	- Labour Relations Coordinator
NPB	- National Parole Board
NPRC	- National Project on Resource Coordination
RPC	- Regional Psychiatric Centre
TA	- Temporary absence

**Admissions to custody.** A person can be admitted to a correctional facility in any of the following ways:

- under a warrant of committal to serve a sentence;
- under a remand warrant to await further court appearance;
- for purposes of temporary detainment prior to an appearance in court;
- through revocation of a conditional release such as parole or mandatory supervision;
- under transfer from another country;
- under transfer from a provincial to a federal institution and vice versa; or,
- under other written authority committing a person to custody.

Not all correctional facilities admit persons to custody for any of the above reasons. For example, many facilities are used exclusively for sentenced offenders and do not admit persons awaiting trial or sentence.

Any total number of admissions does not necessarily represent an unduplicated count of individuals since it is possible for one person to be admitted, released, and readmitted to custody within the same year.

Two different concepts of admission are used in this publication. In Table 1 of each chapter, admission data are used to measure the actual workload associated with offender movement to and between correctional facilities. All processed entries

## GLOSSARY - Continued

into institutions are counted as admissions regardless of reason for detainment. Offenders admitted under sentence, remand, or lock-up status are counted, as are transfers between institutions and readmissions to custody. For the purposes of this definition, a change in inmate status not accompanied by a change in physical location does not constitute a new admission.

The second use of admission applies to all tables subsequent to Table 1 which characterize various features of the remanded and sentenced inmate population only. Transfers between institutions within the same jurisdiction are not included as admissions, thus minimizing duplication. Double counting does occur, however, when sentenced and remanded admissions are summed. An inmate admitted on remand and subsequently sentenced is counted under each admission type.

**Lock-up admission** - This type of admission includes all persons admitted prior to a court appearance. Included as lock-ups are persons detained for short periods of time under the authority of provincial statutes.

**Remand admission** - This term refers to those persons admitted to a correctional facility who are either awaiting a further court appearance, trial, or sentencing.

**Sentenced admission** - When an accused is found, by trial, to be guilty of an offence, a court disposition is handed down by the presiding judge or magistrate specifying the manner in which the accused is to be dealt with by law. One such disposition requires that the accused, under a warrant of committal, be admitted to custody. Sentenced admissions then refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal. They include those who have been sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge.

**Admission to probation.** Refers to the commencement of a court imposed sentence of supervision under a probation order. This does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals.

**Adult population.** Refers to the number of persons in the standing population, excluding juveniles, who are held legally responsible for their action. The Juvenile Delinquents Act defines a juvenile as being anyone over seven years of age but under 16. However, the individual provincial/territorial governments also have the authority to change, at their discretion, the upper age limit to either 17 or 18. The age at which an individual is considered an adult for the purposes of the criminal law in each jurisdiction is as follows:

age 16 and over - Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick,  
Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and Northwest  
Territories;

age 17 and over - Newfoundland, and British Columbia; and,

age 18 and over - Quebec, and Manitoba.

**Age.** See "Average age/sentenced length."

**Annual cost.** See "Costs".

## GLOSSARY - Continued

**Average age/sentence length.** Refers to an estimated measure of the most common age or sentence length on admission of persons admitted to custody as well as those admitted to probation supervision. Its calculation is based on the age or sentence length distributions of admissions which do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals. The standard formula for determining the average or mean of grouped data is used.

It should be noted that the difference in the average age among jurisdictions could be to some extent the result of different maximum ages in the provincial juvenile justice systems. Furthermore, for calculation purposes, an upper age limit was imposed which could tend to marginally increase the resultant average.

**Average count.** See "Counts".

**Average sentence length.** See "Average age/sentence length."

**Base population.** This term is used in reference to expenditures on contracted facilities. It refers to the minimum population of residents for which payment is guaranteed.

**Capacity.** This term refers to the number of inmates a facility is designed to accommodate. Usually this is estimated by the number of normal usage beds in the facility.

**Clemency.** Refers to the act of sealing an individual's criminal record. Under the provisions of the Criminal Records Act and with reference to the Royal Prerogative of Mercy any person convicted of a federal offence may apply to the National Parole Board (NPB) for clemency. Upon satisfying the eligibility requirements, and dependent upon a favourable NPB investigation, the individual's criminal file may be sealed. However, a further criminal conviction could result in revocation of clemency and the subsequent reactivation of the previously sealed file.

**Community service order.** Refers to a court order whereby an offender is required to do a specified amount of work in the community.

### Correctional facilities

**Government facilities.** Refers to all custodial facilities run by the government agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction. These facilities are distinguishable from private correctional facilities in that they are operated by government employees rather than employees from the private sector. The number of government facilities shown for each jurisdiction includes all facilities which were operational for any part of the year under study.

Many terms are used among the provinces and territories in reference to custodial facilities. Some examples are: jails, correctional institutions, community correctional centres, community residential centres, detention centres, reformatories, training centres, remand centres, and camps. The meaning of each of these terms varies across jurisdictions.

In addition to holding sentenced offenders for up to two years less a day, provincial government correctional facilities may house persons held for remand or

## GLOSSARY - Continued

lock-up purposes as well as persons awaiting transfer to another penal institution or awaiting deportation.

Penitentiaries are also considered government correctional facilities. They are federal penal institutions housing persons sentenced to imprisonment for a period of two years or more.

It should be noted that persons sentenced to custody under provincial/territorial authority, may serve their sentence in a penitentiary by special agreement between the jurisdictions involved. The reverse is also true of persons sentenced to custody under authority of the federal government.

**Private correctional facilities.** Although these facilities are financed through public funds, they differ from government correctional facilities in that they are operated by non-government personnel. For the most part, private facilities offer halfway house accommodation for sentenced inmates which allows for the daily use of community resources. Generally, inmates are transferred to a private facility following initial assessment in a government operated facility.

### Costs

**Operating costs.** Operating costs displayed in Table 1 of each chapter refer to the costs associated with operating a facility over the year or the number of days the facility was in operation during the year. Included are internal administrative costs, maintenance, salaries, benefits, and other direct operating costs such as food, clothing, supplies etc. Costs are in current dollars and refer to gross rather than net expenditures. Administrative expenses which are not on-site (e.g., regional and headquarter office costs) are excluded from this definition.

**Annual cost.** Refers to the total fee paid by government toward the operation of a private facility during the year.

**Per diem inmate cost.** This term refers to the average amount expended daily throughout the year on each inmate housed in a government operated facility. The daily cost of detaining an offender is derived from two variables - gross operating costs divided by the total number of days served by all inmates in the facility throughout the year (days stay).

In the event that total days stay data are not available, average count is multiplied by 365 and used as the divisor. Using this method, per diems are only reported for institutions which were open for the entire year. Per diem inmate costs are also calculated at the jurisdictional level and are based on only those facilities for which total days stay and operating cost data are available.

Inherent to the definition of operating costs is the fact that not all expenditures associated with maintaining correctional facilities are included in the calculation of per diems. Also, the per diems reported should not be viewed as marginal costs. That is, the addition of one more inmate to an operating facility would not increase the daily expenditures of the facility by a cost equivalent to the per diem cost.

**Per diem charge.** This term refers to the amount of money charged on the basis of contractual agreement for one day of residency in a private facility.

## GLOSSARY - Continued

### Counts

**Average.** This unit of measurement is used to provide an indication of the average number of offenders under custody or community supervision at any one point in time.

Average inmate counts shown for each facility are based on all inmates detained, regardless of admission status, and are not calculated for those facilities which were not operative over the entire reference period. Ideally, the count is based on actual inmate counts taken once a day at the institutional level and then averaged over the year. To arrive at the number of inmates held at the jurisdictional level, counts for each facility are then added together.

Some jurisdictions use on register counts rather than actual inmate counts in each facility. This means that inmates absent from the institution at the time the count is taken are included and for this reason, on register counts tend to be a comparatively inflated indicator of actual caseload.

Counts also vary in the number of time points used to calculate the average. The degree of accuracy in the estimated average is dependent on the number of counts taken throughout the year. That is, the more time points used, the more accurate the annual average will be.

Average inmate counts are also displayed at the provincial/territorial level for government operated facilities but differ from those mentioned above in two ways. Firstly, these counts refer to total remanded and sentenced inmates only and exclude inmates under lock-up status. Secondly, all facilities, regardless of the number of operating days during the year, are included in the total average count for each jurisdiction. Counts not applicable to a full year of operation are not pro-rated.

**High and low.** These counts refer to the highest or lowest population experienced in a government operated facility during the year under study. In Table 1 of each provincial/territorial chapter, the high and low inmate population is displayed for each facility, and in Table 2 highs and lows of the remanded and sentenced inmate population are displayed at the jurisdictional level.

**Days stay.** This term is another measure of custodial caseload, and refers to the total number of days served by all inmates in a government operated facility during the number of operating days the facility was open in the reference period. Included are overnight stays in addition to releases from the facility during the preceding 24 hours. Although inmates on lock-up status often do not stay in the institution overnight, they do contribute to the administrative workload associated with admitting procedures, and therefore, are counted as one days stay.

In cases where average counts are multiplied by 365 to derive the number of days stay, offenders admitted and released during one day are not accounted for because the count is usually taken at midnight, by which time, such offenders would be released.

**Defaulting on fines.** As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody who, if their original sentence of fine payment had been satisfied, would not have been required to serve a term of custody.

## GLOSSARY - Continued

**Drinking/driving.** As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody whose most serious offence was either: a) impaired driving; b) blood/alcohol over .08; or c) refusing a breathalyzer (Sections 234-237 of the Criminal Code).

**Earned remission.** See "Remission".

**Exchange of service agreement.** Refers to a contractual agreement between the federal government and a province/territory which allows for the transfer of inmates between provincial and federal correctional facilities. Administrative responsibility for the inmate may or may not remain with the facility from which the inmate is being transferred.

## Expenditures

**Administrative expenditures** - Refer to regional office/headquarter costs and costs of central services provided to corrections departments/agencies (e.g., computer services, staffing, etc.).

**Community service expenditures** - Refer to all actual expenditures on community supervision programs (probation and parole), including salaries, overtime, benefits, and direct operating costs. They also include the cost of the Parole Board where applicable, but exclude regional office/headquarters costs.

**Institutional expenditures** - Refer to all actual expenditures on both government operated and privately operated correctional facilities, including salaries, overtime, benefits, contract costs, and direct operating costs (e.g., food, heating, lighting, transportation, maintenance, etc.). Excludes regional office/headquarters costs.

**Expiration of sentence.** A sentence is considered to have expired when the sentence minus any earned remission time has been served in the institution.

**Federal statute.** Refers to any statute passed by the Federal Government of Canada. Some of the statutes are: the Prison and Reformatories Act, the Parole Act, the Penitentiary Act, the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the Narcotic Control Act, and the Food and Drugs Act. Also included are all offences defined in the Criminal Code of Canada.

**Fine defaults.** See "Defaulting on fine".

**Government facility.** See "Correctional facilities".

**High count.** See "Counts".

**Inmate profile.** Refers to an unduplicated count of the federal penitentiary population on March 31st of each year. Various characteristics of this count are shown including: type of admission, length of sentence on admission, time served since admission, age, sex, ethnic origin, citizenship, major offence, and number of previous commitments.

**Intermittent sentence.** Refers to a sentence to custody to be served non-consecutively (e.g., a sentence served on weekends only).

## **GLOSSARY - Continued**

**Juvenile population.** See "Adult population".

**Lock-up admission.** See "Admissions to custody".

**Low count.** See "Counts".

**Mandatory supervision.** Mandatory supervision allows any federal inmate to be released from a penitentiary prior to the warrant expiry date because of accrued earned remission. Supervision commences upon release and continues for the duration of the remission period, that is, until the warrant expiry date. If the terms of the mandatory supervision agreement are violated, the person may be returned to the institution from which he was released.

**Native.** At present, no standard definition for native exists. Although several jurisdictions do collect information on natives, data comparability between those jurisdictions is weakened by variations in definition. In general, native refers to self-reported aboriginal persons.

**Operating costs.** See "Costs".

**Parole.** A form of conditional release from custody whereby an inmate who is considered eligible may be released, at a time considered appropriate by a parole board, to serve the balance of a sentence under supervision in the community subject to stated conditions. Most inmates are not eligible for parole until one third of their sentence has been served. Prior to being granted full parole, an inmate may be released on day parole for rehabilitation purposes (e.g., to receive training or education not normally offered within the institution). While on day parole the inmate must return to the institution at regular intervals.

**Per diem inmate cost.** See "Costs".

**Per diem charge.** See "Costs".

**Person-years.** Two concepts of person-years are used in this publication - person-years expended and staff complement. The former term refers to the expenditure of a full year of labour on the part of one or more employees, and is generally provided in tables detailing institutional staff years or community service resources. Staff complements refer to budgetted staff years and do not necessarily reflect the number of person-years expended.

Full-time person-years refer to staff employed on a permanent or regular basis. Those permanently or regularly employed as part-time or casual personnel may be included. Part-time person-years refer to staff without permanent or regular employment status.

**Private facility.** See "Correctional facilities".

**Probation.** Refers to a type of court disposition imposed on an individual which is served in the community, under certain conditions, while under the supervision of a court or court-designated person or agency. A probation order may be given in and of itself, in conjunction with a suspended sentence, a conditional discharge, a fine, or in conjunction with a sentence which is served intermittently.

## GLOSSARY - Continued

**Probation admission.** See "Admissions to probation".

**Provincial statute.** Refers to legislation passed by a provincial/territorial government. Some examples are: Liquor Control Acts, Highway Traffic Acts, Child Welfare Acts and Motor Vehicle Acts.

**Rate (per 100,000 population).** Refers to the frequency of the event under consideration expressed in relation to the size of the standing adult population (e.g., incarceration rate per 100,000 adult population).

**Rated capacity.** See "Capacity".

**Ratio.** Refers to the expression of one number (the numerator) in relation to a second number (the denominator). Often the second number is expressed as unity (1). For example, an inmate to staff ratio of 2:1 would mean that for every 2 inmates in custody there is one staff employee.

**Remand admissions.** See "Admissions to custody".

**Remand release.** Included as releases from remand status are those inmates who are released to the community in addition to those who are sentenced following a period of custody under remand status. This does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals released from remand status during the year.

**Remission.** A program for the reduction of custodial sentences through the earning of time credits for acceptable behaviour. Remission is earned at a maximum possible rate of 15 days a month, which can effectively reduce the portion of a sentence to be served in a federal or provincial correctional facility by up to one third of the original sentence. At the federal level, remission credits must be served under mandatory supervision in the community.

**Security level.** Provincial and territorial correctional facilities have been classified as either secure or open. A facility is considered secure if inmates are detained by security devices, including those which operate with perimeter security features and/or where inmates are under constant supervision or observation. A facility classified as open denotes the use of minimal security devices or perimeter security containment and/or where supervision of inmates is only partial. Work camps are often considered to have an open security level, as are community based correctional facilities.

The traditional classification of maximum, medium, and minimum has been used to describe the security level of federal institutions, and some provinces.

**Sentenced admissions.** See "Admissions to custody".

**Sentence length.** Refers to a calculation in days, months, or years of the total time to be served in a correctional facility or under probation supervision. For multiple sentences this is the sum of the consecutive sentences. If these sentences are served concurrently, the longest sentence is the aggregate. Sentence length is not equivalent to time served, particularly in the case of custody - the effect of remission and conditional releases such as parole result in a lesser amount of time served in comparison to original sentence length.

## GLOSSARY - Continued

**Special purpose beds.** Included as special purpose beds are sick bay beds and bed space in disciplinary and isolation units. In federal facilities, bed space used for certain classes of inmates is also counted as "special purpose" (e.g., dangerous sex offenders). Where the rated capacity of special purpose beds is reported, it is shown separately from normal bed capacity.

**Staff complement.** See "Person-year".

**Temporary absence.** Refers to a conditional release from custody which permits an offender to serve a portion of his or her sentence within the community. The Prison and Reformatories Act states that a prisoner housed in a provincial correctional institution may be granted temporary absence with or without escort for a period not exceeding 15 days for humanitarian reasons, to assist in the process of rehabilitation, or for an unlimited period for medical reasons. Provision for the temporary absence of penitentiary inmates is contained in the Parole Act and the Penitentiary Act. Temporary absence programs have evolved in accordance with the operational requirements and program philosophy of individual jurisdictions. As a result, there are significant differences among jurisdictions in the extent to which the program is utilized, as well as the policies and procedures governing its operation.

**Transfer agreement.** See "Federal/provincial transfer agreement".

**Total days stay.** See "Days stay".

**Warrant of committal.** The legal document authorizing the conveyance of a person to a correctional facility where a term of incarceration is to be served. A warrant of committal applies to those persons who at the time of admission to the correctional facility had no outstanding obligation to correctional authorities.



APPENDIX B - REFERENCE LIST OF TABLES

List of tables	Newfoundland		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario	
	Table No.	Page No.	Table No.	Page No.	Table No.	Page No.	Table No.	Page No.	Table No.	Page No.	Table No.	Page No.
Organizational Chart	...	109	...	132	...	155	...	181	...	200	...	233
Adult Correctional Facilities	1	112	1	136	1	160	1	184	1	204	1	238
Remand and Sentenced Inmate Counts	2	114	2	137	2	162	2	186	2	208	2	244
Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months	3	115	3	138	3	163	3	187	3	209	3	245
Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories	4	115	4	138	4	163	-	-	4	209	4	245
Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days	5	116	5	139	5	164	-	-	5	210	5	246
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission	6	117	6	139	6	164	4	188	6	210	6	247
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex	7	118	7	140	7	165	5	188	7	211	7	248
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Racial Origin	8	118	-	-	-	-	...	187	-	-	8	248
Inmate Escapes	...	119	8	140	8	165	...	188	8	211	9	249
Inmate Deaths	...	119	...	140	...	165	...	188	...	211	10	249
Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities	9	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	213	11	251
Probation Service Resources	10	120	9	141	9	167	6	189	10	214	12	253
Community Supervision-Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision	11	121	10	142	10	168	7	190	11	215	13	254
Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order	12	122	11	143	11	169	8	191	12	216	14	255
Written Probation/Parole Reports by Type	-	-	12	143	12	169	9	191	13	216	15	255
Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission	13	123	13	144	13	170	-	-	14	217	16	256
Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex	14	123	14	145	14	170	10	192	15	217	17	256
Probation Supervision Admissions by Racial Origin	15	124	-	-	-	-	11	192	-	-	-	-
Provincial Parole Case Flow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	220	18	257
Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates and Applications	16	124	15	146	15	172	12	193	17	221	19	259
Cost of Correctional Services by Type	17	126	16	148	16	173	13	195	18	224	20	262
Summary Costs of Correctional Services	18	127	17	149	17	174	14	196	19	225	21	263
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Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Length of Sentence in Months	3	276	3	299	3	329	3	359	3	386	3	405
Sentenced Admissions to Institutions by Selected Categories	-	-	4	300	4	329	4	359	4	386	4	406
Remand Releases by Length of Stay in Days	4	277	5	300	5	330	5	360	-	-	5	406
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Age on Admission	5	278	6	301	6	331	6	361	5	387	6	407
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Sex	6	278	7	302	7	331	7	362	6	388	7	408
Remand and Sentenced Admissions by Racial Origin	7	279	8	302	8	332	8	362	7	388	8	408
Inmate Escapes	...	279	9	303	9	332	...	363	...	388	-	-
Inmate Deaths	...	279	...	303	...	333	...	363	...	388	-	-
Purchased/Contracted Correctional Facilities	8	279	10	304	10	334	...	363	...	...	...	411
Probation Service Resources	9	281	11	306	11	336	9	365	8	390	...	412
Community Supervision-Annual Caseload Counts by Type of Supervision	...	282	...	306	12	337	10	366	9	390	-	-
Probation Supervision Admissions by Length of Supervision Order	-	-	12	307	-	-	11	366	10	391	-	-
Written Probation/Parole Reports by Type	10	282	13	307	13	338	12	367	11	391	-	-
Probation Supervision Admissions by Age on Admission	-	-	14	308	-	-	13	367	12	392	-	-
Probation Supervision Admissions by Sex	-	-	15	309	-	-	14	368	13	393	-	-
Probation Supervision Admissions by Racial Origin	-	-	16	309	-	-	15	368	14	393	-	-
Provincial Parole Case Flow	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	371	...	...	...	...
Temporary Absence Grants, Success Rates and Applications	11	283	17	310	14	340	17	372	15	394	-	-
Cost of Correctional Services by Type	12	285	18	312	15	343	18	374	16	396	-	-
Summary Costs of Correctional Services	13	286	19	313	16	344	19	375	17	397	-	-
Major Capital Projects	14	287	20	313	17	344	...	375	18	397	...	...
Contributions/Grants	15	287	21	314	18	345	-	-	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C - POSTCENSAL POPULATION ESTIMATES OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCES/TERRITORIES,  
JUNE 1st, 1978 - 1980

Province/territory	Adult population (000's) <sup>1</sup>			Total population (000's)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Newfoundland	360.6	368.7	377.5	568.8	573.5	579.6
Prince Edward Island	86.7	88.3	90.3	122.1	123.0	124.4
Nova Scotia	610.4	622.3	632.9	841.4	848.0	852.8
New Brunswick	493.0	504.1	514.6	694.8	701.1	707.6
Quebec	4 416.7	4 480.3	4541.1	6 272.8	6 288.9	6 312.0
Ontario	6 279.7	6 388.8	6 500.4	8 444.3	8 504.5	8 574.4
Manitoba	716.7	723.4	728.1	1 033.5	1 032.4	1 029.5
Saskatchewan	684.0	698.0	711.1	948.4	959.8	970.1
Alberta	1 406.4	1 462.9	1 524.8	1 954.2	2 013.8	2 081.4
British Columbia	1 857.2	1 903.4	1 970.5	2 530.1	2 571.2	2 640.1
Yukon	15.2	15.4	15.2	21.7	21.7	21.4
Northwest Territories	26.3	26.5	26.5	43.7	43.4	43.1
<b>CANADA TOTAL</b>	<b>16 952.9</b>	<b>17 282.1</b>	<b>17 633.0</b>	<b>23 475.6</b>	<b>23 681.3</b>	<b>23 936.3</b>

Note: Numbers may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> The adult population was determined according to the age limits specified by each province:

Ages 16 and over

Nova Scotia  
Prince Edward Island  
New Brunswick  
Ontario  
Saskatchewan  
Alberta  
Yukon Territory, and  
Northwest Territories

Ages 17 and over

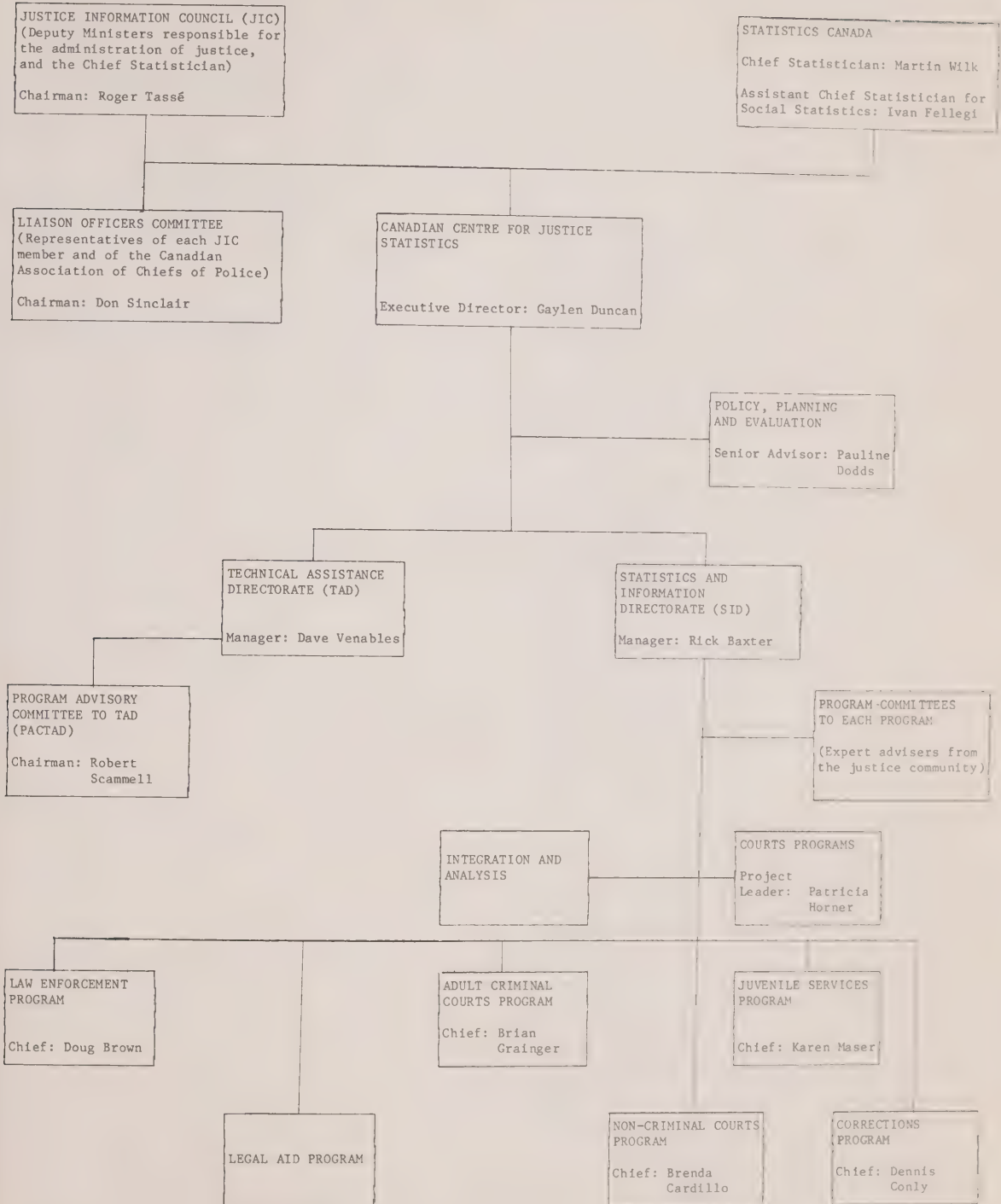
Newfoundland, and  
British Columbia

Ages 18 and over

Quebec and  
Manitoba.



APPENDIX D - ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS





## APPENDIX E - LIST OF CORRECTIONS CONTACTS

The following federal, provincial and territorial agencies contributed to the production of this report, and can be contacted for additional information.

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# Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1981-82

# Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada

1981-82



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for Justice Statistics,  
Corrections Program

Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (telephone: 593-7137) or to a local Advisory Services office:

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Ottawa	(992-4734)
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Vancouver	(666-3691)

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de la statistique juridique,  
Programme des services correctionnels

Statistique Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (téléphone: 593-7137) ou à un bureau local des Services consultatifs situé aux endroits suivants:

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Toronto	(966-6586)
Winnipeg	(949-4020)
Regina	(359-5405)
Edmonton	(420-3027)
Vancouver	(666-3691)

On peut obtenir une communication gratuite avec le service régional d'information statistique de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard en composant 1-800-565-7192. En Saskatchewan, on peut communiquer avec le bureau régional de Regina en composant 1(112)-800-667-3524, et en Alberta, avec le bureau d'Edmonton au numéro 1-800-222-6400.

Statistics Canada  
Canadian Centre  
for Justice Statistics

Statistique Canada  
Centre canadien  
de la statistique juridique

# **Adult Correctional Services in Canada**

**1981-82**

# **Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada**

**1981-82**

Published under the authority of  
the Minister of Supply and  
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and Services Canada 1983

March 1983  
4-2400-531

Price: Canada, \$8.45  
Other Countries, \$10.15

Catalogue 85-211  
ISSN 0715-2973

Ottawa

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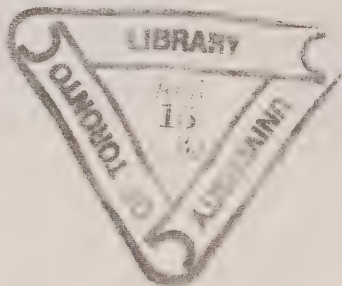
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- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- (e) estimate.

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- .. nombres indisponibles.
- ... n'ayant pas lieu de figurer.
- néant ou zéro.
- (e) estimation.



## PREFACE

The Corrections Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has a responsibility to publish information descriptive of adult correctional services in Canada. This report is one step toward meeting that responsibility and is a reflection of the data gathered since the formal establishment of this Program on June 1, 1981.

Data displayed cover four fiscal years, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and are representative of service delivery provided by the governmental agency responsible for adult corrections in each of the provincial, territorial, and federal sectors. Key indicators showing caseloads handled and resources expended, on both custodial and community supervision services, shape the overall structure and content of the report.

This publication is essentially a statistical update of the 1980-81 report in this series. Given the new federal-provincial partnership formed to provide a national justice information service, coupled with the relative youth of the Corrections Program, report structure and content is in a dynamic state of refinement. Developmental efforts are currently being guided by a selected group of federal and provincial representatives actively involved in the development and utilization of correctional statistics within their respective jurisdictions. The initiatives of this group will be reflected through improvements made and new ideas introduced in future releases of this report.

This publication is the product of a major collective effort on the part of individuals representing government agencies responsible for adult correctional services across Canada. Appreciation is expressed to the many contributors who provided direct input to this effort, and to those who continue to provide guidance and support to the Corrections Program.

## PREFACE

Le Programme des services correctionnels du Centre canadien de la statistique juridique a la responsabilité de publier des renseignements décrivant les services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada. Le présent rapport s'inscrit dans le cadre de cette responsabilité, car il présente les données recueillies depuis la création officielle du Programme le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1981.

Les données présentées, qui portent sur les quatre années financières allant de 1978-79 à 1981-82, sont représentatives des services fournis par l'organisme gouvernemental responsable des services correctionnels pour adultes dans chacun des secteurs provinciaux et territoriaux, ainsi que dans le secteur fédéral. La structure globale et le contenu du rapport sont fondés sur des indicateurs clés, qui montrent le nombre de cas traités et les ressources engagées, tant pour les services de détention que pour les services de surveillance communautaire.

La présente publication est essentiellement une mise à jour statistique du rapport de 1980-81. Étant donné que le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces se sont associés depuis peu pour offrir un service national d'information juridique, et que le Programme des services correctionnels est de création assez récente, la structure et le contenu du rapport ne sont pas encore tout à fait au point. Toutefois, des efforts dynamiques sont faits en ce sens, le travail initial étant actuellement confié à un groupe choisi de représentants fédéraux et provinciaux qui jouent un rôle actif dans l'avancement et l'utilisation de la statistique correctionnelle au sein de leur propre secteur de compétence. Les initiatives de ce groupe se traduiront par des améliorations et de nouvelles idées qui seront incorporées dans les éditions à venir.

La présente publication est le fruit d'un effort collectif important fourni par des personnes représentant les organismes gouvernementaux responsables des services correctionnels pour adultes dans tout le Canada. Nous remercions les nombreuses personnes qui ont participé personnellement à ce travail, ainsi que celles qui continuent à fournir une aide et des conseils au Programme des services correctionnels.



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# Introduction

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## REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- Expenditures on corrections totalled \$976 million in 1981-82; over the four year period little change is apparent in government spending on corrections when expressed in constant dollars.
- The average inmate population increased by 10% over the four year period to 24,400 in 1981-82; the corresponding community supervision caseload increased by 19% to 73,000.
- While 75% of the total correctional caseload were under some form of community supervision, only 8% of the total correctional expenditures were for the provision of these services in 1981-82.
- The median sentence length on admission to provincial facilities in 1981-82 was one month; the corresponding sentence length for inmates admitted to federal penitentiaries was 41 months.
- Inmates admitted to provincial custody are typically 25 years old and are incarcerated for either a drinking/driving infraction or fine default; federal inmates are typically 26 years of age, and are incarcerated for either robbery, break and enter, or theft.
- The average provincial probationer is 22 years of age while federal parolees and persons under mandatory supervision average 28 years of age.
- Female offenders comprised approximately 6% of all sentenced admissions to custody during 1981-82; the corresponding female admission rate to community supervision was 16%.
- Compared to the suicide rate for adult Canadians in 1981-82 (18 per 100,000 adults) the rate for the inmate population was about six times higher (115 per 100,000 inmates).

## POINTS SAILLANTS DU RAPPORT

- En 1981-82, 976 millions \$ ont été consacrés aux services correctionnelles; on relève peu de changement, au cours des quatre années, et les dépenses engagées à ce titre par le gouvernement, lorsque ces dépenses sont exprimées en dollars constants.
- La population carcérale moyenne a augmenté de 10 % au cours des quatre années, s'établissant à 24 400 en 1981-82; le nombre correspondant de cas de surveillance communautaire a enregistré une hausse de 19%, atteignant 73 000.
- Bien que 75 % des cas dont s'occupaient les services correctionnels bénéficiaient d'une forme quelconque de surveillance communautaire, seulement 8 % des dépenses totales des services leur ont été consacrées en 1981-82.
- En 1981-82, la durée médiane de la peine au moment de l'admission dans un établissement provincial a été de un mois; dans le cas des admissions dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, elle a été de 41 mois.
- Les détenus admis dans des établissements provinciaux sont âgés, en moyenne, de 25 ans et sont incarcérés soit pour conduite en état d'ébriété, soit pour défaut de payer l'amende; les détenus fédéraux sont âgés, en moyenne, de 26 ans, et sont incarcérés pour vol simple, pour introduction par effraction, ou encore pour vol qualifié.
- Le probationnaire provincial moyen est âgé de 22 ans, alors que l'âge des libérés conditionnels et des personnes sous surveillance obligatoire en vertu du régime fédéral s'établit, en moyenne, à 28 ans.
- En 1981-82, les femmes ont représenté environ 6 % de toutes les admissions de personnes condamnées; le taux correspondant de femmes admises au régime de surveillance communautaire s'est établi à 16 %.
- Comparé au taux de suicide enregistré chez les Canadiens adultes en 1981-82 (18 pour 100 000 adultes), le taux de suicide chez les détenus a été environ six fois plus élevé (115 pour 100 000 détenus).

## Corrections in Context

The Canadian criminal justice system is characterized by strong and often conflicting objectives among its three basic components - police, courts, and corrections. Although each component is influenced by the other, the impact absorbed by corrections is particularly acute, as this facet of the system is very often considered, at least in structural terms, the final point of a criminal justice continuum.

The movement of an accused through police and court processes is largely determined by such factors as police strength, policing strategies, courtload, sentencing practices, and enacted legislation. The impact of these factors varies both over time and by geographic location. Corrections, in its capacity of responding to court dispositions, is highly responsive to directions set by other components of the criminal justice system. As such, the above-mentioned systemic influences are clearly manifested through changes that have taken place in correctional policy over the years.

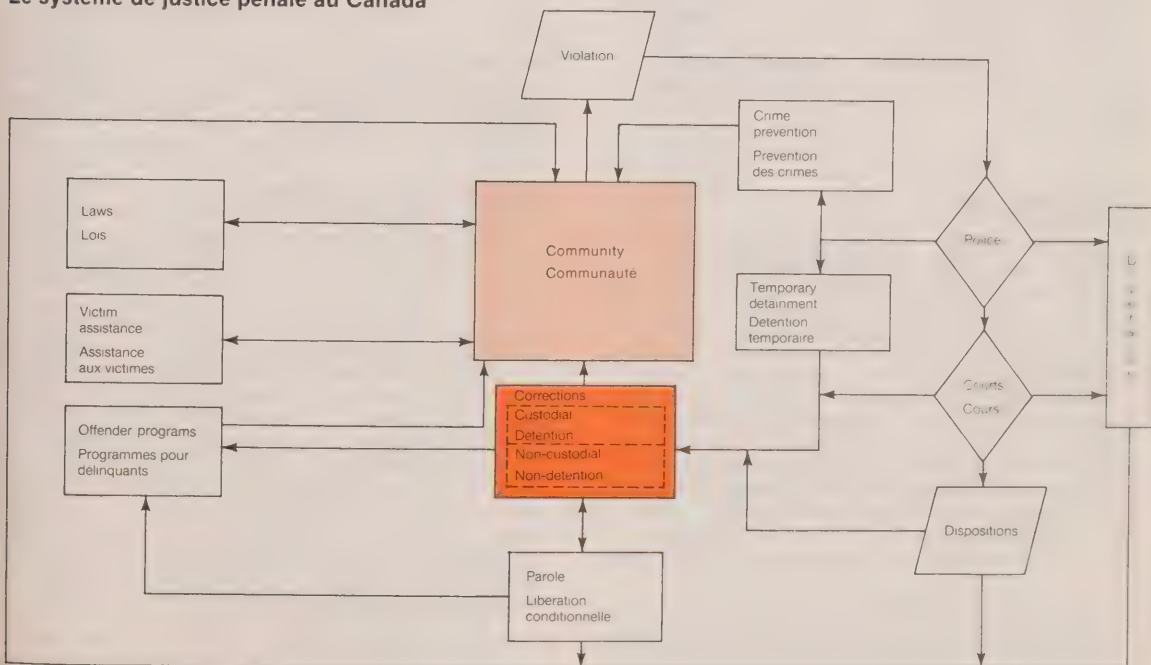
## Contexte des services correctionnels

Le système canadien de justice pénale se caractérise par des objectifs fermes et souvent contradictoires que poursuivent ses trois composantes fondamentales - la police, les tribunaux et les services correctionnels. Quoique chaque composante subisse l'influence de l'autre, les répercussions sur les services correctionnels sont particulièrement fortes, étant donné que ce volet du système est très souvent considéré, du moins du point de vue structural, comme le dernier élément d'un continuum de justice pénale.

Le passage d'un accusé par la filière policière et le processus judiciaire est en grande partie guidé par des facteurs comme les effectifs policiers, les stratégies policières, la charge de travail des tribunaux, les pratiques sentencielles et les lois en vigueur. Ces facteurs interviennent plus ou moins selon le moment et l'emplacement géographique. Comme les services correctionnels ont pour rôle de donner suite aux décisions rendues par les tribunaux, ils sont très sensibles aux orientations établies par d'autres composantes du système de justice pénale. C'est ainsi que les influences d'ordre systémique mentionnées précédemment se manifestent clairement dans les changements qui ont été apportés à la politique correctionnelle au cours des années.

Figure 1

### The Criminal Justice System in Canada Le système de justice pénale au Canada



Throughout this report, the term system is used to denote interdependence of component parts rather than unity of purpose. It is well recognized that objectives characteristic of justice system components are not fully integrated, and in fact, are often in conflict with one another. The same situation is often characteristic of the various service units within corrections itself.

### Scope of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide the reader with a descriptive overview of the correctional system operating in each of the provincial, territorial, and federal sectors in Canada. Although corrections operates within a complex framework, the intent here is not to explain corrections in light of outside influences, but rather to describe the correctional system through the presentation of a number of key indicators - caseload characteristics, activity levels, and resource expenditures.

As a basic reference document for Canadian corrections, this report focuses on both custodial and community supervision services provided to adults across Canada. Data displayed were compiled centrally by the governmental agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction, and, for this reason, information contained herein is limited to correctional services rendered under the authority of each responsible government agency. Services provided through external agencies (e.g., municipal governments, RCMP, and social service departments) are generally excluded from the scope.

### Data Comparability

The descriptive nature of this report hinders, to some extent, cross-jurisdictional comparisons. At this point in time, the data elements captured require further refinement; however, given a clear understanding of the framework within which correctional services are provided in each jurisdiction, data presented can be interpreted as generally indicative of corrections in and across systems. The key measures presented, although not entirely precise, can be used to monitor correctional trends, to stimulate policy analysis, and to evaluate legislative changes in a general way.

Factors impacting on cross-jurisdictional comparability are both definitional and systemic in nature. Definitional inconsistencies, which are in part a reflection of

Tout au long du présent rapport, le terme système est utilisé pour désigner l'interdépendance des parties composantes plutôt qu'une communauté d'objectifs. C'est un fait bien reconnu que les objectifs propres aux diverses composantes du système de justice pénale ne sont pas entièrement intégrés et, en fait, qu'ils sont souvent contradictoires. La même situation se retrouve souvent dans les diverses unités de service au sein du système lui-même.

### Portée du rapport

Le présent rapport a pour objet de fournir au lecteur un aperçu descriptif du système correctionnel des provinces, des territoires et du gouvernement fédéral. Quoique les services correctionnels évoluent dans un cadre complexe, le rapport n'a pas pour objet de les expliquer à la lumière d'influences extérieures, mais plutôt de décrire le système au moyen de la présentation d'un certain nombre d'indicateurs clés - caractéristiques des cas, niveaux d'activité et ressources engagées.

En tant que document de référence de base pour les services correctionnels canadiens, le présent rapport est axé à la fois sur les services de détention et de surveillance communautaire offerts aux adultes dans tout le Canada. Comme les données présentées ont été compilées par l'organisme gouvernemental responsable des services correctionnels dans chaque secteur de compétence, les renseignements fournis ici ne portent que sur les services correctionnels offerts sous l'autorité de chaque organisme gouvernemental responsable. Les services assurés par des organismes de l'extérieur (p. ex., les administrations municipales, la GRC et des ministères oeuvrant dans le domaine des services sociaux) sont normalement exclus.

### Comparabilité des données

En raison du caractère descriptif du présent rapport, il est parfois difficile d'établir des comparaisons d'un secteur à un autre. À l'heure actuelle, les éléments d'information recueillis ont besoin d'être précisés davantage; toutefois, si l'on comprend bien le cadre à l'intérieur duquel les services correctionnels sont assurés par chaque secteur de compétence, on peut considérer les données fournies comme étant généralement indicatives des services offerts par les divers systèmes et d'un système à un autre. Les mesures clés présentées, bien qu'elles ne soient pas tout à fait précises, peuvent être utilisées pour vérifier les tendances qui se dessinent dans ce domaine, pour encourager l'analyse de politiques et pour évaluer de façon générale les changements d'ordre législatif qui sont apportés.

Les facteurs qui influent sur la comparabilité des données d'un secteur à un autre se situent au niveau tant des définitions que des systèmes. Les écarts dans les définitions, qui sont en

administrative differences, are outlined in the listing of table footnotes (see Appendix C). Some factors inherent to administrative frameworks through which service is delivered, follow.

### Division of Responsibility

As specified in the Canada Act, 1982, formerly known as the British North America Act of 1867, the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over legislation and procedural guidelines related to criminal matters, while provincial governments have exclusive authority over the enactment of legislation related to the administration of criminal justice within their respective jurisdictions. Responsibility then, for the provision of adult correctional services in Canada is shared among all federal, provincial, and in the case of Nova Scotia, municipal governments.

As set out in the Criminal Code of Canada, the federal government is responsible for offenders sentenced to custody for two years or more, while provincial governments have authority over persons given less than a two year custodial sentence, or placed under other court orders. At the federal level, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) provide services under the auspices of the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. Responsible government agencies at the provincial level are appended to this report (see Appendix E).

Although there is a clear delineation in division of responsibility, provision is made for interchange among jurisdictions in the form of exchange of service agreements. These agreements are negotiated for such purposes as: transferring inmates across jurisdictions; accommodating parole suspensions; and providing for the efficient delivery of parole supervision, community assessment services, and health, psychiatric, and educational services.

As a result of the exchanges among jurisdictions, duplication can emerge when figures are aggregated at the national level. Extent of duplication is largely a function of combining data retrieved from individual information systems across Canada. The degree to which overlap is problematic has not yet been fully assessed.

### Administration of Adult Services

The federal Prisons and Reformatories Act defines the general administrative structures and responsibilities for the operation of custodial facilities. Each province or territory, although bound by general guide-

partie dus à des différences administratives, sont décrits dans la liste des notes des tableaux (voir annexe C). Certains des facteurs inhérents aux cadres administratifs à l'intérieur desquels le service est fourni, suivent.

### Partage des compétences

Comme il est précisé dans l'Acte du Canada, 1982, auparavant l'Acte de l'Amérique de Nord Britannique de 1867, le gouvernement fédéral a compétence exclusive sur les lois et les règles de procédure applicables aux questions de nature criminelle, alors que les provinces ont compétence exclusive sur les lois visant l'administration de la justice pénale à l'intérieur de leurs secteurs de compétence respectifs. Par conséquent, la responsabilité des services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada est partagée entre les administrations fédérale, provinciales et, dans le cas de la Nouvelle-Écosse, municipales.

Comme il est énoncé dans le Code criminel du Canada, les délinquants condamnés à des peines de deux ans ou plus tombent sous la responsabilité du gouvernement fédéral, tandis que ceux qui purgent des peines de moins de deux ans, ou qui sont sous le coup d'une ordonnance quelconque du tribunal, relèvent des gouvernements provinciaux. Au niveau fédéral, Service correctionnel Canada (S.C.C.) et la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles (C.N.L.C.) fournissent des services sous les auspices du ministère fédéral du Solliciteur général. La liste des organismes gouvernementaux responsables à l'échelon provincial figure en annexe (voir annexe E).

Bien que les attributions des divers secteurs de compétence soient nettement définies, des contacts sont prévus sous la forme d'ententes d'échange de services. Celles-ci peuvent porter sur diverses questions, par exemple le transfert de détenus d'un secteur de compétence à un autre, la suspension de la libération conditionnelle, la prestation efficace de services de surveillance pour les libérés conditionnels, de services d'évaluation communautaire, ainsi que de services médicaux, psychiatriques et éducatifs.

Les échanges qui ont lieu entre les divers secteurs de compétence peuvent créer des chevauchements lorsque les données sont rassemblées au niveau national. Le degré de chevauchement est dans une large mesure attribuable à l'intégration des données récupérées des divers systèmes d'information de tout le Canada. La gravité des problèmes posés par le chevauchement n'a pas encore été évaluée pleinement.

### Administration des services pour adultes

La Loi sur les prisons et les maisons de correction du gouvernement fédéral définit de façon générale les structures administratives et les responsabilités pour ce qui est du fonctionnement des établissements de détention. Bien

lines, has instituted a unique set of legislative and regulatory guidelines for corrections.

There are variations across jurisdictions in the degree of centralization found within individual government agencies, and in the extent to which services are purchased from the private sector. Correctional systems also differ in the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections. For example, the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia have autonomous parole boards, while in the remaining provinces and territories, cases are referred to the Federal Board of Parole. The extent to which correctional facilities are used to detain persons remanded to custody or for temporary holding is also variable across systems.

### Administration of Juvenile Services

Although the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act specifies the age of criminal majority at 16 years, it also allows for provincial discretion in setting the age higher at either 17 or 18 years. Four provinces have taken this route - Newfoundland (17), British Columbia (17), Quebec (18), and Manitoba (18). Since young people make up a large portion of the corrections population, differences in the age of majority have significant implications for data comparability across jurisdictions.

In addition, certain jurisdictions; namely, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, have unified service structures for handling both adult and juvenile offenders. Attempting to identify the exclusive adult caseload or the exclusive expenditures on adult services does not, in some instances, represent normal operational practice. This report does, however, attempt to delimit statistics that are reported to adult services only.

### Diverse Information Systems

The development of operational information systems has proceeded rapidly within many jurisdictions over the past few years. Progress within individual jurisdictions, however, has not always led to an improvement in the capacity to produce comparable aggregate data at the national level.

Information systems and the respective meaning of terms used within these systems

qu'assujettis à des règles générales, les territoires ou provinces ont tous adopté une série unique de lois et de règlements pour les services correctionnels.

On retrouve des variantes d'un secteur de compétence à un autre pour ce qui est du degré de centralisation qui existe au sein des divers organismes gouvernementaux, ainsi que certaines différences quant à l'achat de services correctionnels au secteur privé. Le nombre d'organismes responsables de services correctionnels varie également d'un système à un autre. Par exemple, le Québec, l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique disposent de leur propre Commission de libération conditionnelle, alors que dans les autres provinces et territoires, les cas sont soumis à la Commission fédérale des libérations conditionnelles. La mesure dans laquelle les établissements de correction sont utilisés pour loger des personnes renvoyées sous garde ou détenues temporairement varie également entre les divers systèmes.

### Administration des services pour jeunes

Bien qu'elle fixe à 16 ans l'âge de la majorité aux fins de la responsabilité criminelle, la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants du gouvernement fédéral autorise les provinces à relever cet âge à 17 ou 18 ans. Quatre provinces se sont prévaluées de cette disposition - Terre-Neuve (17), Colombie-Britannique (17), Québec (18) et Manitoba (18). Comme les jeunes représentent une partie importante de la clientèle des services correctionnels, les différences relatives à l'âge de la majorité ont une incidence importante sur la comparabilité des données d'un secteur à un autre.

En outre, certains secteurs de compétence, soit le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, la Colombie-Britannique et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ont des structures administratives unifiées s'occupant des services correctionnels pour adultes ou pour jeunes. Il est irrégulier, dans certains cas, de tenter d'isoler le nombre d'adultes ou les dépenses consacrées aux services pour adultes. Toutefois, le présent rapport s'efforce de le faire.

### Diversité des systèmes d'information

La mise en place de systèmes d'information sur les services correctionnels s'est faite rapidement au sein de nombreux secteurs de compétence ces dernières années. Cependant, les progrès réalisés par divers secteurs n'ont pas toujours contribué à améliorer la capacité de fournir des données intégrées comparables sur le plan national.

Les systèmes d'information et les diverses significations données aux termes utilisés à

have been established locally to serve local needs. A common problem now faced as a result of this process is that even those data elements which might be viewed as basic (e.g., admissions) have a variety of meanings across the country. Therefore, the compilation of national information, by simply drawing from local operational systems those data described by the same term, does not in some instances lead to satisfactory comparisons.

Due to widespread differences in the responsibilities and administrative procedures which characterize correctional agencies across Canada, the reader is cautioned against direct cross-jurisdiction comparisons. The data contained in this report should be viewed as a set of indicators on the state of correctional services, and not as a pure set of statistics.

L'intérieur de ces systèmes ont été établis localement pour répondre aux besoins locaux. L'un des problèmes fréquents découlant de cette situation est que même les éléments d'information qui sont considérés comme fondamentaux (p. ex., les admissions) sont définis différemment dans diverses régions du pays. Par conséquent, le rassemblement de données nationales au moyen de l'extraction des données que recouvre une même appellation dans les systèmes locaux ne permet pas dans certains cas d'établir des comparaisons satisfaisantes.

Étant donné les nombreuses différences dans les responsabilités et les pratiques administratives qui caractérisent les organismes de services correctionnels de tout le Canada, il faut mettre le lecteur en garde contre l'établissement de comparaisons directes entre les divers secteurs de compétence. Les données que renferme le présent rapport devraient être considérées comme un ensemble d'indicateurs sur l'état des services correctionnels et non comme un recueil pur et simple de statistiques.



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**Custodial  
Services**

**Services de  
détention**





The split in responsibility for custodial services spans across each of the municipal, provincial, and federal levels of government. This three-tiered structure has been incorporated in divergent ways across Canada, and as a result, defining characteristics of custodial populations are often founded on dissimilar data bases.

### Federal-Provincial Split

Although custodial sentences of two years less a day are under the authority of provincial government agencies, allowance is made to deviate from this guiding principle. Federal offenders are normally held in the provincial system prior to transfer for a 30 day period of appeal. Additionally, due to transfer agreements between the Government of Canada and the provinces and territories, some federal offenders are detained in provincial facilities and vice versa. Such agreements exist with all but two provinces - Prince Edward Island and Ontario. To the extent that responsibility for sentenced offenders is shared, overlap of populations handled by provincial and federal governments may be reflected in the data reported.

### Municipal-Provincial Split

The degree to which municipal and provincial governments share responsibility for temporary detainment is another source of variation. In six jurisdictions apart from Nova Scotia (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the two Territories), temporary lock-up functions are not necessarily under the direct responsibility of the province. In direct contrast to this, the provincial governments of Prince Edward Island and Alberta have assumed direct responsibility for lock-ups, while the remaining provinces share this responsibility to varying degrees. In all provinces and territories, inmates remanded into custody are generally under provincial authority.

Toutes les administrations, soit les administrations municipales, provinciales et fédérale, assument des responsabilités pour ce qui est des services de détention. Cette structure à trois niveaux a été intégrée de diverses façons dans tout le Canada, et il s'ensuit que les définitions des caractéristiques des populations carcérales sont souvent fondées sur des bases de données dissemblables.

### Partage entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces

Quoique les peines d'emprisonnement de deux ans moins un jour soient la responsabilité des organismes des gouvernements provinciaux, la loi renferme une disposition permettant de déroger à ce principe directeur. Avant d'être transférés, les détenus fédéraux sont normalement gardés dans le système provincial pour une période d'appel de 30 jours. En outre, en vertu d'ententes de transfèrement conclues entre le gouvernement du Canada et les provinces et territoires, certains détenus fédéraux sont gardés dans des établissements provinciaux et vice-versa. Des ententes de ce genre ont été conclues avec toutes les provinces sauf deux - l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et l'Ontario. Dans la mesure où la responsabilité des détenus condamnés est partagée entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, il peut y avoir, dans les données présentées, un chevauchement des populations desservies par ces deux secteurs.

### Partage entre les municipalités et les provinces

La mesure dans laquelle les administrations municipales et provinciales se partagent la responsabilité des détenus temporaires est une autre source de variation. Dans six secteurs de compétence à l'exception de la Nouvelle-Écosse (Terre-Neuve, Nouveau-Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Colombie-Britannique et les deux territoires), la province n'est pas entièrement responsable des détentions temporaires. Par contraste, les gouvernements provinciaux de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et de l'Alberta assument l'entière responsabilité des détenus temporaires, alors que les autres provinces partagent cette responsabilité à des degrés divers. Dans toutes les provinces et dans tous les territoires, les détenus renvoyés sous garde relèvent généralement du gouvernement provincial.

## Public-Private Sector Split

Service structures also differ in respect to the provision of custodial services through the private sector. Normally, sentenced inmates are transferred from a secure custodial environment to private facilities which usually allow for regular access to community resources. This has been the case in most jurisdictions - Prince Edward Island and the two Territories excepted. In recent years, private facilities have in some cases been integrated into the government facility network which has had a resultant impact on the corresponding average inmate counts reported. This shift in administration from the private to the public sector has just recently occurred in British Columbia. Although purchased residential services are excluded from the scope of this report, it should be noted that approximately 15% of the total sentenced inmate population is supervised through the private sector.

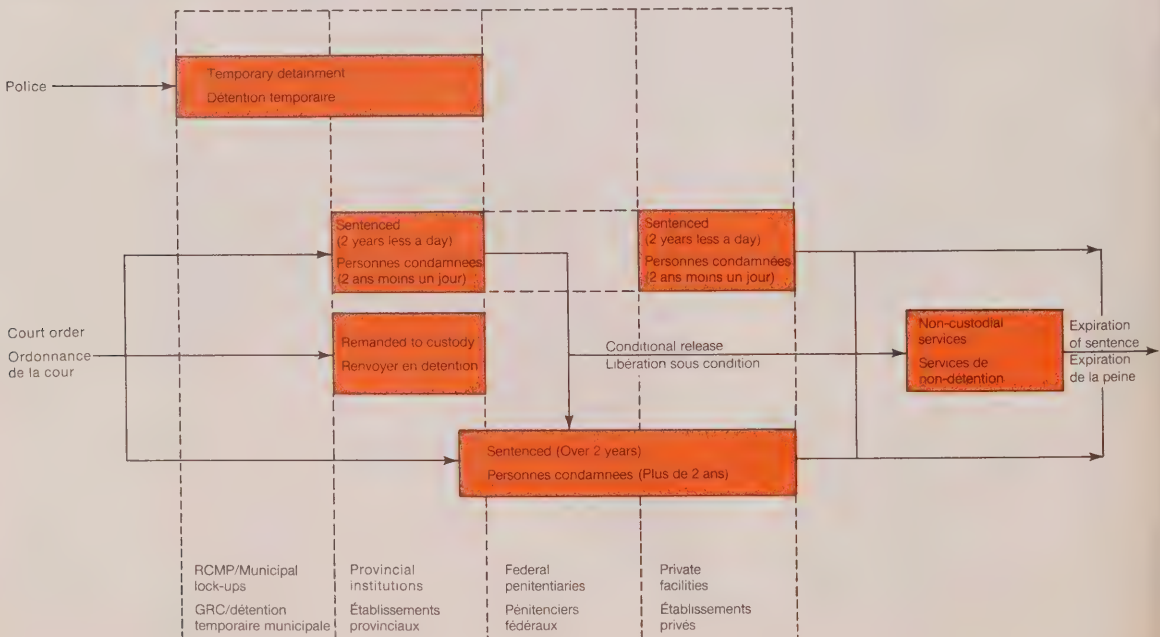
Data contained in this section refer to inmate populations under the direct authority of central government agencies responsible for corrections. Also note that facilities providing lock-up functions only are excluded from the following data, regardless of governing agency.

## Partage entre les secteurs public et privé

Les structures des services diffèrent également pour ce qui est de la fourniture de services de détention par l'entremise du secteur privé. Normalement, les détenus condamnés sont transférés d'un établissement en milieu fermé à un établissement privé, qui leur assure habituellement un accès régulier aux ressources de la collectivité. C'est le cas de la plupart des secteurs de compétence - à l'exception de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et des deux territoires. Au cours des dernières années, certains établissements privés ont été intégrés au réseau des établissements du gouvernement, ce qui a eu des répercussions sur les comptes moyens correspondants de détenus qui ont été signalés. Cette prise en charge de l'administration des services par le secteur public est assez récente en Colombie-Britannique. Bien que le présent rapport ne traite pas de l'achat de services résidentiels, il convient de mentionner qu'environ 15 % des détenus condamnés sont surveillés par le secteur privé.

Les données contenues dans la présente section s'appliquent aux détenus sous la responsabilité directe des organismes gouvernementaux centraux responsables des services correctionnels. En outre, les établissements qui accueillent des détenus temporaires seulement sont exclus des données qui suivent, quel que soit l'organisme responsable.

Figure 11  
Custodial Services in Canada  
Services de détention au Canada



## Correctional Facilities

Of the 237 institutions operational during 1981-82, 11% of the combined bed-space was located in open custodial environments.

The year 1981-82 evidenced a sharp increase over the previous year, in both the capacity and the average number of inmates held in open custodial settings. An increase of 12% was noted in the provincial average inmate counts and a corresponding increase of 5% was noted in the federal average inmate counts. Similarly, increases of lesser magnitudes were noted in average inmate populations held in secure facilities - 9% provincially and 3% federally.

As indicated in Figure IV, over one-half of all correctional facilities operational during 1981-82 were built within the past twenty year period. Of the 237 facilities in use, 16% were built during the 1800's and a further 30% were built in the early to mid-1900's.

Provincial facilities of Eastern and Central Canada are among the oldest in use throughout the country. Very few facilities still functioning in Western Canada were built before the turn of the century. At the federal level, four penitentiaries presently in use were built prior to the 1900's - Dorchester, Laval, Kingston, and Stony Mountain. The oldest facility still operative in Canada was originally built in 1818 and is administered by the province of Quebec.

The emergence of less secure prison constructions began in the early 1950's and has increased steadily since that time. Within the past ten years, 36 community-based facilities were built, equalling in number, the secure facilities erected during the same time period. Although equal in number, community-based facilities tend to be much smaller in size compared to those designed for a more secure custodial environment. During this phase in prison construction, many jurisdictions chose to purchase less secure residential services through the private sector.

## Établissements de correction

Sur les 237 établissements qui étaient en fonctionnement au cours de 1981-82, les établissements en milieu ouvert ont offert 11 % du nombre total de lits.

En 1981-82, la capacité d'hébergement des établissements en milieu ouvert et le nombre moyen de détenus qu'ils ont accueillis ont augmenté de façon marquée par rapport à l'année précédente. En effet, les comptes moyens de détenus ont augmenté de 12 % au niveau provincial, et de 5 % au niveau fédéral. Parallèlement, des augmentations moins importantes ont été relevées dans les comptes moyens de détenus gardés dans des établissements en milieu fermé - 9 % à l'échelle provinciale et 3 % à l'échelle fédérale.

Comme il est indiqué dans la figure IV, plus de la moitié des établissements de correction qui étaient en fonctionnement au cours de 1981-82 ont été construits au cours des vingt dernières années. Sur les 237 établissements utilisés, 16 % ont été construits au cours des années 1800 et 30 % entre le début et le milieu du 20<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Certains établissements provinciaux de l'est et du centre du Canada comptent parmi les plus anciens du pays. Très peu des établissements qui fonctionnent encore dans l'Ouest ont été construits avant le début du siècle. Au niveau fédéral, quatre pénitenciers actuellement utilisés ont été construits avant les années 1900 - Dorchester, Laval, Kingston et Stony Mountain. La création de l'établissement le plus ancien remonte à 1818; cet établissement est administré par la province de Québec.

C'est au début des années 1950 que l'on a vu apparaître des prisons en milieu moins fermé, et leur nombre s'est accru régulièrement depuis cette date. Au cours des dix dernières années, 36 établissements communautaires ont été construits, soit le même nombre que le nombre d'établissements en milieu fermé construits pendant la même période. Bien qu'ils soient aussi nombreux, les établissements communautaires sont normalement beaucoup plus petits que les établissements destinés à assurer un milieu de détention plus fermé. Au cours de cette étape dans la construction de pénitenciers, un grand nombre de secteurs de compétence ont décidé d'acheter au secteur privé des services résidentiels en milieu moins fermé.

Figure III

**Correctional Facilities in Canada, 1981-82 — Designated Capacity by Security Level**

**Établissements de correction au Canada, 1981-82 — Capacité prévue, selon le niveau de sécurité**

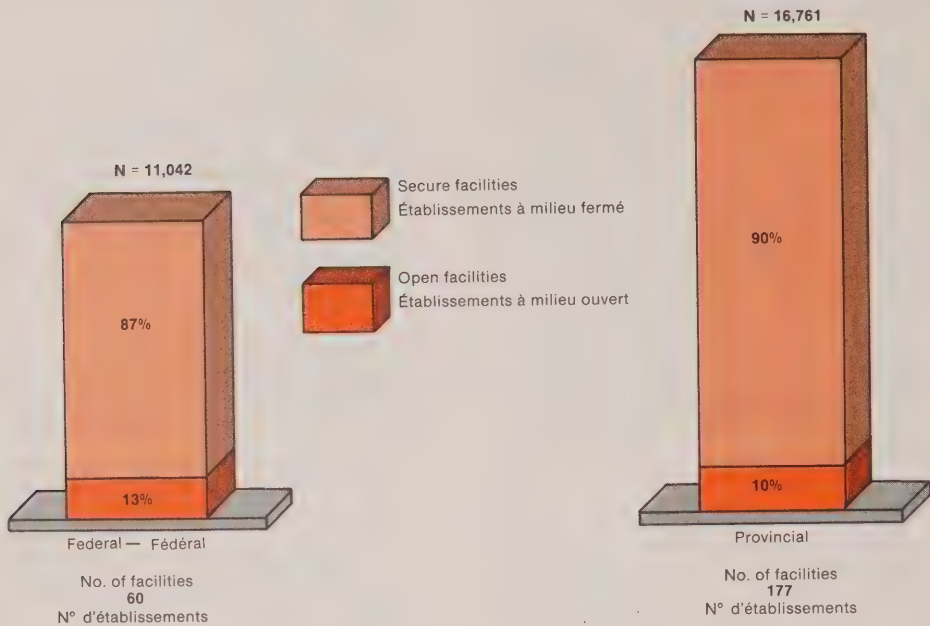
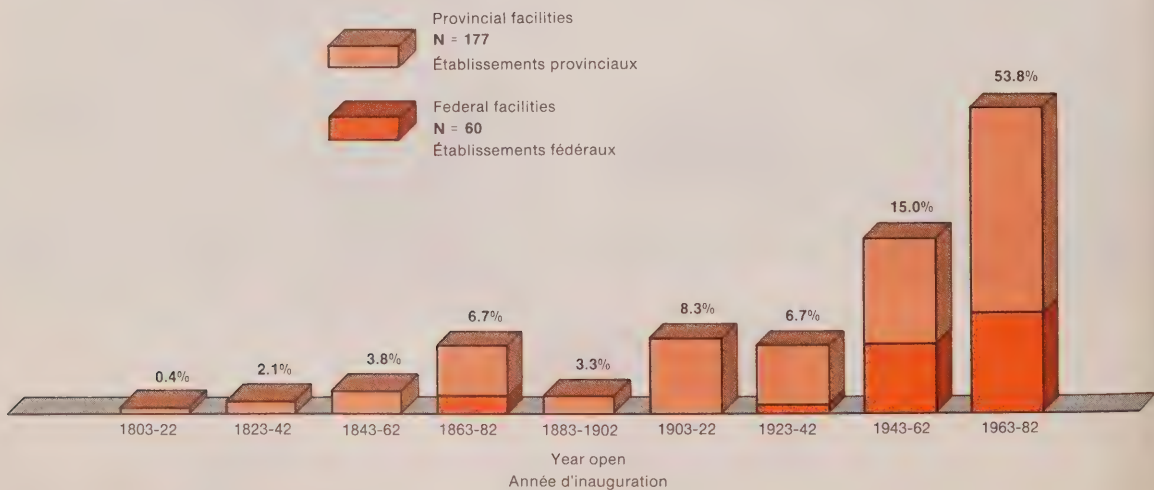


Figure IV

**Correctional Facilities in Canada, 1981-82 — Year Opened**

**Établissements de correction au Canada, 1981-82 — Année d'inauguration**



Reference: Catalogue No. 85-211E, 1980-81.

Référence: N° 85-211F au catalogue, 1980-81.

## Total Inmate Caseload

### Average Count

In total, the average Canadian inmate population grew by 10% over the four year period to 24,400 prisoners in 1981-82. The largest increase, 7%, occurred between 1980-81 and 1981-82.

This increase is primarily due to the sentenced inmate population in provincial facilities. The average 1981-82 count rose by 10% over the previous year to 12,108. During the same period, only a 2% increase was evident in the non-sentenced population. In 1981-82, 3,352 inmates held in custody were not under sentence compared to 3,273 in 1980-81.

Over the four year period, the federal inmate population increased by 5%, most of which occurred between the last two years. In total, the sentenced inmate population in Canada rose to 21,048 in 1981-82, representing a 7% increase since 1980-81, and a 10% increase over the four year period.

Inmate populations under provincial jurisdiction, as expressed in rates per 100,000 adults, are highly variable across the country. This variation is to a large extent affected by the defining characteristics of inmates for which each of the provinces/territories are responsible (e.g., age of criminal majority, temporary detainment services). In contrast to this, the federal rate appears to be relatively stable across Canada, and has not changed substantially over the four year period.

Counts reported in the two territories are among the highest in Canada - 365/100,000 in the Yukon and 563/100,000 in the Northwest Territories. Among the provinces reporting on sentenced and remanded prisoners only, Saskatchewan evidenced the highest count in proportion to adult population in 1981-82 - 118/100,000. The remaining provinces - Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia - experienced rates ranging from 66 to 99/100,000 adult population.

Although not entirely comparable, these data indicate inmate population levels under provincial and federal jurisdiction in relative terms. The lowest provincial inmate population experienced during 1981-82 was incarcerated in the province of Quebec (64/100,000 adult) while the lowest federal population was held in the province of Ontario (32/100,000 adults). In combination, the lowest incarceration rate during the year was evidenced in Ontario (118/100,000 adults).

## Nombre total de cas

### Compte moyen

Au total, le nombre de détenus dans les prisons canadiennes a augmenté de 10 % au cours des quatre années, atteignant 24 400 en 1981-82. C'est entre 1980-81 et 1981-82 que l'on a enregistré l'augmentation la plus forte, soit 7 %.

Cette augmentation s'applique surtout aux détenus condamnés incarcérés dans des établissements provinciaux. Le compte moyen de 1981-82 a connu une hausse de 10 % par rapport à l'année précédente, atteignant 12 108. Au cours de la même période, le nombre de détenus incarcérés dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée n'a augmenté que de 2 %. En 1981-82, 3 352 détenus n'avaient pas reçu leur sentence comparativement à 3 273 en 1980-81.

Au cours des quatre années, la population carcérale fédérale a augmenté de 5 %, cette augmentation ayant été enregistré entre les deux dernières années. Le nombre de détenus condamnés au Canada a atteint, au total, 21 048 en 1981-82, ce qui représente une augmentation de 7 % depuis 1980-81, et de 11 % sur la période de quatre ans.

Les populations carcérales des provinces, exprimées en taux pour 100 000 adultes, varient énormément d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Cette variation est due dans une large mesure aux caractéristiques qui définissent les détenus dont chaque province ou territoire est responsable (p. ex., âge de la majorité aux fins de la responsabilité criminelle, services de détention temporaire). Par contraste, le taux fédéral semble être relativement stable partout au Canada, et il n'a pas changé beaucoup au cours des quatre années.

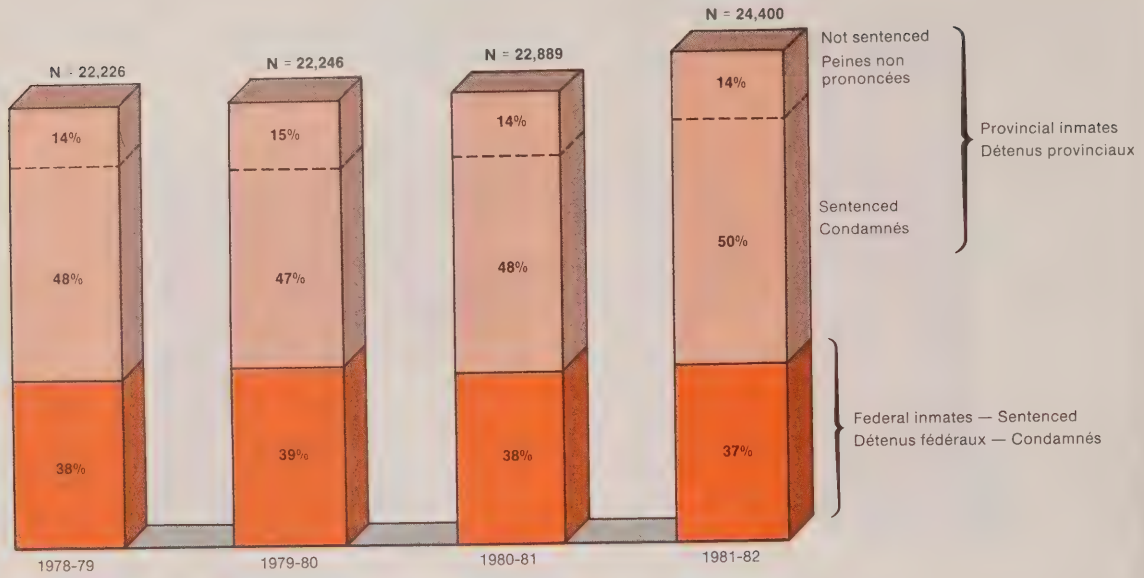
Les comptes signalés par les deux territoires sont parmi les plus élevés au Canada - 365/100 000 au Yukon et 563/100 000 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Parmi les provinces qui n'ont fourni des données que sur les détenus condamnés et renvoyés sous garde, la Saskatchewan a connu le taux le plus élevé par rapport à la population adulte en 1981-82 - 118/100 000. Les autres provinces - Terre-Neuve, Nouvelle-Écosse, Nouveau-Brunswick, Ontario et Colombie-Britannique - ont enregistré des taux passant de 66 à 99/100 000 adultes.

Bien qu'elles ne soient pas entièrement comparables, ces données indiquent, d'une façon relative, l'importance des populations carcérales sous juridiction provinciale et fédérale. Au cours de 1981-82, le taux le plus faible de détenus, au niveau provincial, a été enregistré dans la province de Québec (64/100 000 adultes), alors qu'au niveau fédéral il a été relevé dans la province de l'Ontario (32/100 000 adultes). Si l'on combine les deux, c'est l'Ontario (118/100 000 adultes) qui a connu le taux d'incarcération le plus faible au cours de l'année.

Figure V

**Average Inmate Count, by Inmate Status, 1978-79 to 1981-82**

**Compte moyen des détenus, selon le statut du détenu, 1978-79 à 1981-82**



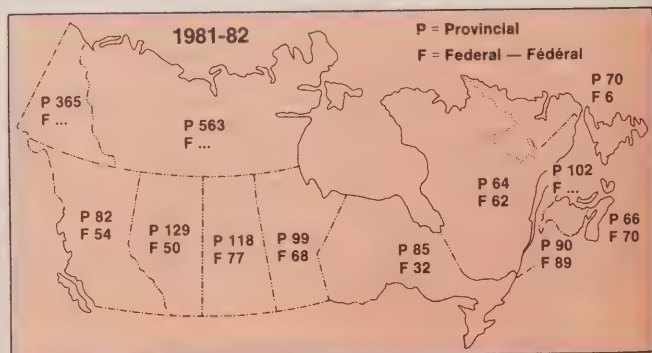
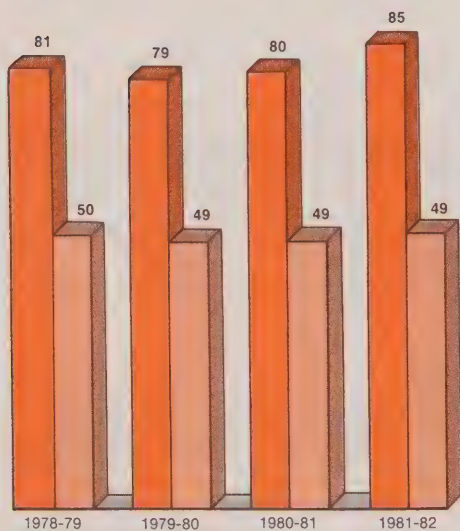
Reference: Tables 3, 4 and 5.

Référence: Tableaux 3, 4 et 5.

Figure VI

**Average Inmate Count, Rate/100,000 Adult Population, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Province, 1981-82**

**Compte moyen des détenus, taux pour 100 000 adultes, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la province, 1981-82**



Provincial inmates  
 Détenus provinciaux  
 Federal inmates  
 Détenus fédéraux

Reference: Tables 3, 4 and 5.

Référence: Tableaux 3, 4 et 5.

## Caseload Variation

High and low counts provide a general indication of the level of inmate populations accommodated by institutional administrators over the year. The range of activity around the average count, as depicted in Figure VII, is highly variable across jurisdictions. Compared to the combined provincial/territorial variation in caseload during 1981-82, the federal inmate count was relatively stable. Among the provinces and territories, the Northwest Territories appears to have experienced the widest caseload variation, while British Columbia experienced the lowest.

Total institutional capacity per 100,000 adults is also displayed to show the ability of custodial facilities to respond to variable inmate populations. The Yukon and the Northwest Territories were unable to accommodate population levels close to the actual average count for 1981-82. In the Yukon the problem is most pronounced, as institutional capacity falls below the lowest inmate population held on average over the year.

## Variations dans le nombre de cas

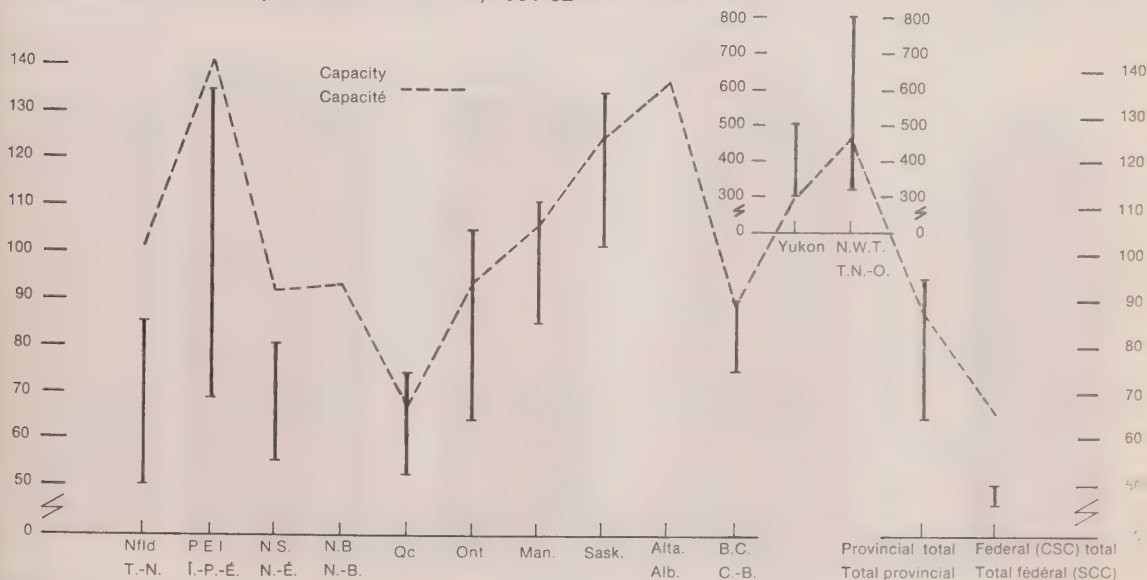
Les comptes maximums et minimums donnent une idée générale du nombre de détenus accueillis par les administrateurs des établissements au cours de l'année. Comme le montre la figure VII, le niveau d'activité entourant le compte moyen varie énormément d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre. En 1981-82, le compte de détenus fédéraux est demeuré relativement stable en comparaison aux variations dans le nombre de cas provincial/territorial combinées. Parmi les provinces et les territoires, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest semblent avoir connu le plus de variations dans le nombre de cas, alors que la Colombie-Britannique a été la plus stable à cet égard.

La capacité totale des établissements par 100 000 adultes est également présentée afin de montrer dans quelle mesure ils peuvent s'adapter à des populations carcérales variables. Le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest n'ont pu loger, en 1981-82, un nombre de détenus proche du compte moyen réel. Au Yukon, le problème est encore plus prononcé, la capacité d'hébergement se situant au-dessous du nombre le plus faible de détenus logés en moyenne au cours de l'année.

Figure VII

**Caseload Variation — High/Low Counts and Total Institutional Capacity, Rate per 100,000 Adult Population, 1981-82**

**Variation des cas — Comptes maximums/minimums et capacité totale des établissements, taux pour 100 000 adultes, 1981-82**



Reference: Tables 3 and 4.  
Référence: Tableaux 3 et 4.

## Inmate Movement

### Provincial Admissions

Admission data present a perspective on inmate populations that is complementary to caseload counts. Rather than focussing on the number of inmates detained on average throughout the year, admission data show the flow of inmates into the custodial system. Due to the high turnover of provincial admissions, caseload statistics tend to be considerably higher than caseload counts.

As indicated in Figure VIII, the proportion of sentenced and not sentenced admissions has remained relatively stable over the four year period. While remand and lock-up admissions have experienced little growth in recent years, sentenced admissions increased by 12% between 1979-80 and 1980-81. A parallel increase in sentenced counts was evidenced during the following year, perhaps partly in response to the influx of sentenced admissions in 1980-81.

## Mouvement des détenus

### Admissions provinciales

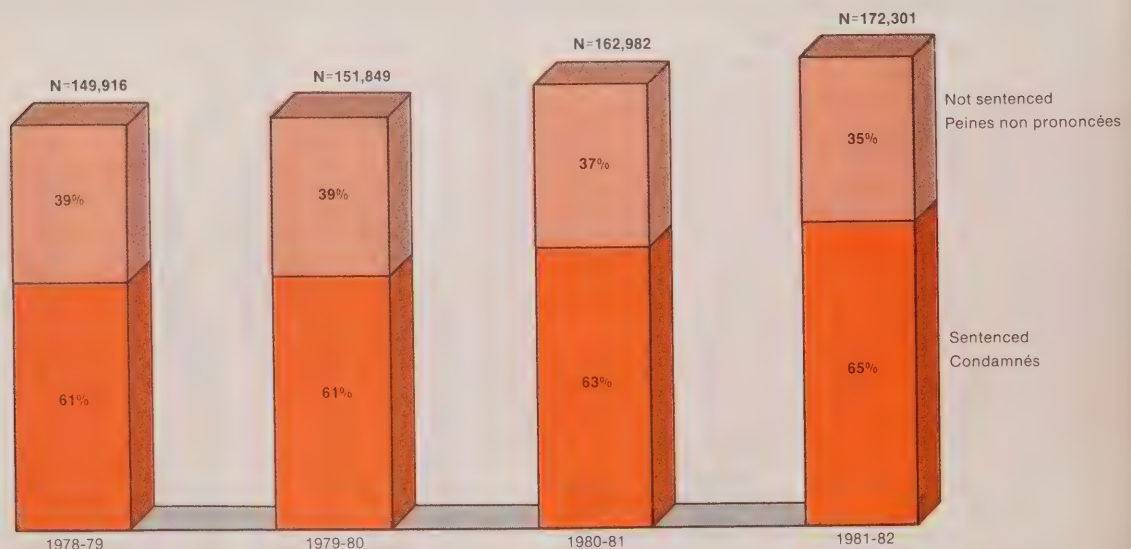
Les données sur les admissions présentent un aspect des populations carcérales qui vient compléter les chiffres sur le nombre de cas. Plutôt que d'être axées sur le nombre moyen de détenus incarcérés tout au long de l'année, les données sur les admissions reflètent le mouvement des détenus au sein du système carcéral. Comme le taux de roulement des admissions provinciales est élevé, les statistiques sur les admissions ont tendance à être considérablement plus élevées que les chiffres sur le nombre de cas.

Comme l'indique la figure VIII, le pourcentage des admissions de personnes condamnées et de personnes dont la peine n'était pas prononcée est demeuré relativement stable au cours des quatre années. Alors que le nombre d'admissions de personnes renvoyées sous garde et de personnes détenues temporairement a très peu augmenté au cours des dernières années, le nombre d'admissions de personnes condamnées a enregistré une hausse de 12 % entre 1979-80 et 1980-81. Les comptes des personnes condamnées ont connu une augmentation parallèle l'année suivante, peut-être en partie à la suite de l'afflux d'admissions de personnes condamnées en 1980-81.

Figure VIII

**Total Admissions to Provincial Facilities, by Inmate Status, 1978-79 to 1981-82**

**Total des admissions dans les établissements provinciaux, selon le statut du détenu, 1978-79 à 1981-82**



Reference: Table 6.

Référence: Tableau 6.

## Federal Admissions

Due to the low level of caseflow turnover characteristic of the federal system, admission statistics are lower than are count data. Unlike admissions to the provincial system, federal admissions are generally under sentenced status.

Figure IX shows a slight decline in the number of admissions during 1979-80 (4%) and a considerable increase during 1981-82 (14%) over the previous year's figure. At the same time, the corresponding count data have remained relatively stable over the four year period.

There has been a shift in the distribution of 1981-82 admission types to roughly the same distribution as was evidenced in 1978-79. While warrant of committal admissions have increased over the last three years as a proportion of the total, mandatory supervision revocations have decreased. This reflects an opposite situation to that observed between 1978-79 and 1979-80.

## Admissions fédérales

Étant donné qu'il y a très peu de roulement dans le nombre de cas dont s'occupe le système fédéral, les statistiques sur les admissions sont plus faibles que les données sur les comptes. Contrairement aux admissions dans le système provincial, les admissions fédérales sont normalement des admissions de personnes condamnées.

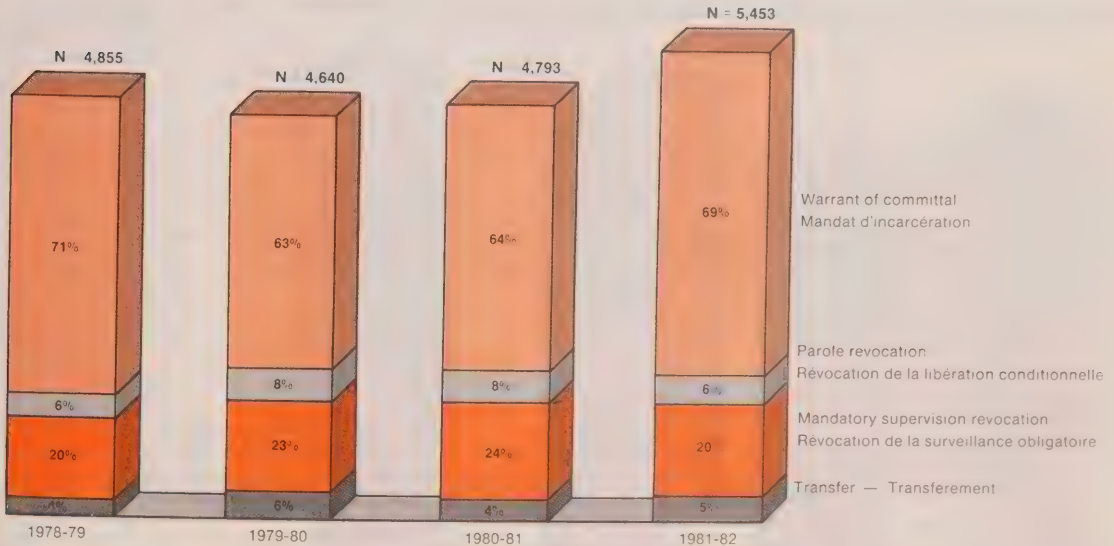
La figure IX révèle une légère diminution dans le nombre des admissions au cours de 1979-80 (4 %) et une augmentation considérable au cours de 1981-82 (14 %) par rapport au chiffre de l'année précédente. Par contre, les données correspondantes sur les comptes sont demeurées relativement stables au cours des quatre années.

En 1981-82, la répartition des admissions selon le genre a changé, cette répartition étant maintenant à peu près la même que celle qui avait été constatée en 1978-79. Bien que les admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération aient augmenté au cours des trois dernières années en tant que pourcentage du nombre total, les cas de révocation de la surveillance obligatoire ont diminué. Cette situation s'oppose à celle qui avait été observée entre 1978-79 et 1979-80.

Figure IX

Total Admissions to Federal Penitentiaries, by Type of Admission, 1978-79 to 1981-82

Total des admissions dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, selon le genre d'admission, 1978-79 à 1981-82



Reference: Table 7.

Référence: Tableau 7.

## Federal Releases

The number of releases from federal penitentiaries roughly equals the number of admissions, however, percentage changes over the years do not necessarily occur in parallel time frames due to the effect of such factors as sentence length distributions and patterns of conditional release. Custodial releases decreased by 8% in 1979-80, increased by 4% in the following year and then levelled off in 1981-82.

Release patterns evidenced in 1981-82 have shifted slightly over the previous year to show an increase in releases to parole supervision and a comparable decrease in releases to mandatory supervision. Over the four year period, the number of inmates released due to expiration of sentence has increased steadily as a proportion of the total.

It is interesting to note that over the four year period, close to two-thirds of all releases were to mandatory supervision while close to one-third were to parole supervision. As indicated in Figure X, less than 10% of all releases were due to sentence expiry.

## Libérations d'établissements fédéraux

Le nombre de libérations des pénitenciers fédéraux est à peu près égal au nombre d'admissions; toutefois, les variations dans les pourcentages enregistrées au cours des années ne se produisent pas nécessairement au cours des mêmes périodes, en raison de l'influence de certains facteurs comme les répartitions selon la durée de la peine et les tendances dans les libérations conditionnelles. Les libérations ont diminué de 8 % en 1979-80, augmenté de 4 % l'année suivante, puis se sont stabilisées en 1981-82.

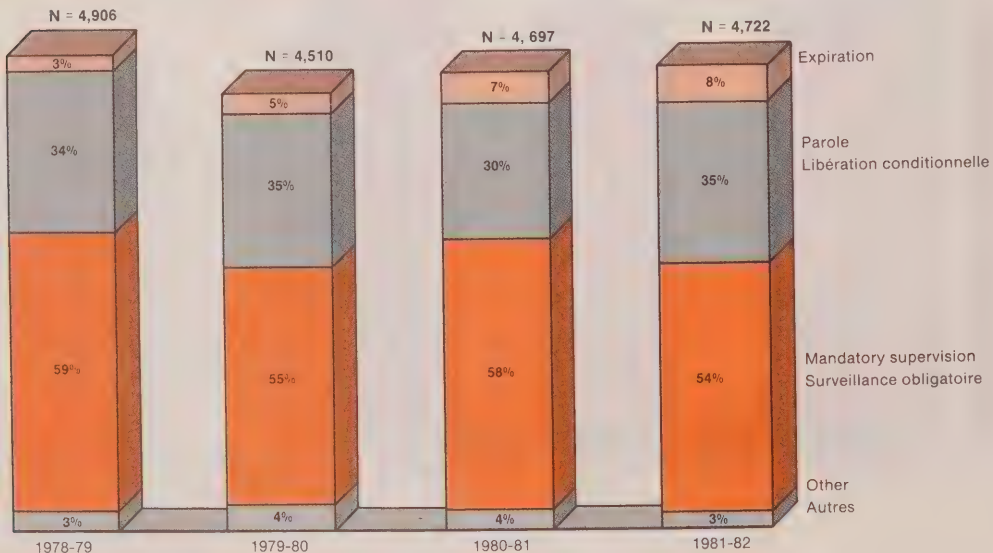
Les tendances relevées en 1981-82 diffèrent un peu de celles qui avaient été observées l'année précédente; elles révèlent une augmentation du nombre de détenus qui se sont vu accorder une libération conditionnelle, et une diminution comparable du nombre de personnes mises en liberté sous surveillance obligatoire. Au cours des quatre années, le nombre de détenus libérés à l'expiration de leur peine a augmenté régulièrement en tant que pourcentage du total.

Il est intéressant de noter qu'au cours des quatre années, près des deux tiers de tous les détenus libérés l'ont été sous surveillance obligatoire, alors que près du tiers ont obtenu une libération conditionnelle. Comme l'indique la figure X, moins de 10 % de toutes les libérations ont été attribuables à l'expiration de la peine.

Figure X

Total Releases from Federal Penitentiaries, by Type of Release, 1978-79 to 1981-82

Nombre total de libérations des pénitenciers fédéraux, selon le genre de libération, 1978-79 à 1981-82



Reference: Table 13.

Référence: Tableau 13.

## Inmate Deaths

In Canada, slightly less than one-half of the 60 inmate deaths during 1981-82 were suicides. Over the four year period, although the total number of inmate deaths actually dropped from 75 in 1978-79, there was a proportionate increase in the number of suicides from 41% of the total number of deaths in 1978-79 to 47% in 1981-82. Compared to the suicide rate for inmates in 1981-82 (115 per 100,000) the overall rate for adult Canadians was approximately six times lower - 18 per 100,000. In addition, unlike the inmate population, there has been a decrease in the number of suicides relative to total deaths in the Canadian adult population over the four years.

In 1981-82, 34 inmates died while in federal custody and 26 died while in provincial custody. Although provincial inmate deaths have declined slightly over the four years and federal inmates deaths have remained fairly stable, the number of suicides were consistently higher in the provincial system.

## Décès de détenus

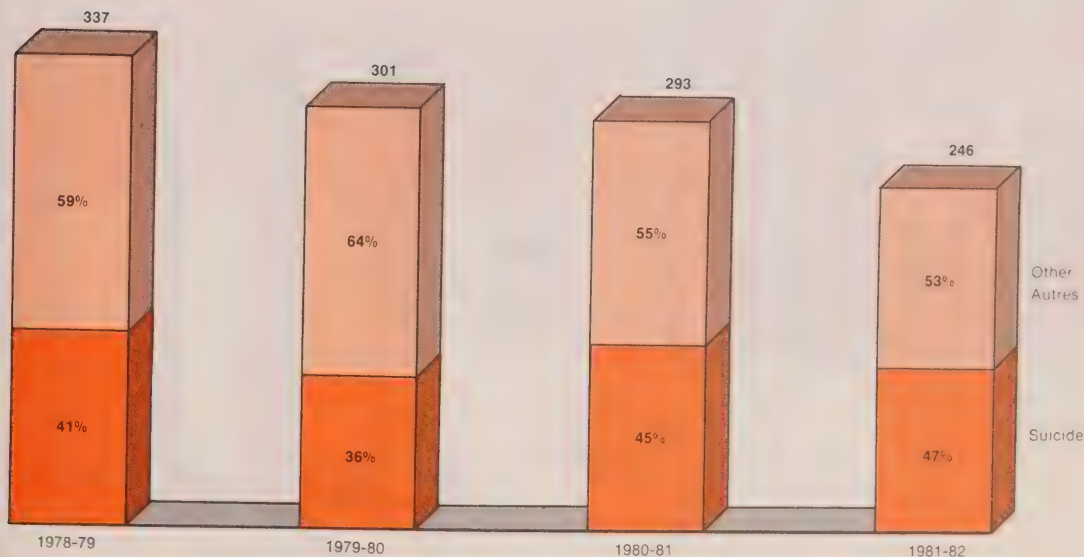
Au Canada, un peu moins de la moitié des 60 décès de détenus signalés au cours de 1981-82 ont été attribuables à des suicides. Au cours des quatre années, le nombre total de décès de détenus a effectivement diminué, de 75 qu'il était en 1978-79, mais le nombre de suicides a augmenté proportionnellement, passant de 41 % du nombre total de décès en 1978-79 à 47 % en 1981-82. Si on le compare au taux de suicide chez les détenus en 1981-82 (115 pour 100 000), le taux global enregistré chez les Canadiens adultes a été d'environ six fois plus faible - 18 pour 100 000. En outre, contrairement à la population carcérale, le nombre de suicides a diminué par rapport au nombre total de décès dans la population adulte canadienne au cours des quatre années.

En 1981-82, 34 détenus sont décédés dans des pénitenciers fédéraux, et 26 dans des prisons provinciales. Quoique le nombre de décès de détenus provinciaux ait diminué légèrement au cours des quatre années et que celui des détenus fédéraux soit demeuré relativement stable, le nombre de suicides a toujours été plus élevé au sein du système provincial.

Figure XI

**Inmate Deaths, Rate/100,000 Inmate Population, 1978-79 to 1981-82**

**Décès de détenus, taux pour 100 000 détenus, 1978-79 à 1981-82**



Reference: Table 8.  
Référence: Tableau 8.

## Sentenced Inmate Caseload

### Average Count

On average, 21,000 inmates were held in Canadian correctional institutions under sentence during 1981-82, representing a rate of 116 per 100,000 adult population. Approximately 42% of these inmates were serving time in federal penitentiaries.

As noted earlier, the sentenced inmate population housed in provincial facilities increased by 10% between 1980-81 and 1981-82. During the same period, the federal count increased by 3%. Apart from the two territories, sentenced counts per 100,000 adult population are generally highest in Saskatchewan and lowest in Quebec.

## Nombre de cas des détenus condamnés

### Compte moyen

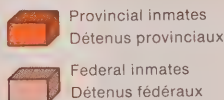
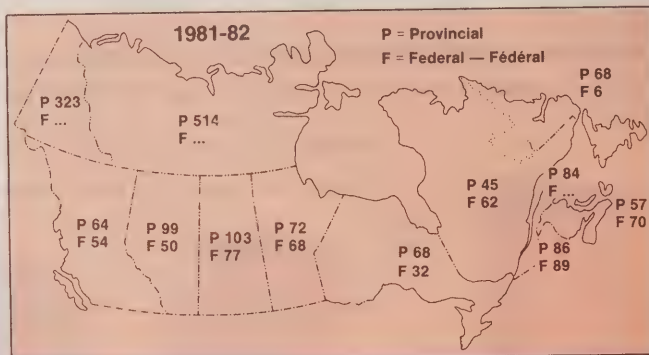
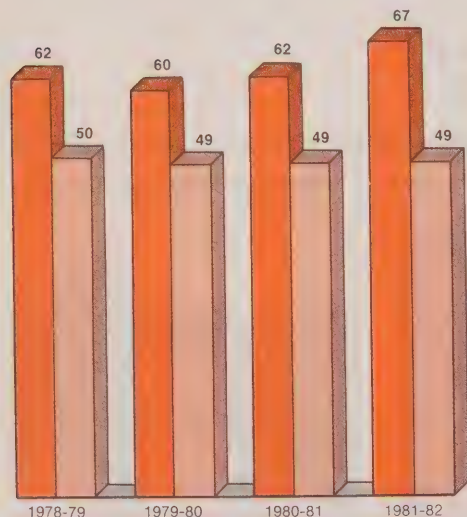
En moyenne, 21 000 personnes condamnées étaient incarcérées dans des établissements de correction canadiens en 1981-82, ce qui représente un taux de 116 pour 100 000 adultes. Environ 42% d'entre elles purgeaient leur peine dans des pénitenciers fédéraux.

Comme il a déjà été mentionné, le nombre de détenus condamnés logés dans des établissements provinciaux a augmenté de 10 % entre 1980-81 et 1981-82. Au cours de la même période, le compte fédéral a augmenté de 3 %. Si l'on ne tient pas compte des deux territoires, le nombre de personnes condamnées, pour 100 000 adultes, est généralement le plus élevé en Saskatchewan et le plus faible au Québec.

Figure XII

**Average Sentenced Inmate Count, Rate/100,000 Adult Population, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Province, 1981-82**

**Compte moyen des détenus condamnés, taux pour 100 000 adultes, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la province, 1981-82**



Reference: Table 5.  
Référence: Tableau 5.

## Inmate Movement

Caseflow figures, showing province of residence rather than province of incarceration, have increased steadily at the provincial level and have remained relatively constant at the federal level. In Canada, the rate of sentenced admissions to custody was 648 per 100,000 adults in 1981-82.

In total, prisoners residing in New Brunswick prior to detainment experienced the highest 1981-82 sentenced admission rate among all jurisdictions; the two territories excluded. Inmates whose place of residence was in the province of British Columbia experienced the lowest rate in total.

Among provincial institutional systems, the highest rate of admission under sentence was experienced in New Brunswick while the lowest was experienced in British Columbia. At the federal level, the rate of sentenced admissions to custody was highest in the two territories and lowest in the provinces of Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

## Mouvement des détenus

Les chiffres sur le nombre de cas, présentés selon la province de résidence plutôt que la province d'incarcération, ont augmenté régulièrement au niveau provincial et sont demeurés relativement constants au niveau fédéral. Au Canada, le taux des admissions de personnes condamnées a été de 648 pour 100 000 adultes en 1981-82.

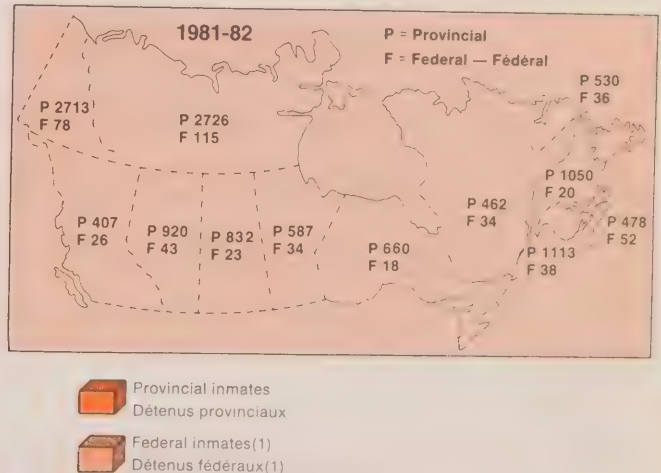
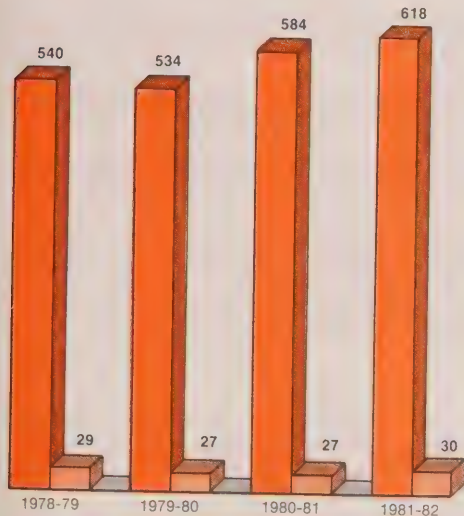
Au total, le taux d'admission de personnes condamnées en 1981-82 a été le plus élevé parmi les détenus habitant au Nouveau-Brunswick avant leur incarcération, les deux territoires étant exclus. Les détenus dont le lieu de résidence était la province de la Colombie-Britannique ont enregistré le taux le plus faible.

Parmi les systèmes correctionnels provinciaux, le Nouveau-Brunswick a enregistré le taux d'admission de personnes condamnées le plus élevé, et la Colombie-Britannique, le plus faible. Au niveau fédéral, ce taux a été le plus élevé dans les deux territoires et le plus faible dans les provinces de l'Ontario et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Figure XIII

**Sentenced Inmate Admissions, Rate/100,000 Adult Population, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Province, 1981-82**

**Admissions des personnes condamnées, taux pour 100 000 adultes, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la province, 1981-82**



(1) Province of residence. — Province de résidence.

Reference: Tables 6 and 7.

Référence: Tableaux 6 et 7.

## Inmate Characteristics

### Age

The median age on admission to custody for all inmates sentenced in Canada during 1981-82 was 25 years, which is considerably lower than the median age of the Canadian adult population - 38 years. As indicated in Figure XIV, this is the case in all jurisdictions.

The lowest median age on admission was experienced in the Northwest Territories and Nova Scotia (23) while the highest was experienced in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, British Columbia, and the federal sector (26).

Due to the use of dissimilar age categories, the distributions shown are not entirely compatible across systems. It should also be noted that much of the variance evident at the lower end of the age scale is attributable to differences in the age of majority set by provincial governments.

## Caractéristiques des détenus

### Âge

L'âge médian à l'admission de tous les détenus condamnés au Canada au cours de 1981-82 était de 25 ans, âge considérablement inférieur à l'âge médian de la population adulte canadienne - 38 ans. Comme l'indique la figure XIV, c'est le cas dans toutes les juridictions.

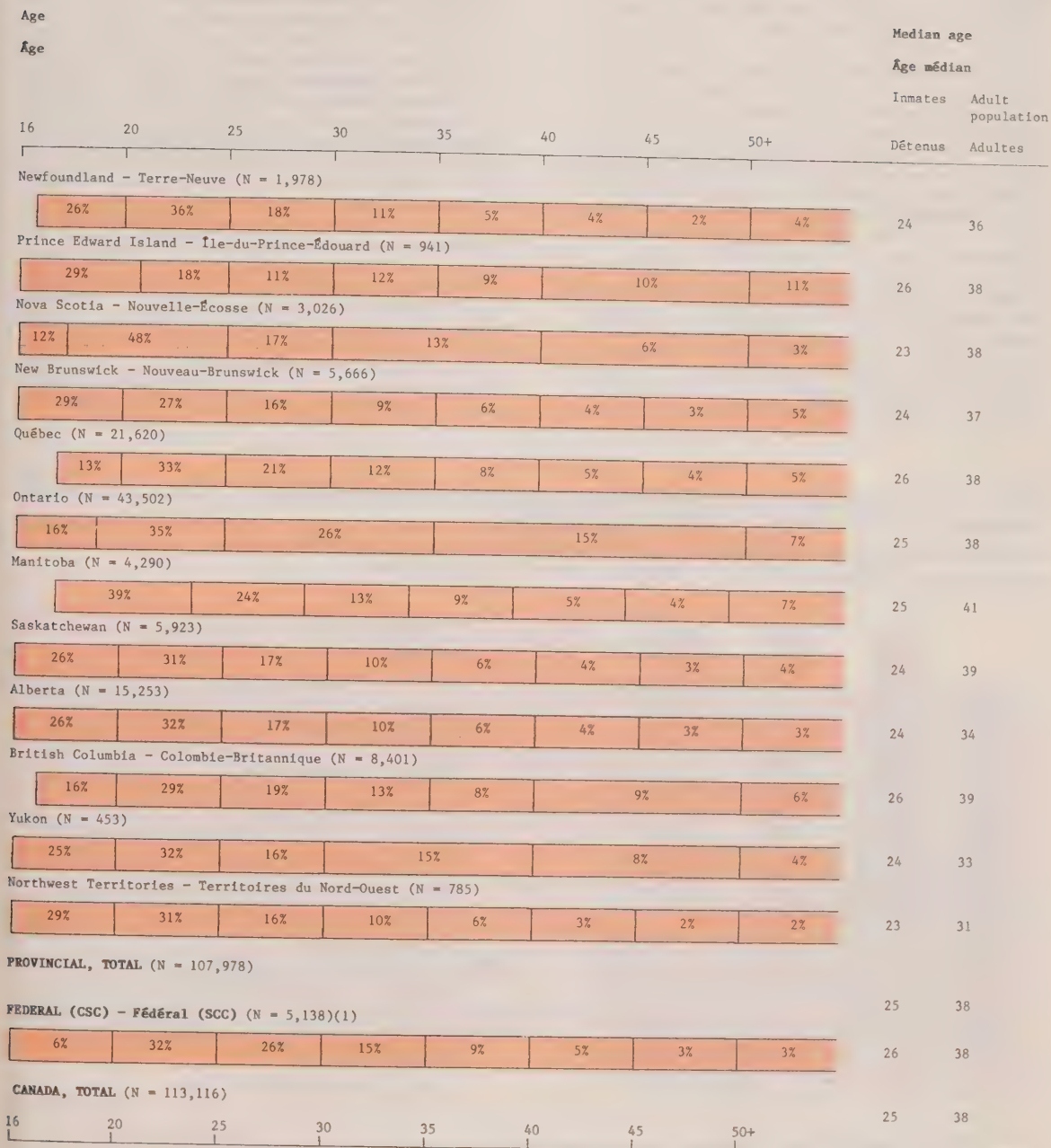
C'est dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et la Nouvelle-Écosse (23) que l'âge médian à l'admission était le plus faible, alors que le plus élevé a été relevé dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, au Québec, en Colombie-Britannique et dans le secteur fédéral (26).

Comme les catégories d'âge utilisées ne sont pas uniformes, les répartitions indiquées ne sont pas entièrement compatibles dans tous les systèmes. Il convient également de noter que l'écart que l'on relève à la limite inférieure de l'échelle est attribuable en grande partie aux différences dans l'âge de la majorité fixé par les gouvernements provinciaux.

Figure XIV

# Age Distribution of Sentenced Admissions, 1981-82

## Répartition de l'âge des personnes condamnées, 1981-82



(1) Excludes persons living outside Canada and transfers. - Ne comprend pas les personnes vivant à l'extérieur du Canada, ni les transfèrements.

Reference: Tables 2 and 9. - Référence: Tableaux 2 et 9.

## Sex

As a proportion of total sentenced admissions, female offenders have consistently comprised approximately 6% of total provincial sentenced admissions, and 2% of total federal admissions.

Female data displayed by province of residence for 1981-82 show some cross-jurisdictional variation. At the federal level, female admissions ranged from a low of 1% of the total in Quebec and Newfoundland, to a high of 8% of the total in the Yukon. The proportionate number of female admissions to the provincial system ranged from a low of 2% in Prince Edward Island to a high of 9% in Manitoba.

Note that the male/female composition of the standing adult population across jurisdictions varies somewhat. (see Appendix A). The most notable difference in relation to the female population in Canada (51% of the total) is apparent in the Yukon population (47% of the total).

## Sexe

En tant que pourcentage du nombre total des admissions de personnes condamnées, les femmes ont toujours représenté environ 6 % du nombre total des admissions provinciales et 2 % du nombre total des admissions fédérales.

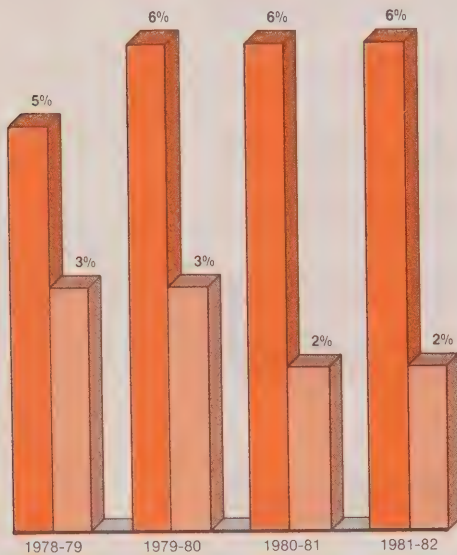
Les données sur les femmes présentées selon la province de résidence pour 1981-82 révèlent certaines différences d'un secteur de compétence à un autre. Au niveau fédéral, le nombre de femmes admises a varié d'un minimum de 1 % du total au Québec et à Terre-Neuve à un maximum de 8 % du total au Yukon. Le nombre correspondant de femmes admises dans le système provincial a varié d'un minimum de 2 % dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à un maximum de 9 % au Manitoba.

Il convient de mentionner que la composition de la population adulte permanente, selon le sexe, varie quelque peu d'un secteur de compétence à un autre (voir annexe A). La différence la plus notable par rapport à la population féminine du Canada (51 % du total) se manifeste dans la population du Yukon (47 % du total).

Figure XV

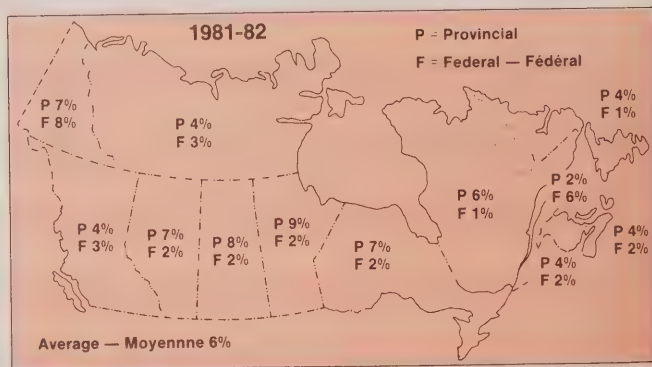
### Females Admitted Under Sentence, Shown as a Proportion of Total Sentenced Admissions, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Province, 1981-82

Admissions des femmes condamnées, en proportion du nombre total d'admissions de personnes condamnées, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la province, 1981-82



Reference: Table 9.

Référence: Tableau 9.



- Provincial facilities  
Établissements provinciaux
- Federal facilities(1)  
Établissements fédéraux(1)

(1) Province of residence.

(1) Province de résidence.

## Reason for Admission

### Provincial Inmates

Figure XVI displays fine default admissions and drinking/driving admissions as a percent of total sentenced admissions to provincial institutions. It should be noted that these data are not mutually exclusive in five jurisdictions - Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. Also note that Canada averages apply only to these jurisdictions for which data are available.

In relation to the provincial average of 29%, the Quebec admission rate for fine default appears to be considerably higher than in other jurisdictions. Drinking/driving offenders comprise 19% of provincial admissions on average. The Yukon Territory experienced an admission rate almost twice that of the national average.

## Raison de l'admission

### Détenus provinciaux

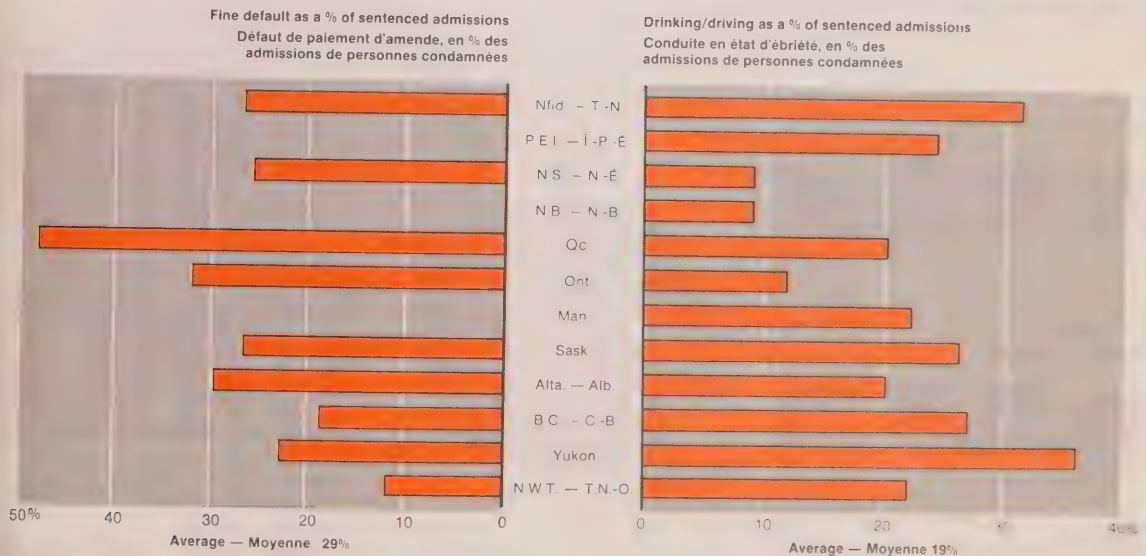
La figure XVI indique les admissions pour défaut de payer l'amende et pour conduite en état d'ébriété en tant que pourcentage du nombre total d'admissions de personnes condamnées dans les établissements provinciaux. Il convient de noter que ces données ne s'excluent pas mutuellement dans les cinq juridictions - Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Nouvelle-Écosse, Saskatchewan, Colombie-Britannique et Territoires du Nord-Ouest. En outre, les moyennes pour le Canada ne s'appliquent qu'aux juridictions pour lesquelles des données étaient disponibles.

Par rapport à la moyenne provinciale de 29 %, le taux d'admissions pour défaut de payer l'amende semble être considérablement plus élevé au Québec que dans les autres juridictions. En moyenne, les détenus condamnés pour conduite en état d'ébriété représentent 19 % des admissions provinciales. Le territoire du Yukon a enregistré un taux d'admission près de deux fois plus élevé que la moyenne nationale.

Figure XVI

### Sentenced Admissions to Provincial Facilities, by Selected Reasons for Admission, 1981-82

Admissions de personnes condamnées dans les établissements provinciaux, selon certaines raisons d'admissions, 1981-82



Reference: Table 10.  
Référence: Tableau 10.

## Federal Inmates

Inmates admitted under a warrant of committal to the penitentiary system totalled 3,769 in 1981-82. Over one-half of these admissions were related to the commission of property offences (includes robbery, break and enter, and theft). In 28% of the cases, robbery was the major offence committed, and in a further 24% of the cases, the inmate was admitted for either theft or break and enter.

There has been little change in offence distributions in recent years, however, it is worth noting that homicide (includes murder, attempted murder and manslaughter) and violations against the Narcotic Control and Food and Drugs Acts show a general decline in 1981-82 as a proportion of total admissions. Conversely sentences related to break and enter and theft show a slight increase.

A detailed listing of the offences included in each of the categories displayed in Figure XVII is shown in Table 11 of Appendix B.

## Détenus fédéraux

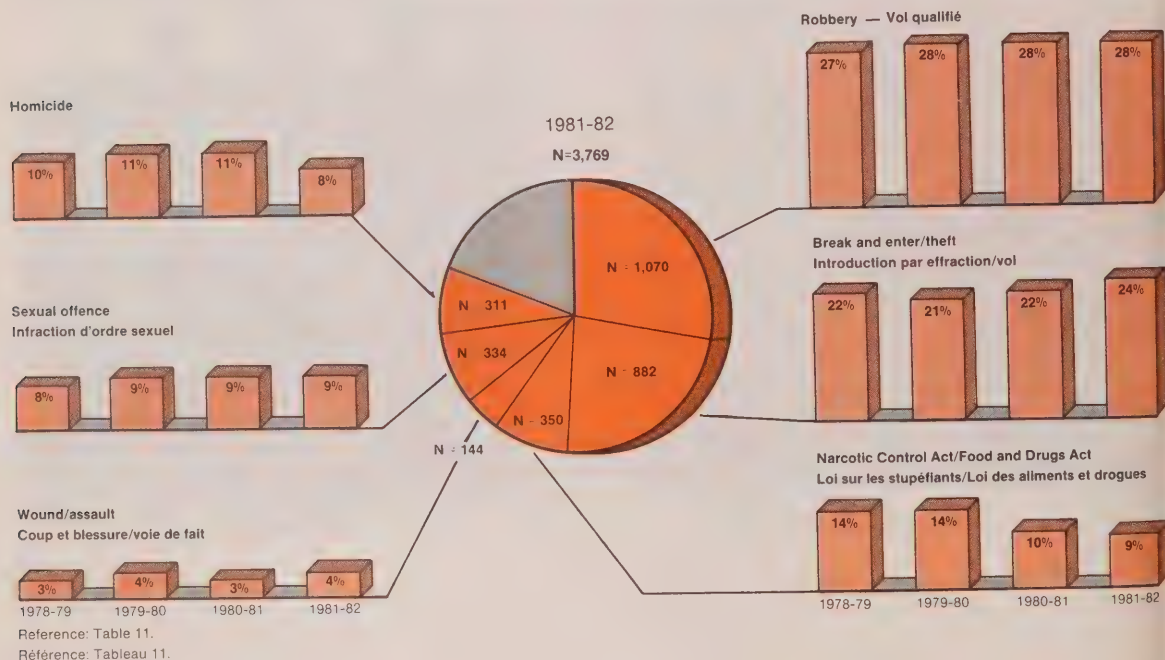
En 1981-82, 3 769 personnes ont été admises dans le système pénitentiaire en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération. Plus de la moitié de ces admissions étaient attribuables à la perpétration de crimes contre les biens (y compris le vol qualifié, l'introduction par effraction, et le vol). Dans 28 % des cas, le vol qualifié a été la principale infraction commise; les personnes admises pour vol ou pour introduction par effraction ont représenté 24 % des admissions.

La répartition selon certaines infractions n'a pas beaucoup changé au cours des dernières années; toutefois, il convient de mentionner que l'homicide (y compris le meurtre, la tentative de meurtre et l'homicide involontaire coupable) et les infractions à la Loi sur les stupéfiants et à la loi des aliments et drogues ont diminué de façon générale en 1981-82 en tant que pourcentage du nombre total d'admissions. Par contre, les peines purgées pour introduction par effraction ou pour vol ont augmenté légèrement.

Une liste détaillée des infractions comprises dans chacune des catégories présentées à la figure XVII est donnée au tableau 11 de l'annexe B.

Figure XVII

**Admissions to Federal Penitentiaries Under Warrant of Committal, by Selected Offence, 1978-79 to 1981-82**  
**Admissions dans les pénitenciers fédéraux en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération, selon certaines infractions, 1978-79 à 1981-82**



## Sentence Length

### Federal Inmates

Close to one-third of all offenders admitted to federal penitentiaries during 1981-82 were under a two to three year sentence. A further quarter of the admission population were sentenced to between three and less than four years in custody. Only 3% of the total admissions (113 cases) were sentenced to either life, preventive detention, or to an indeterminate period of time. The median sentence length was 3.4 years.

Sentence length distributions did not shift substantially over the four year period. The most notable change occurred in the under two year category which evidenced a decline from 6% of the total in 1978-79 to 3% of the total in 1981-82.

## Durée de la peine

### Détenus fédéraux

Près du tiers de tous les délinquants admis dans les pénitenciers fédéraux au cours de 1981-82 avaient reçu une peine de deux à trois ans, et le quart une peine variant entre trois ans et moins de quatre ans. Seulement 3 % de toutes les personnes admises (113 cas) avaient été condamnées à perpétuité, à une détention préventive ou à une période indéterminée. La durée médiane des peines était de 3,4 ans.

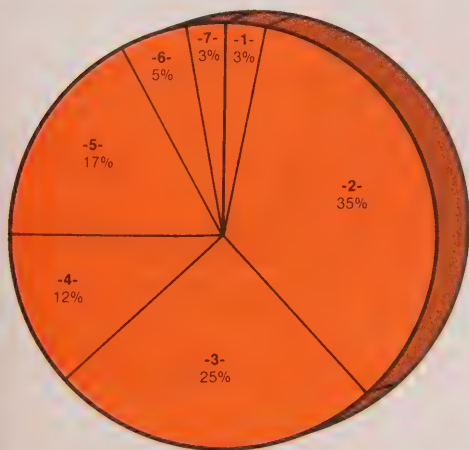
Les répartitions, selon la durée de la peine, n'ont pas beaucoup changé au cours des quatre années. Le changement le plus notable s'est produit dans la catégorie des peines de moins de deux ans, qui sont passées de 6 % du total en 1978-79 à 3 % en 1981-82.

Figure XVIII

**Distribution of Sentence Length (in Years) on Admission, Under Warrant of Committal, to Federal Penitentiaries, 1981-82**

**Répartition de la durée de la peine (en années) à l'admission, en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération, dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, 1981-82**

N = 3,769



Median sentence length = 3.4 years

Durée médiane de la peine = 3.4 années

- 1- Less than 2 years  
Moins de 2 ans
- 2- 2 years and less than 3  
2 ans et moins de 3
- 3- 3 years and less than 4  
3 ans et moins de 4
- 4- 4 years and less than 5  
4 ans et moins de 5
- 5- 5 years and less than 10  
5 ans et moins de 10
- 6- 10 years and more  
10 ans et plus
- 7- Other(1)  
Autres(1)

(1) Includes life, preventive detention and indeterminate sentences.

(1) Comprend les peines à vie, la détention préventive et les peines à période indéterminée.

Reference: Table 14.

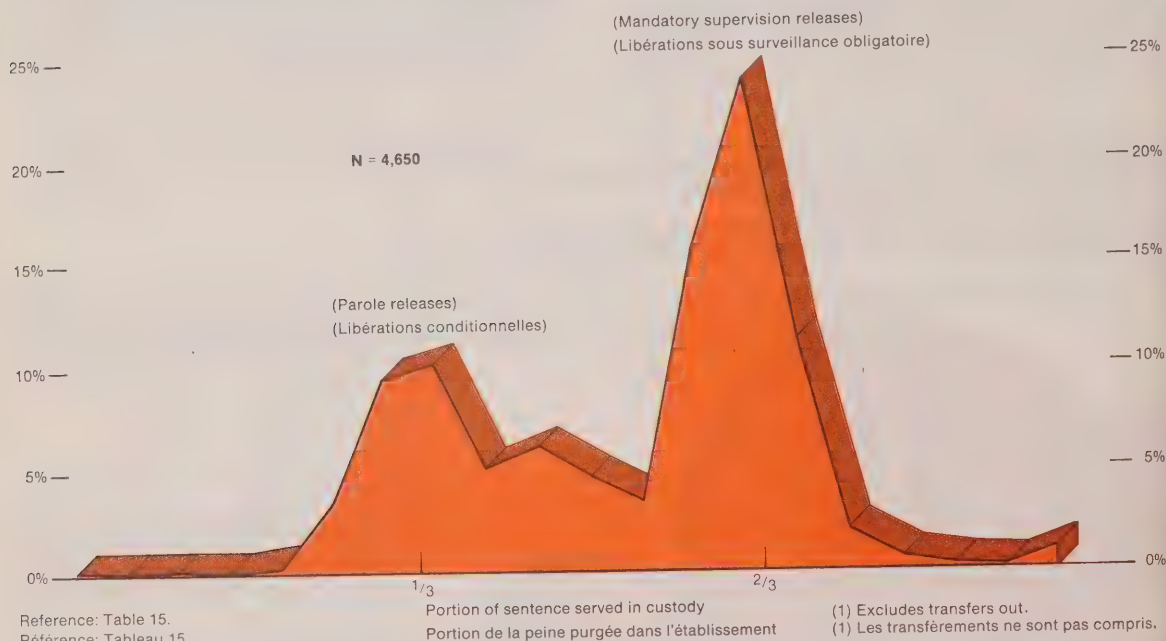
Référence: Tableau 14.

Figure XIX shows the proportion of releases from penitentiaries during 1981-82 in relation to actual time served in custody. As expected, there are two peak points, both of which occur at either eligibility for parole supervision or release to mandatory supervision. Very few inmates are released prior to serving one-third of their sentence and the majority are released prior to serving three-quarters of their sentence.

La figure XIX montre le pourcentage des libérations au cours de 1981-82 par rapport à la durée de la peine effectivement purgée. Comme on s'y attendait, la peine comporte deux points culminants, les deux se produisant à la date d'admissibilité à la libération conditionnelle ou encore à la libération sous surveillance obligatoire. Bien que la majorité des détenus sont libérés avant d'avoir purgé les trois quarts de leur peine, un petit nombre de détenus ne sont libérés qu'après avoir purgé un tiers de leur peine.

Figure XIX

**Releases (1) from Federal Penitentiaries, by % of Aggregate Sentence Served in Custody, 1981-82**  
**Libérations (1) des pénitenciers fédéraux, selon le % de la peine totale purgée, 1981-82**



### Provincial Inmates

Figure XX shows the distribution of sentenced admissions to provincial facilities during 1981-82 by length of aggregate sentence on admission. Slightly over one-half of all admissions had sentences of less than one month. An additional 22% had sentences ranging from 1 to 3 months while 6% had sentences of over 12 months.

The median sentence length during 1981-82 was one month ranging from a low of 0.6 months in Prince Edward Island to a high of 2.9 months in the Northwest Territories.

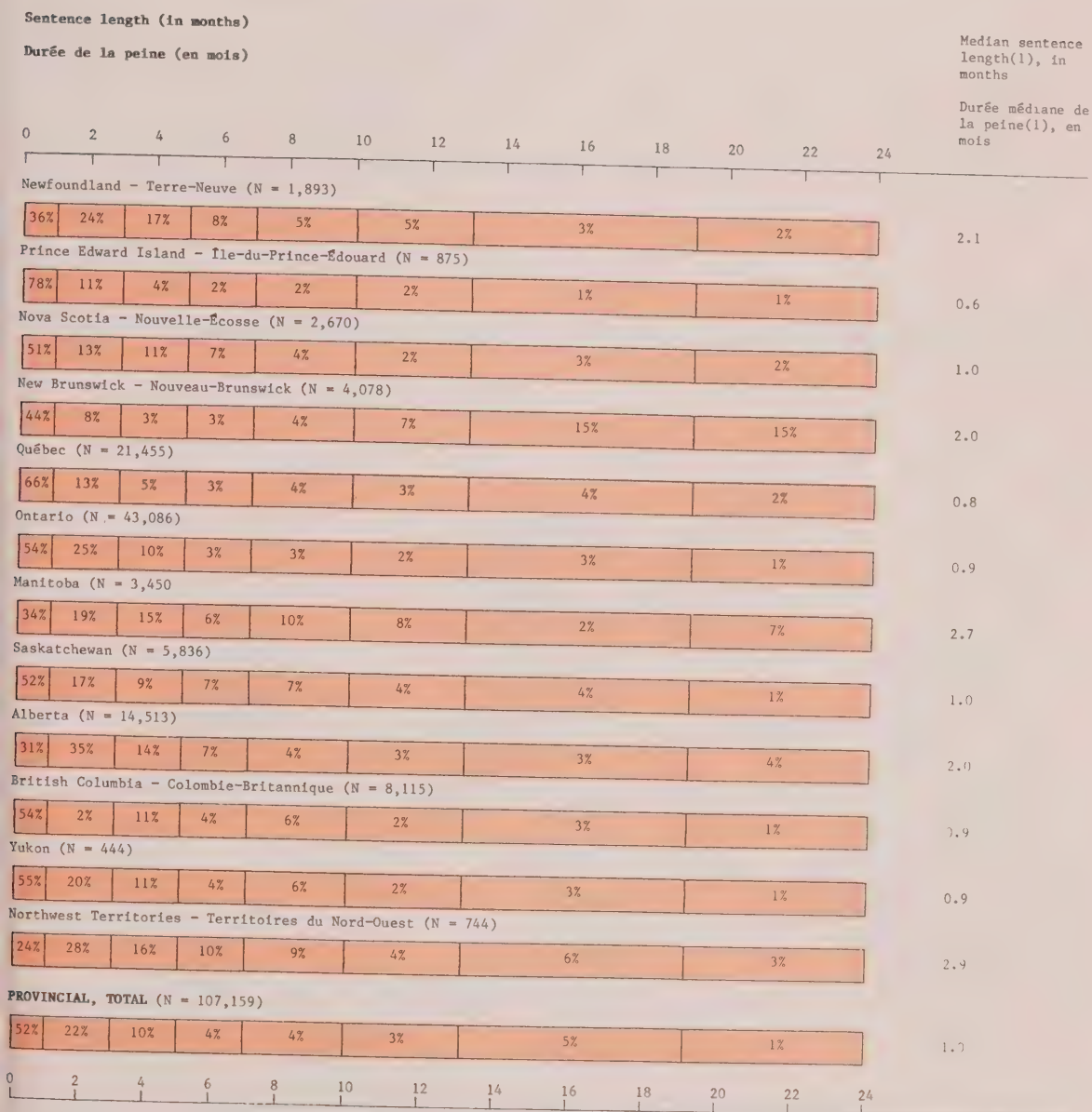
### Détenus provinciaux

La figure XX donne, selon la durée de la peine globale au moment de l'admission, la répartition des admissions de personnes condamnées dans des établissements provinciaux au cours de 1981-82. Un peu plus de la moitié de toutes les personnes admises avaient reçu une peine de moins de un mois, 22 % une peine de 1 à 3 mois, et 6 % une peine de plus de 12 mois.

La durée médiane de la peine était de un mois, variant d'un minimum de 0,6 mois dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à un maximum de 2,9 mois dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Figure XX

**Distribution of Sentence Length on Admission to Provincial Facilities, by Province, 1981-82**  
**Répartition de la durée de la peine à l'admission dans les établissements provinciaux, selon la province, 1981-82**



(1) Calculation of median sentence length excludes admissions with sentences of 24 months or longer. - Le calcul de la durée médiane de la peine ne comprend pas les admissions dont la peine est de 24 mois et plus.  
 Reference: Table 12. - Référence: Tableau 12.



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**Non-custodial  
Services**

**Services de  
non-détention**



Map 2



Note: Average counts are presented as rate/100,000 adult population.  
Nota: Les comptes moyens sont présentés en taux pour 100,000 adultes.

The need to further develop community correctional services has been brought to the forefront in recent years, particularly in light of the high costs and questionable benefits of the custodial response to certain offender groups. In this section, caseloads handled through the primary non-custodial program provided in each jurisdiction is described; that is, federal parole/mandatory supervision, and provincial parole and probation.

Service delivery agencies and their respective responsibilities are illustrated below.

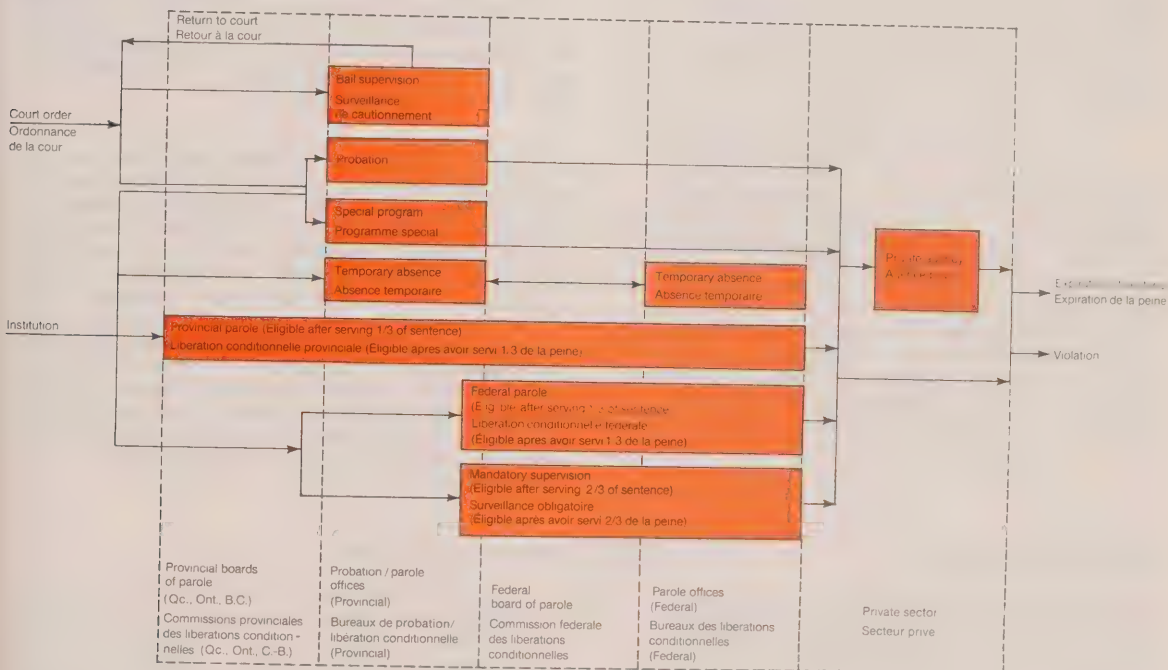
Le besoin d'élargir davantage les services correctionnels communautaires a été mis en évidence au cours des dernières années, surtout en raison du coût élevé et des avantages contestables de la détention pour certains groupes d'infracteurs. Dans la présente section, nous décrivons le nombre de cas traités dans le cadre du principal programme de non-détention offert dans chaque juridiction; c'est-à-dire, le régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle/surveillance obligatoire et le régime provincial de libération conditionnelle et de probation.

Les agences offrant des services ainsi que leurs responsabilités respectives sont illustrés ci-dessous.

Figure XXI

## Non-custodial Services in Canada

### Services de non-détention au Canada



The measurement of community supervision services is characterized by unique service structures across the country, each of which serve different functions. As is the case when comparing custodial caseloads across systems, the reader is cautioned against direct cross-jurisdictional comparisons of non-custodial caseloads. Some factors impacting on data comparability follow.

### Extent of Coverage

Non-custodial programs provided in each provincial jurisdictions are not limited to probation, however, it is the primary community-based disposition available as a sentencing alternative to incarceration. In recent years, other non-custodial correctional programs have emerged to varying degrees across Canada, some of which are available as conditions of probation orders.

The use of specialized programs aimed at specific target groups (e.g. females, natives, and drinking/driving offenders) has grown in the past few years, as has the use of compensatory sentences (e.g. community service orders, fine options, and restitution). Further, the extent to which probation and parole officers are involved in the supervision of temporary absence cases is variable across the country. As a result, caseloads reported in this section do not represent a complete picture of the offender population under community supervision in Canada.

### Extent of Supervision

Probation supervision can vary considerably in terms of contact with the probationer, and the conditions attached to probation orders and release to either parole or mandatory supervision. In some jurisdictions (e.g. the Yukon Territory) probation cases are labelled administratively inactive, meaning that although on record, the probationer has virtually no contact with the probation agency. All admissions to probation, regardless of degree of supervision, are included in the figures cited in this section.

Pour évaluer les services de surveillance communautaire, il faut tenir compte du fait que les structures de ces services varient d'une région du Canada à une autre et qu'elles remplissent toutes des fonctions différentes. Comme pour la comparaison des cas de détention, le lecteur est mis en garde contre l'établissement de comparaisons directes, d'une juridiction à l'autre, des cas de non-détention. Certains facteurs qui influent sur la comparabilité des données sont présentés ci-après.

### Portée des services

Bien que les programmes de non-détention offerts dans chaque juridiction provinciale ne soient pas limités à la probation, ils constituent la principale mesure communautaire qui puisse remplacer l'incarcération. Au cours des dernières années, d'autres programmes correctionnels de non-détention ont surgi à des degrés divers dans tout le Canada, dont certains peuvent être utilisés comme conditions des ordonnances de probation.

Ces dernières années, on a eu de plus en plus recours à des programmes spécialisés axés sur des groupes cibles bien précis (p. ex. les femmes, les autochtones, les délinquants reconnus coupables de conduite en état d'ébriété), ainsi qu'aux peines compensatoires (p. ex. les ordonnances de service communautaire, les solutions de rechange à l'amende et l'indemnisation). En outre, la mesure dans laquelle les agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle participent à la surveillance de cas d'absence temporaire varie d'une région à l'autre du pays. Voilà pourquoi le nombre de cas signalés dans la présente section ne donne pas une image complète des délinquants assujettis à la surveillance communautaire au Canada.

### Degré de surveillance

La surveillance de probationnaire peut varier considérablement pour ce qui est de la fréquence des contacts avec le probationnaire et des conditions rattachées aux ordonnances de probation et à la libération en vertu du régime de libération conditionnelle ou de surveillance obligatoire. Dans certaines juridictions (par ex. le territoire du Yukon), les dossiers de probation sont, sur le plan administratif, considérés comme inactifs, c'est-à-dire que bien qu'il soit inscrit le probationnaire n'a à peu près aucun contact avec l'organisme de probation. Toutes les admissions au régime de probation, quel que soit le degré de surveillance, sont incluses dans les chiffres cités dans la présente section.

It should also be noted that due to increasing community supervision caseloads, volunteer programs have been established in most jurisdictions. Combined with the fact that probation officers supervise juveniles in some provinces, it is difficult to arrive at an accurate and comparable measure of officer caseload.

### Extent of Centralization

A significant development in the administration of parole in Canada occurred in 1978 when the Parole Act was amended to allow for the formation of provincial Boards of Parole. Subsequent to this amendment, provincial Boards were established in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. These Boards have responsibility and authority for the conditional release of inmates serving provincial sentences within their respective jurisdictions.

Among other things, the National Parole Board has authority to grant full parole and day parole to both federal and provincial inmates in the provinces and territories where no provincial Board exists. In addition to parolees, federal parole officers also supervise inmates released on mandatory supervision. Note that the parole admission data are not all inclusive. That is, inmates released from provincial facilities under the authority of the National Parole Board are excluded from the data reported.

Centralization of services is also effected by the provision of supervision in outlying geographic locations. In northern and remote areas of the country, probation officers are often responsible for social welfare and federal parole cases. Also, social service departments often take on the supervision of probation and parole cases where a local office is not nearby.

The reader is advised to keep the above-mentioned differences in mind while reviewing this section.

Il convient également de mentionner qu'en raison du nombre croissant de cas de surveillance communautaire, des programmes de bénévolat ont été mis sur pied dans la plupart des juridictions. Si l'on considère également que, dans certaines provinces, les agents de probation surveillent de jeunes délinquants, il est difficile d'arriver à des données exactes et comparables sur le nombre de cas dont un agent est responsable.

### Degré de centralisation

L'administration du régime de libération conditionnelle au Canada a été marquée par un événement important en 1978, lorsque la loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus a été modifiée afin de permettre la création de Commissions de libérations conditionnelles provinciales. À la suite de cette modification, des commissions provinciales ont été créées au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Ces commissions sont chargées d'accorder la libération conditionnelle aux détenus qui purgent des peines provinciales dans leurs juridictions respectives, et elles disposent, à cette fin, de tous les pouvoirs requis.

Entre autres, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a le pouvoir d'accorder une libération conditionnelle totale ou de jour aux détenus tant fédéraux que provinciaux dans les provinces et les territoires où il n'existe pas de commission provinciale. En plus des libérés conditionnels, les agents de libération conditionnelle fédéraux surveillent également des détenus libérés en vertu du régime de surveillance obligatoire. À noter que les données sur les admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle ne représentent pas tous les cas. C'est-à-dire, les détenus libérés d'établissements provinciaux sous l'autorité de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles sont exclus des données mentionnées.

La prestation de services de surveillance dans des endroits isolés influe également sur la centralisation des services. Dans les régions nordiques et éloignées du pays, les agents de probation sont souvent responsables de cas de bien-être social ainsi que de libérés conditionnels fédéraux. En outre, les ministères oeuvrant dans le domaine des services sociaux assument souvent la surveillance de libérés conditionnels et de probationnaires lorsqu'il n'existe pas de bureau local proche.

Le lecteur devrait donc garder les différences susmentionnées à l'esprit lorsqu'il examine la présente section.

## Total Offender Caseload

### Average Count

At any one time during 1981-82, there were approximately 73,000 offenders serving their sentence in the community on probation, parole, or mandatory supervision. This represents a 19% increase in the average community caseload over the four year period. In comparison, the average number of offenders held in custody under sentence increased by 10% to 21,100 in 1981-82.

In 1981-82, 89% of the community supervision caseload were offenders sentenced to probation. Provincial inmates released to parole accounted for 4%, and federal inmates released to either parole or mandatory supervision accounted for the final 7%.

In relation to the overall caseload increase during the time frame, the average number of probation and provincial parole cases have increased (24%) while federal parole and mandatory supervision cases have decreased (20%).

## Nombre total de cas de délinquants

### Compte moyen

A n'importe quel moment au cours de 1981-82, environ 73 000 délinquants purgeaient leur peine dans la collectivité en vertu du régime de probation, de libération conditionnelle ou de surveillance obligatoire. Ce chiffre représente une augmentation de 19 % du nombre moyen de ces cas au cours des quatre années. Par comparaison, le nombre moyen de détenus condamnés et incarcérés a augmenté de 10 %, s'établissant à 21 100 en 1981-82.

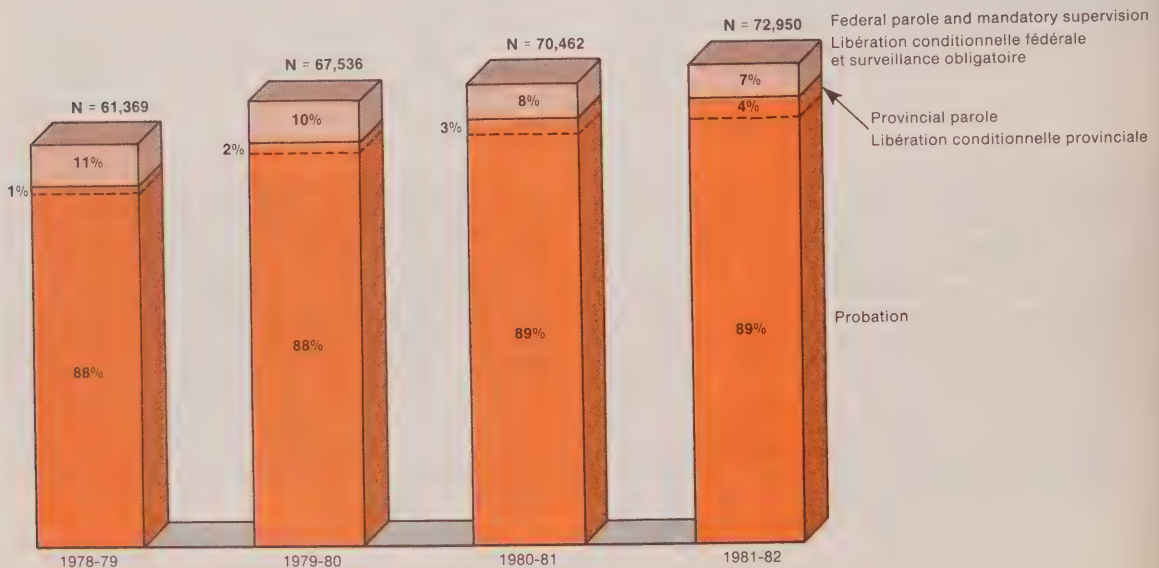
La même année, 89 % des cas en surveillance communautaire étaient des délinquants assujettis au régime de probation. Les détenus provinciaux ayant obtenu une libération conditionnelle en représentaient 4 %, et les détenus fédéraux libérés soit en vertu du régime de libération conditionnelle, soit en vertu du régime de surveillance obligatoire représentaient les derniers 7 %.

Par rapport à l'augmentation générale du nombre de cas au cours de la période, le nombre moyen de cas de probation ou de libération conditionnelle provinciale a augmenté (24 %), alors que le nombre de cas de libération conditionnelle fédérale ou de surveillance obligatoire a diminué (20 %).

Figure XXII

### Average Community Supervision Caseload Count, by Type, 1978-79 to 1981-82

### Compte moyen des cas assujettis à la surveillance communautaire, selon le genre, 1978-79 à 1981-82



Reference: Table 16.

Référence: Tableau 16.

Expressed as rates per 100,000 adult population, the total average community supervision caseload increased by 12%, from 361 in 1978-79 to 403 in 1981-82. Provincial parole/probation cases rose by 16% while federal parole/mandatory supervision cases declined by 26%.

Figure XXIII focuses on a cross-jurisdictional comparison of the average community supervision caseload in 1981-82. In general, these rates illustrate the tremendous variation in the use of community supervision across Canada. The average provincial parole/probation caseload varied from higher than average rates in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island to lower than average rates in Quebec, Newfoundland and Manitoba. Federally, the parole/mandatory supervision rate ranged from a high of 87 in the Northwest Territories to a low of 17 in Ontario.

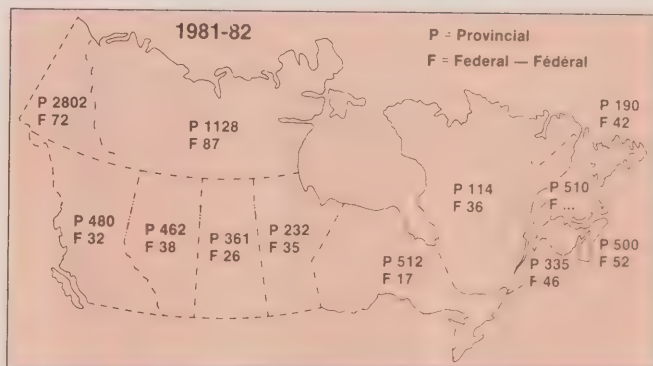
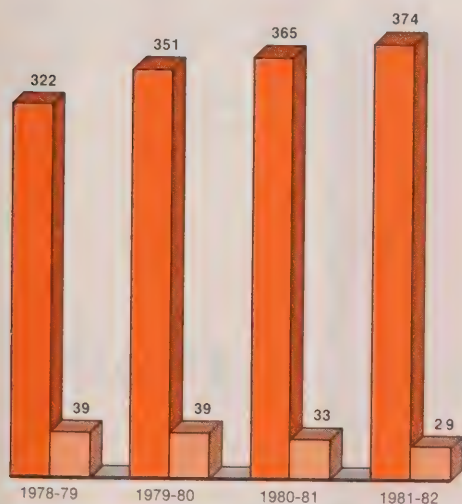
Si on l'exprime en tant que taux pour 100 000 adultes, le nombre moyen total de cas de surveillance communautaire a augmenté de 12 %, soit de 361 qu'il était en 1978-79 à 403 en 1981-82. Les cas provinciaux de libération conditionnelle et de probation ont augmenté de 16 %, alors que les cas fédéraux de libération conditionnelle et de surveillance obligatoire ont diminué de 26 %.

La figure XXIII établit, entre les divers secteurs de compétence, une comparaison du nombre moyen de cas de surveillance communautaire en 1981-82. De façon générale, ces taux montrent à quel point l'utilisation de la surveillance communautaire varie au Canada. Le nombre moyen de cas provinciaux de libération conditionnelle et de probation était supérieur aux taux moyens au Yukon, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, en Nouvelle-Écosse, en Ontario et dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, et inférieur aux taux moyens au Québec, à Terre-Neuve et au Manitoba. Au niveau fédéral, le taux de libération conditionnelle ou de surveillance obligatoire variait d'un maximum de 87 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest à un minimum de 17 en Ontario.

Figure XXIII

**Average Community Supervision Caseload Count, Rate/100,000 Adult Population, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Province, 1981-82**

**Compte moyen des cas assujettis à la surveillance communautaire, taux pour 100 000 adultes, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la province, 1981-82**



- Provincial parole and probation  
Libération conditionnelle et probation provinciales
- Federal parole and mandatory supervision  
Libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire fédérales

Reference: Table 16.

Référence: Tableau 16.

## Offender Movement

During 1981-82, 90% of the 73,000 admissions to community supervision were probation admissions, 4% were provincial parole admissions, and 6% were federal parole/mandatory supervision admissions. As Figure XXIV illustrates, all types of admissions increased proportionately in relation to the overall increase in admissions to community supervision over the four years displayed - 18%.

Over the four years in question, a one-to-one relationship between average count and admissions to community supervision has emerged. That is, one admission during the year is equivalent to one additional caseload for the duration of that year. Admissions to probation and provincial parole tended to be slightly higher than their corresponding average counts in each year while admissions to federal parole/mandatory supervision were slightly lower than their average counts.

## Mouvement du délinquant

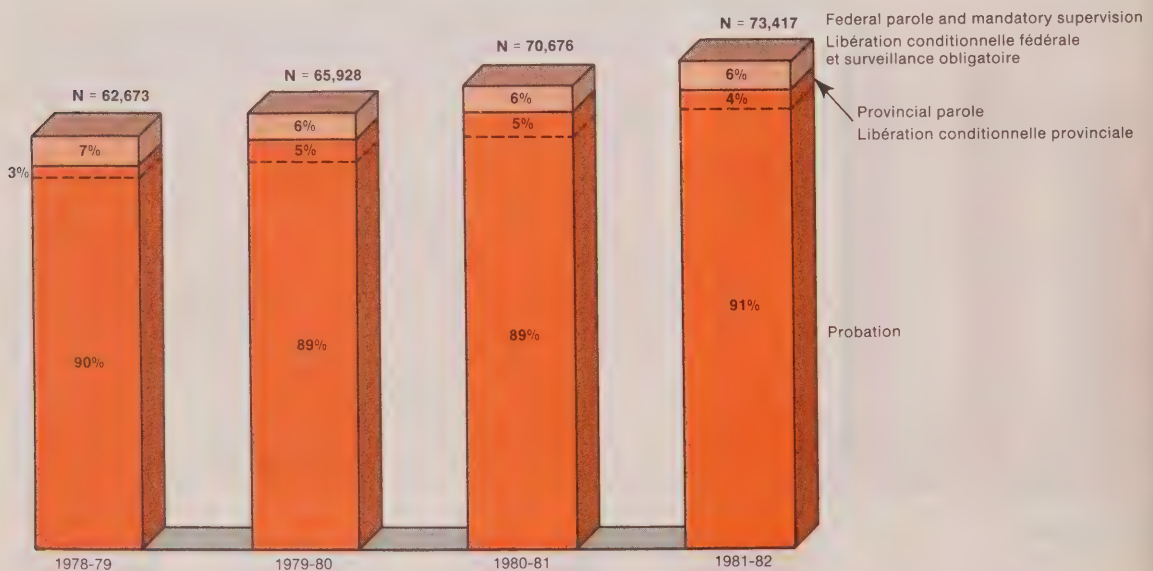
Au cours de 1981-82, 90 % des 73 000 personnes admises à la surveillance communautaire étaient des probationnaires, 4 % des personnes admises à une libération conditionnelle provinciale et 6 % des personnes admises à une libération conditionnelle fédérale ou en surveillance obligatoire. Comme le montre la figure XXIV, tous les types d'admissions ont augmenté proportionnellement par rapport à l'augmentation générale enregistrée dans les admissions à la surveillance communautaire au cours des quatre années indiquées - 18 %.

Il s'est établi, pendant ces années, un rapport de un à un entre le compte moyen et les admissions à la surveillance communautaire. C'est-à-dire, une admission au cours de l'année équivaut à un cas additionnel pour la durée de ladite année. Les admissions au régime de probation et au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle étaient normalement un peu plus élevées que leurs comptes moyens correspondants, et ce chaque année, alors que les admissions au régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle ou à la surveillance obligatoire étaient légèrement inférieures à leurs comptes moyens.

Figure XXIV

### Admissions to Community Supervision, by Type, 1978-79 to 1981-82

### Admissions à la surveillance communautaire, selon le genre, 1978-79 à 1981-82



Reference: Table 17.  
Référence: Tableau 17.

Expressed in terms of the size of the adult population in each of the four years, the number of probation/provincial parole admissions increased by 12%. Federal parole/mandatory supervision admissions decreased by 15%. Over the four years, the total admission rate to community supervision increased by 11%, from 369 per 100,000 adults in 1978-79 to 407 per 100,000 adults in 1981-82.

The admission rate to probation/provincial parole in 1981-82 ranged from a high of almost 5,000 in the Yukon to a low of 96 in Quebec. The federal admission rate ranged from 0 to 43 per 100,000 adult population across all jurisdictions.

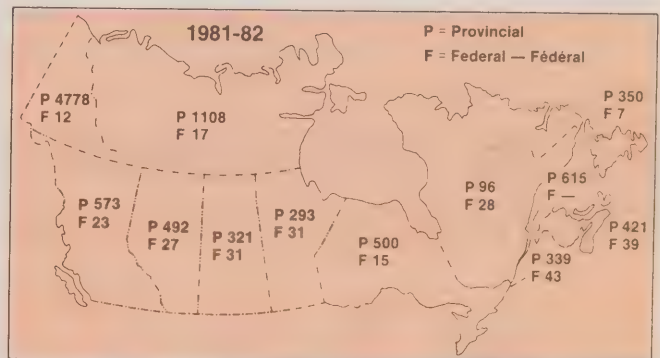
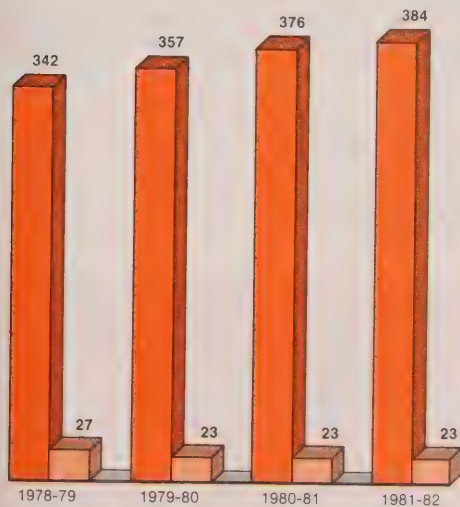
Si on l'exprime en fonction de la taille de la population adulte au cours de chacune des quatre années, le nombre d'admissions au régime de probation ou au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle a augmenté de 12 %, alors que les admissions à la libération conditionnelle fédérale ou à la surveillance obligatoire ont diminué de 15 %. Au cours des quatre années, le taux total des admissions à la surveillance communautaire a augmenté de 11 %, passant de 369 pour 100 000 adultes en 1978-79 à 407 pour 100 000 adultes en 1981-82.

Le taux d'admission au régime de probation ou au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle en 1981-82 a varié entre un maximum de près de 5 000 au Yukon à un minimum de 96 au Québec. Le taux d'admission au niveau fédéral s'est établi entre 0 et 43 pour 100 000 adultes dans tous les secteurs de compétence.

Figure XXV

**Admissions to Community Supervision, Rate/100,000 Adult Population, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Province, 1981-82**

**Admissions à la surveillance communautaire, taux pour 100 000 adultes, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la province, 1981-82**



- Provincial parole and probation  
Libération conditionnelle et probation provinciales
- Federal parole and mandatory supervision  
Libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire fédérales

Reference: Table 17.  
Référence: Tableau 17.

## Offender Characteristics

### Sex

Figure XXVI shows the proportion of female admissions to community supervision under both provincial and federal jurisdiction. Note that admissions to provincial parole which account for approximately 4% of all admissions to provincial supervision are excluded from this display. During all four years, close to 16% of all probation admissions were female while only 2% of federal parole/mandatory supervision admissions were female.

In comparing only those provinces for which data are available (Alberta and the Northwest Territories excluded), females accounted for 6% of all custodial admissions at the provincial level and 2% of all admissions to federal penitentiaries. In 1981-82 there were approximately 10,000 female admissions to community supervision while the number of sentenced females admitted to custody was considerably lower - 6,100.

The female admission rate to probation ranged from a high of 18% in Saskatchewan to a low of 9% in Prince Edward Island. Federally, the female admission rate ranged from 0% to 4% across all jurisdictions.

## Caractéristiques du délinquant

### Sexe

La figure XXVI indique le pourcentage de femmes admises au régime de surveillance communautaire et relevant tant des provinces que du gouvernement fédéral. À remarquer que les admissions au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle, qui représentent environ 4 % de toutes les admissions à la surveillance communautaire, sont exclues. Au cours des quatre années, les femmes ont représenté près de 16 % des admissions au régime de probation, contre 2 % seulement des admissions au régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle ou à la surveillance obligatoire.

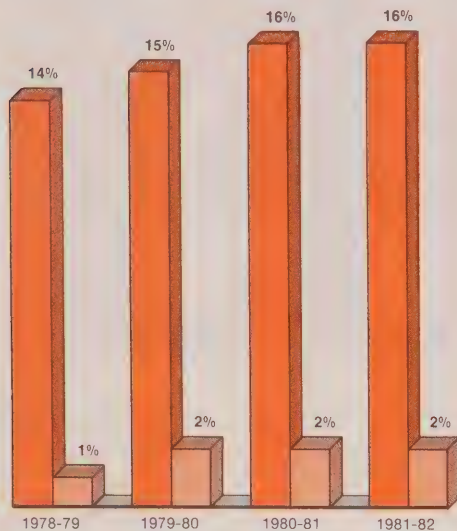
Si l'on compare seulement les provinces pour lesquelles des données sont disponibles (à l'exclusion de l'Alberta et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest), les femmes ont représenté 6 % de toutes les admissions dans les prisons provinciales et 2 % de toutes les admissions dans les pénitenciers fédéraux. En 1981-82, environ 10 000 femmes ont été admises à la surveillance communautaire, alors que le nombre d'admissions de femmes condamnées a été considérablement plus faible - 6 100.

Chez les femmes, le taux d'admission au régime de probation a varié d'un maximum de 18 % en Saskatchewan à un minimum de 9 % dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard. Au niveau fédéral, ce taux a varié de 0 % à 4 % dans tous les secteurs de compétence.

Figure XXVI

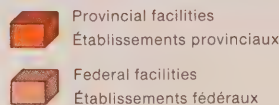
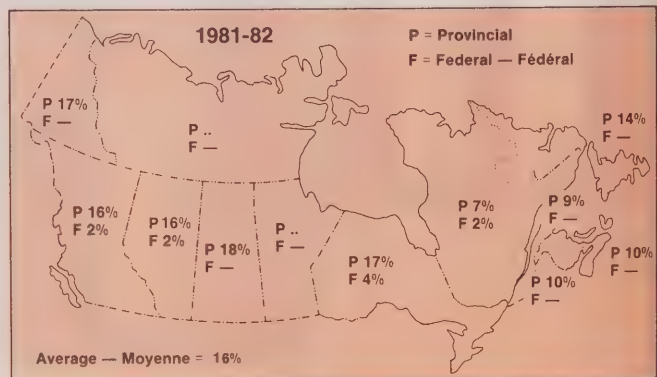
**Females Admitted to Community Supervision, Shown as a Proportion of Total Admissions, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Province, 1981-82**

**Nombre des femmes admises à la surveillance communautaire, en proportion du nombre total d'admissions, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la province, 1981-82**



Reference: Table 17.

Référence: Tableau 17.



## Age

Figure XXVII illustrates the age distribution of probation and federal parole/mandatory supervision admissions in Canada during 1981-82.

The median age on admission to probation ranges from 20 years in Prince Edward Island to 23 years in Newfoundland, Quebec, British Columbia and the Yukon. Comparative data are not available for New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Federal parole/mandatory supervision admissions evidenced a median age of 28 years in 1981-82. It is important to note that the median age is, to a great degree, influenced by the lower adult age limit applicable in each jurisdiction.

Excluding those jurisdictions for which age data were not available, the median age on admission to community supervision in 1981-82 was 22 years while the comparative figure for custodial admissions was 25 years.

## Sentence Length

Figure XXVIII presents the distribution of probation admissions by length of probation order in Canada during 1981-82. Data were not available for Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. During 1981-82, 14% of all admissions were for less than 6 months, 30% were for 6 to 12 months, 37% were for 13 to 24 months, and 19% of all cases fell into the over 24 month category. The median length, for those jurisdictions which reported, was 14.9 months.

In all reporting jurisdictions, with the exception of Quebec and Ontario, the majority of probation admissions had sentences of 12 months or less. Sentence lengths in Quebec and Ontario tended to be longer. The median sentence length ranged from a low of 8.2 months in the Yukon to a high of 19.7 months in Quebec. Ontario reported a median sentence length of 18.5 months.

## Age

La figure XXVII donne la répartition, selon l'âge, des admissions au régime de probation et au régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle/surveillance obligatoire au Canada au cours de 1981-82.

L'âge médian des probationnaires à l'admission varie de 20 ans dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à 23 ans à Terre-Neuve, au Québec, en Colombie-Britannique et au Yukon. Des données comparatives ne sont pas disponibles pour le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Manitoba, l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. En 1981-82, l'âge médian des personnes admises au régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle/surveillance obligatoire était de 28 ans. Il importe de noter que l'âge médian est influencé, dans une large mesure, par la limite inférieure de l'âge adulte applicable dans chaque juridiction.

À l'exclusion des juridictions pour lesquelles des données sur l'âge n'étaient pas disponibles, l'âge médian au moment de l'admission au régime de surveillance communautaire en 1981-82 était de 22 ans, alors que celui des personnes admises dans les établissements était de 25 ans.

## Durée de la peine

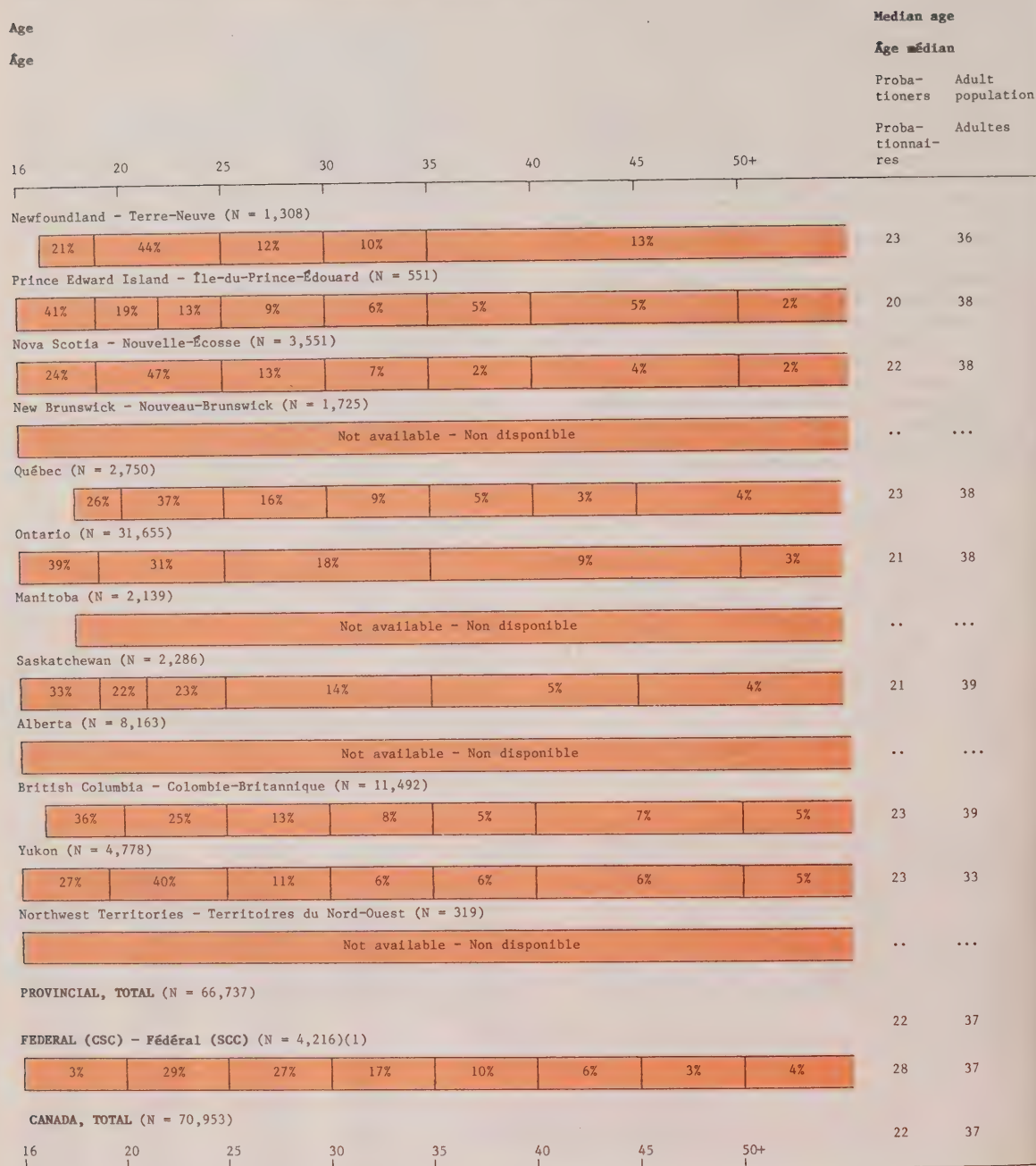
La figure XXVIII présente, pour 1981-82, la répartition des admissions au régime de probation, selon la durée de l'ordonnance. Les données n'étaient pas disponibles pour le Manitoba, l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Cette année-là, 14 % des probationnaires purgeaient des peines de moins de 6 mois, 30 % des peines de 6 à 12 mois, 37 % des peines de 13 à 24 mois, et 19 % des peines de plus de 24 mois. La durée médiane, pour les secteurs de compétence qui ont fait rapport était de 14,9 mois.

Dans toutes les juridictions qui ont fourni des données, à l'exception du Québec et de l'Ontario, la majorité des probationnaires purgeaient une peine de 12 mois ou moins. Dans le cas du Québec et de l'Ontario, les peines avaient tendance à être plus longues. La durée médiane de la peine variait d'un minimum de 8,2 mois au Yukon à un maximum de 19,7 mois au Québec. L'Ontario a signalé une durée médiane de 18,5 mois.

Figure XXVII

Age Distribution of Probation Admissions, 1981-82

Répartition de l'âge des personnes admises en probation, 1981-82



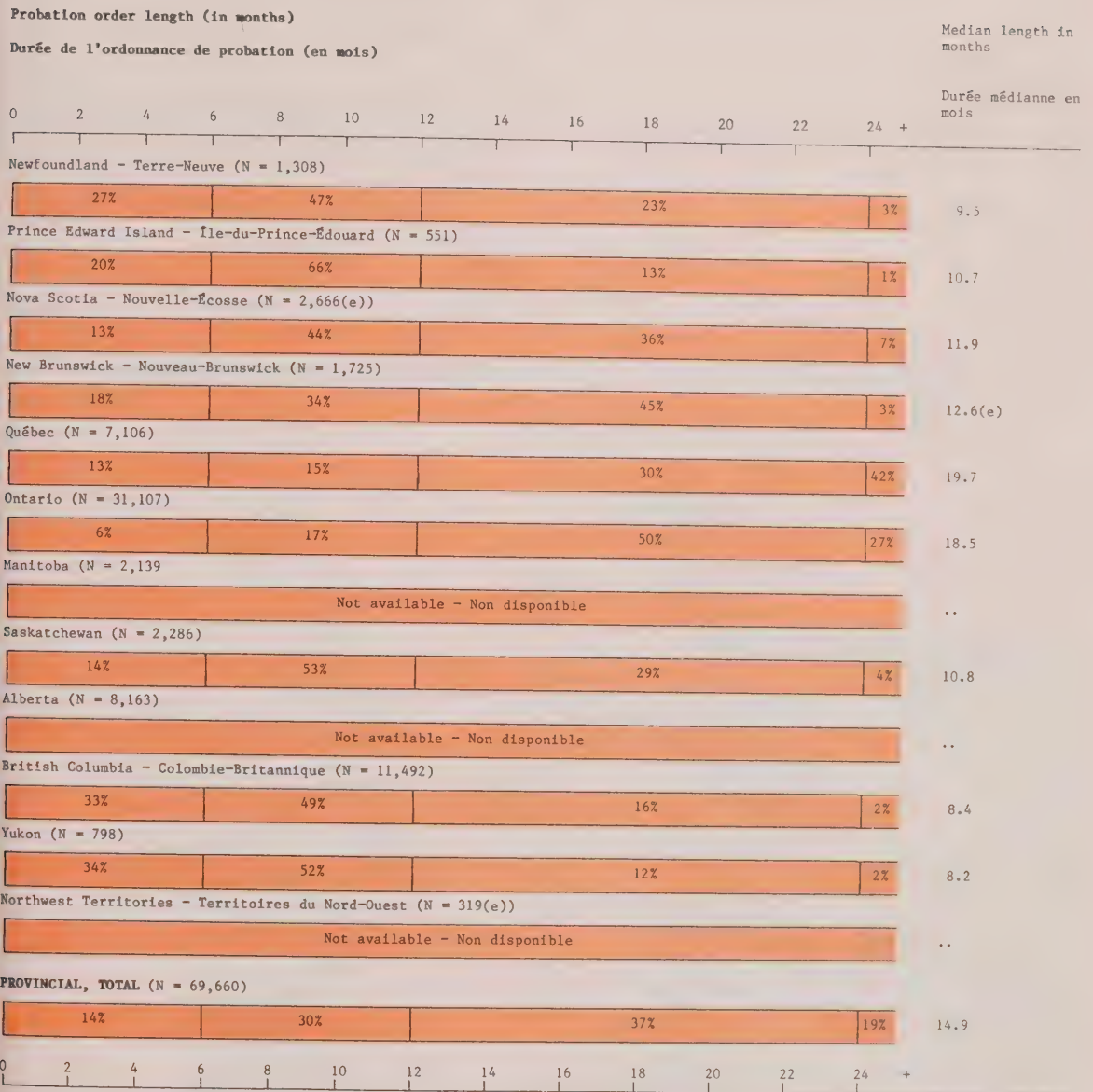
(1) Releases to parole and mandatory supervision. - Libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire.

Reference: Tables 2 and 17. - Référence: Tableaux 2 et 17.

Figure XXVIII

Distribution of Probation Order Length, by Province, 1978-79 to 1981-82

Répartition de la durée d'ordonnance de probation, selon la province, 1978-79 à 1981-82



Reference: Table 18. - Référence: Tableau 18.



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**Resources and  
Expenditures**

**Ressources et  
dépenses**





Government spending on correctional services during 1981-82 amounted to approximately 976 million dollars, representing a per capita expenditure of \$40.10. Close to two-thirds of total expenditure was for staff salaries, maintaining approximately 21,300 person-years in the employ of government correctional agencies (headquarter staff excluded). Personnel resources were strengthened through services provided by over 4,000 volunteers.

During each of the four years examined, supervisory services accounted for approximately four-fifths of the total corrections expenditure (administrative and capital expenditures excluded). In 1981-82, the supervisory services expenditure amounted to \$633 million; 90% of this expenditure was spent on custodial facilities while the remainder was spent on supervisory services in the community. A further breakdown of the supervisory expenditure on custodial facilities shows that almost all was concentrated on secure facilities. Given this heavy financial concentration in secure confinement it is not surprising that over 85% of the 21,300 custodial person-years were expended in secure settings.

Graphic illustrations presented in this section provide further information on adult correctional expenditures in Canada from 1978-79 through to 1981-82. It should be noted that, due to differing accounting practices used in the correctional systems across Canada, the data that follow are not entirely comparable. It is a major objective of the Corrections Program to further refine resource expenditure data sets in the coming year. Until that objective is achieved, the reader is urged to reference the definitional framework outlined in the glossary of this report, and in particular, the relevant footnotes applicable to financial data Tables 19 to 23.

En 1981-82, les gouvernements ont consacré environ 976 millions \$ aux services correctionnels, ce qui représente des dépenses par habitant de 40,10 \$. Près des deux tiers des dépenses totales ont été absorbés par les traitements des employés, c'est-à-dire pour maintenir 21 300 années-personnes environ à l'emploi des organismes gouvernementaux de services correctionnels (le personnel des administrations centrales étant exclu). Aux ressources en personnel sont venus s'ajouter les services fournis par plus de 4 000 bénévoles.

Au cours de chacune des quatre années examinées, les services de surveillance ont représenté les quatre cinquièmes environ de toutes les dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels (à l'exclusion des dépenses d'administration et d'immobilisations). En 1981-82, les dépenses relatives aux services de surveillance se sont chiffrées à 633 millions \$; 90 % de ce montant a été consacré aux établissements de détention, et le reste, aux services de surveillance communautaire. Une répartition plus détaillée des dépenses engagées au titre de la surveillance dans les établissements de détention révèle que presque tous ces établissements étaient des établissements en milieu fermé. Si l'on tient compte de cette forte concentration des ressources financières dans les milieux fermés, il n'est pas étonnant que près de 85 % des 21 300 années-personnes consacrées à la détention aient été utilisées dans des établissements en milieu fermé.

Les graphiques qui figurent dans la présente section fournissent davantage des renseignements sur les dépenses engagées au Canada au titre des services correctionnels pour adultes de 1978-79 à 1981-82 inclusivement. À noter qu'en raison de pratiques comptables différentes utilisées dans les divers systèmes correctionnels du Canada, les données qui suivent ne sont pas entièrement comparables. Au cours de l'année qui vient, la façon de déclarer les données sur les dépenses constitue un objectif important du Programme des services correctionnels. Tant que cet objectif ne sera pas atteint, le lecteur est prié de se référer aux définitions cadres figurant dans le glossaire du présent rapport et, en particulier, aux notes pertinentes applicables aux données financières des tableaux 19 à 23.

## Total Expenditures

During 1981-82 almost one billion dollars were expended on the delivery of adult corrections in Canada - \$500 million by the federal system and \$476 million by the combined provincial systems. Over the four year period the total expenditure (constant dollars) dropped by 5%, from \$1,022 million in 1978-79 to \$976 million in 1981-82. Distribution of the total expenditure according to service type remained relatively constant throughout the time frame and across jurisdictions; 82% was for custodial services, 8% was for community supervision services, and the remaining 12% for administration. In 1981-82, the provincial and territorial governments generally spent a larger portion of their correctional budgets on community supervision services than did the federal government, 12% and 4% respectively.

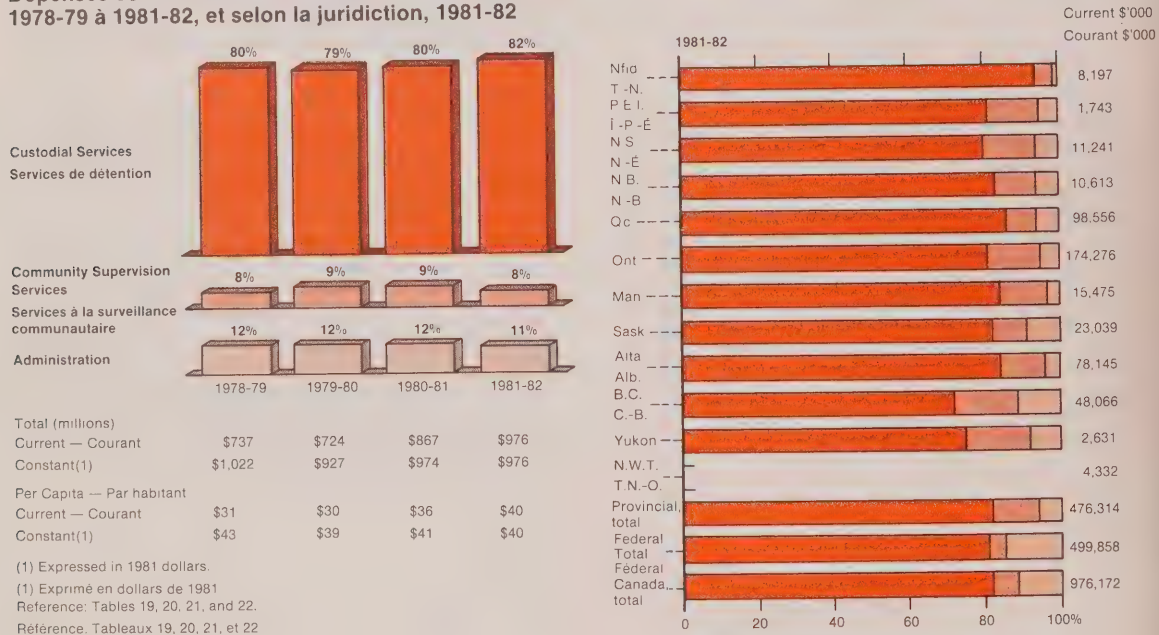
## Dépenses totales

En 1981-82, on a consacré près de un milliard de dollars à la prestation de services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada - 500 millions \$ pour le système fédéral et 476 millions \$ pour les systèmes provinciaux combinés. Les dépenses totales (en dollars constants) ont diminué de 5 % au cours des quatre années, soit de 1 022 million \$ qu'elles étaient en 1978-79 à 976 millions \$ en 1981-82. La répartition des dépenses totales selon le genre de service est demeurée relativement constante pendant toute la période et d'une juridiction à l'autre: les services de détention ont absorbé 82 % de ces dépenses, les services de surveillance communautaire 8 %, et l'administration l'autre 12 %. En 1981-82, les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ont, d'une façon générale, consacré une plus grande partie de leurs budgets des services correctionnels aux services de surveillance communautaire que le gouvernement fédéral, soit 12 % contre 4 %.

Figure XXIX

### Correctional Service Expenditures by Type, 1978-79 to 1981-82, and by Jurisdiction, 1981-82

### Dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels, selon le genre, 1978-79 à 1981-82, et selon la juridiction, 1981-82



## Per Capita Costs

The per capita cost of the total correctional expenditure in Canada during 1981-82 was \$40; the per capita cost for provincial services was \$20 and for federal services was \$21. Over the four year period little change was evident in the per capita cost when expenditure figures were controlled for inflation. Expressed in 1981 dollars, the per capita cost of correctional services in 1978-79 was \$43, representing a slight decrease over the four years.

In 1981-82, the total per capita cost of adult corrections ranged from highs of over \$100 in the territories to lows of under \$40 dollars in Eastern Canada. As the graphic below illustrates, there is an apparent increase in per capita cost as one moves across Canada from east to west.

## Coût par habitant

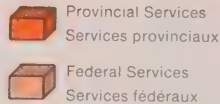
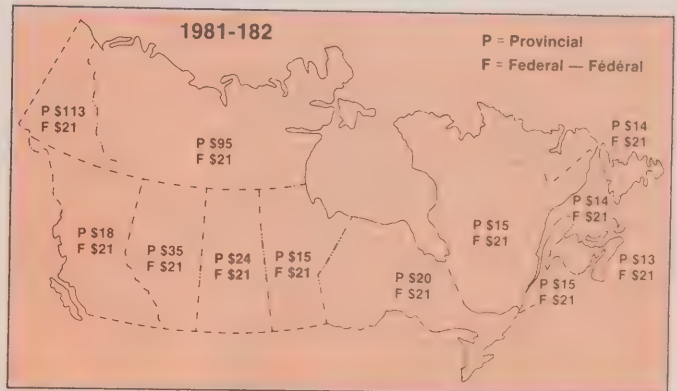
Au cours de 1981-82, le coût par habitant qu'ont représenté les dépenses totales consacrées aux services correctionnels au Canada s'est établi à 40 \$; le coût par habitant pour les services provinciaux à 20 \$, et pour les services fédéraux à 21 \$. Ce coût n'a pas beaucoup changé au cours des quatre années lorsque l'on tient compte, dans l'examen des chiffres sur les dépenses, de l'inflation. Exprimé en dollars de 1981, il s'est établi à 43 \$ en 1978-79, donc une légère diminution au cours des quatre années.

En 1981-82, le coût total par habitant des services correctionnels pour adultes a varié d'un maximum de plus de 100 \$ dans les territoires à un minimum de moins de 40 \$ dans l'est du Canada. Comme l'indique le graphique présentée ci-après, il semble augmenter au fur et à mesure que l'on passe de l'est à l'ouest du pays.

Figure XXX

**Per Capita Cost of Correctional Services in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82<sup>(1)</sup>, and Per Capita Cost by Province, 1981-82**

**Coût par habitant des services correctionnels au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82<sup>(1)</sup>, et coût par habitant, selon la province, 1981-82**



(1) Expressed in 1981 dollars.  
 (1) Exprimé en dollars de 1981.  
 Reference: Tables 19, 20, 21 and 22.  
 Référence: Tableaux 19, 20, 21 et 22.

## Per Diem Inmate Costs

In Canada during 1981-82 the inmate per diem cost averaged \$80. The expense of detaining federal inmates was considerably higher than the cost of detaining provincial inmates. The federal inmate per diem rate averaged \$106 while the comparable figure for provincial inmates was \$65. Controlling for inflation, Figure XXXI illustrates little change in the overall per diem rate of \$82 in 1978-79. However, in terms of 1981 dollars, a slight decrease in the provincial per diem rate and a slight increase in the federal per diem is evident over the four years in question.

In 1981-82 the provincial per diem rates ranged from a high of \$86 in the Yukon to a low of \$52 in New Brunswick. Manitoba reported a lower than average per diem rate of \$48 while the remaining jurisdictions were similar to the national average of \$65 per day.

## Coût par jour par détenu

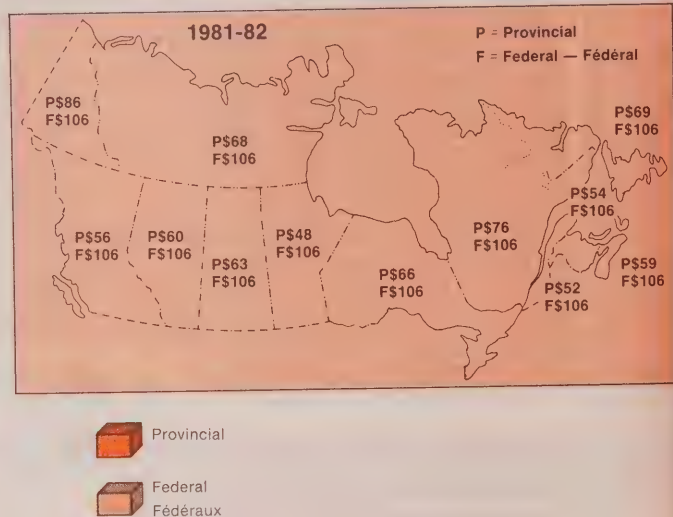
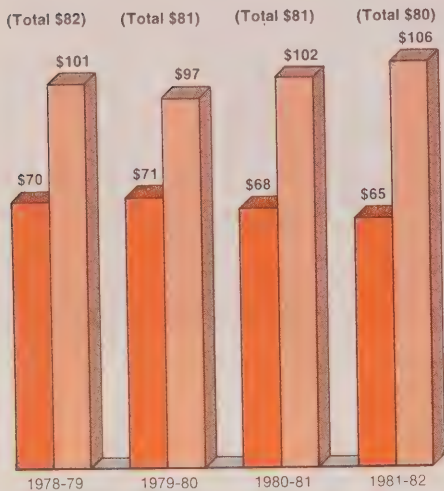
Au Canada, le coût moyen par jour par détenu s'est établi à 80 \$ en 1981-82. Le coût d'incarcération des détenus fédéraux a été considérablement plus élevé que celui des détenus provinciaux. Le coût par jour par détenu fédéral a été de 106 \$ en moyenne, alors que le coût correspondant pour les détenus provinciaux a été de 65 \$. La figure XXXI, qui tient compte de l'inflation, révèle peu de changement dans le coût global par jour de 82 \$ enregistré en 1978-79. Toutefois, en dollars de 1981, on relève une légère diminution dans le coût par jour provincial et une augmentation semblable dans le coût par jour fédéral au cours des quatre années en question.

En 1981-82, le coût par jour provincial variait d'un maximum de 86 \$ au Yukon à un minimum de 52 \$ au Nouveau-Brunswick. Le Manitoba a signalé un coût par jour moyen plus faible, soit 48 \$, alors que dans les autres juridictions, ce coût a été semblable à la moyenne nationale de 65 \$ par jour.

Figure XXXI

Per Diem Inmate Cost, 1978-79 to 1981-82<sup>(1)</sup>, and Per Diem Inmate Cost by Province, 1981-82

Coût par jour par détenu, 1978-79 à 1981-82<sup>(1)</sup>, et coût par jour par détenu, selon la province, 1981-82



(1) Expressed in 1981 dollars.  
(1) Exprimé en dollars de 1981.  
Reference: Tables 23.  
Référence: Tableau 23.

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# Appendix

# Annexe





APPENDIX A - ANNEXE A

TABLE 1. Postcensal Population Estimates of Canada and the Provinces/Territories, by Sex, June 1st, 1978 to June 1st, 1981(1)

TABLEAU 1. Projections démographiques post-recensitaires pour le Canada et les provinces et territoires, selon le sexe, du 1er juin 1978 au 1er juin 1981(1)

Jurisdiction	Gender Sexe	Adult population(2) Population adulte(2)				Total population Population totale			
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
		thousands milliers							
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	T.	355.0	360.1	366.1	373.4	561.8	563.0	565.3	567.7
	M.	178.6	180.5	183.0	186.3	284.4	284.5	285.0	285.7
	F.	176.5	179.6	183.2	187.2	277.4	278.6	280.2	282.0
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	T.	86.1	87.3	89.1	89.6	121.3	121.9	122.9	122.5
	M.	42.5	43.1	43.7	43.8	60.7	60.9	61.2	60.9
	F.	43.6	44.4	45.4	45.7	60.7	61.0	61.7	61.6
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	T.	606.2	616.3	624.7	633.0	837.5	842.2	845.2	847.4
	M.	298.3	302.6	306.1	309.7	417.0	418.6	419.3	419.6
	F.	308.0	313.6	318.7	323.2	420.5	423.6	426.0	427.9
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	T.	487.3	495.3	503.3	508.8	689.1	692.6	696.2	696.4
	M.	240.6	244.2	247.7	249.8	344.1	345.3	346.5	346.0
	F.	246.8	251.2	255.7	259.0	345.0	347.3	349.7	350.4
Québec	T.	4,442.9	4,519.9	4,596.0	4,678.4	6,311.6	6,347.1	6,391.4	6,438.2
	M.	2,160.4	2,196.3	2,231.4	2,269.5	3,117.6	3,132.5	3,151.7	3,172.1
	F.	2,282.4	2,323.6	2,364.5	2,409.0	3,194.0	3,214.6	3,239.7	3,266.1
Ontario	T.	6,274.5	6,381.2	6,492.9	6,587.7	8,444.1	8,504.2	8,573.8	8,624.7
	M.	3,061.6	3,109.5	3,159.9	3,201.6	4,174.6	4,198.6	4,227.3	4,246.6
	F.	3,212.8	3,271.5	3,333.1	3,386.1	4,269.5	4,305.5	4,346.5	4,378.1
Manitoba	T.	715.0	720.5	724.1	731.0	1,031.6	1,029.6	1,025.6	1,026.2
	M.	349.9	352.1	353.0	355.5	511.5	509.7	507.0	506.5
	F.	365.1	368.7	371.2	375.5	520.1	519.9	518.6	519.7
Saskatchewan	T.	679.2	690.9	702.2	712.0	943.5	952.5	961.1	968.3
	M.	340.0	345.3	350.4	354.8	475.0	479.1	482.9	486.1
	F.	339.1	345.7	351.9	357.3	468.5	473.4	478.2	482.2
Alberta	T.	1,432.3	1,502.6	1,577.9	1,658.3	1,984.1	2,058.7	2,142.6	2,237.3
	M.	726.5	763.5	803.3	845.6	1,009.3	1,048.8	1,093.1	1,143.0
	F.	705.7	739.2	774.7	812.7	974.8	1,009.9	1,049.5	1,094.3
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	T.	1,868.0	1,919.3	1,991.8	2,065.4	2,542.3	2,589.5	2,666.1	2,744.2
	M.	922.6	946.8	981.9	1,017.3	1,268.0	1,290.4	1,327.4	1,365.0
	F.	945.3	972.3	1,009.9	1,048.1	1,274.3	1,299.1	1,338.7	1,379.2
Yukon	T.	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.7	22.2	22.4	22.4	23.2
	M.	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	12.2
	F.	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.0
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	T.	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.8	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.7
	M.	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.3	23.5	23.6	23.6	24.0
	F.	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.6	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.8
CANADA, TOTAL	T.	16,989.4	17,336.8	17,712.0	18,083.1	23,533.9	23,768.7	24,057.6	24,341.7
	M.	8,344.0	8,507.3	8,683.7	8,858.0	11,697.6	11,803.8	11,936.8	12,067.6
	F.	8,645.3	8,830.0	9,028.8	9,225.2	11,836.3	11,964.9	12,120.8	12,274.1

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division. Source: Statistique Canada, Direction de la statistique des ménages et du recensement, Division de la démographie.

TABLE 2. Adult Canadian Population, by Median Age and Sex, June 1st 1978 to June 1st 1981

TABLEAU 2. Population adulte canadienne, selon l'âge médian et le sexe, du 1er juin 1978 au 1er juin 1981

Jurisdiction	Lower adult age limit(1)	Year	Median age(2)	Percentage female
Jurisdiction	Limite inférieure d'âge(1)	Année	Âge médian(2)	Pourcentage des femmes
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	17	1978	39.4	49.7
		1979	39.6	49.8
		1980	39.7	50.0
		1981	39.8	50.1
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	16	1978	41.9	50.6
		1979	42.0	50.9
		1980	41.9	51.0
		1981	42.0	51.0
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	16	1978	41.9	50.8
		1979	41.2	50.9
		1980	41.2	51.0
		1981	41.3	51.1
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	16	1978	40.4	50.6
		1979	40.5	50.7
		1980	40.6	50.8
		1981	40.7	50.9
Québec	18	1978	41.1	51.4
		1979	41.1	51.4
		1980	41.2	51.4
		1981	41.4	51.5
Ontario	16	1978	40.9	51.2
		1979	41.0	51.3
		1980	41.1	51.3
		1981	41.3	51.4
Manitoba	18	1978	43.3	51.1
		1979	43.4	51.2
		1980	43.5	51.3
		1981	43.6	51.4
Saskatchewan	16	1978	42.3	49.9
		1979	42.3	50.0
		1980	42.3	50.1
		1981	42.3	50.2
Alberta	16	1978	38.6	49.6
		1979	38.3	49.2
		1980	38.2	49.1
		1981	38.1	49.0
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	17	1978	42.1	50.6
		1979	42.2	50.7
		1980	42.1	50.7
		1981	42.2	50.7
Yukon	16	1978	35.1	45.9
		1979	35.1	46.2
		1980	35.4	47.3
		1981	35.2	46.7
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	16	1978	34.1	47.1
		1979	34.1	47.1
		1980	34.2	46.4
		1981	34.0	47.2
<u>CANADA, TOTAL</u>		1978	41.0	50.9
		1979	41.1	50.9
		1980	41.1	51.0
		1981	41.1	51.0

## APPENDIX B - ANNEXE B

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level Niveau(x) de sécurité	Year Année	Designated capacity Capacité prévue			Average counts Comptes moyens			Count variation Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates Détenus condamnés	Non-sentenced inmates Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total inmates Total des détenus	High	Low
									Normale	Spéciale
<b>Newfoundland(1) - Terre-Neuve(1)</b>										
Clareville CC (Opened in Feb. 1982 - Inauguré en fév. 1982)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1981-82	24	1	25	..	..	..	..	..
Her Majesty's Penitentiary*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	208	..	..	..	..	194(e)	230	160
		1979-80	208	..	..	..	..	202(e)	238	166
		1980-81	208	..	..	..	..	200	233	119
		1981-82	229	10	239	200	8	208	245	120
Nfld/Labrador CCC For Women (Open in Feb. 1982 - Inauguré en fév. 1982)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1981-82	22	4	26	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	35	..	..	..	..	25(e)	37	10
		1979-80	35	..	..	..	..	32(e)	42	21
		1980-81	72	..	..	..	..	38	71	22
		1981-82	80	12	92	53	-	53	74	25
<b>Newfoundland total - Total de Terre-Neuve</b>		1978-79	243	..	..	208(e)	11(e)	219(e)	257(e)	181(e)
		1979-80	243	..	..	224(e)	10(e)	234(e)	272(e)	196(e)
		1980-81	280	..	..	229	9	238	300(e)	176(e)
		1981-82	355	27	382	253	8	261	319(e)	185(e)
<b>Prince Edward Island (2) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(2)</b>										
Kings County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	14	-	14	..	..	8	16	-
		1979	14	-	14	..	..	6	14	-
		1980	14	-	14	1	3	4	15	-
		1981	14	-	14	1	3	4	4	-
Prince County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	32	-	32	..	..	18	28	10
		1979	32	-	32	..	..	9	35	-
		1980	32	-	32	3	4	7	14	1
		1981	32	-	32	5	6	11	14	-
Sleepy Hollow CCC (Opened Feb. 1979 - Inauguré en fév. 1979)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1979	70	10	80	..	..	55	74	35
		1980	70	10	80	51	6	57	75	29
		1981	70	10	80	69	7	76	80	37
Queen's County Jail (Closed in Feb. 1979 - Fermée en fév. 1979)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	36	-	36	..	..	29	39	19
<b>Prince Edward Island total - Total de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard</b>		1978	82	-	82	38	17	55	74(e)	36(e)
		1979	116	10	126	56	14	70	105(e)	35(e)
		1980	116	10	126	55	13	68	101(e)	35(e)
		1981	116	10	126	75	16	91	120(e)	62(e)
<b>Nova Scotia (3) - Nouvelle- Écosse(3)</b>										
Annapolis County Jail (Annapolis Royal)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	8	..	..	3	7	-
		1979	..	..	8	..	..	5	9	1
		1980	7	1	8	..	..	4	7	1
		1981	7	1	8	3	1	4	8	-

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

\* Data appropriate to affiliated work camps are included. - Les données des camps affiliés sont comprises.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non- sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
Nova Scotia(3) - Nouvelle-Écosse(3) - Continued - suite										
Antigonish County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	14	..	..	5	9	1
		1979	..	..	14	..	..	5	11	-
		1980	10	4	14	..	..	5	11	-
		1981	10	4	14	6	1	7	11	2
Cape Breton County CC (Sydney)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	94	..	..	81	110	64
		1979	..	..	94	..	..	83	102	65
		1980	100	10	110	..	..	69	100	49
		1981	94	6	100	76	10	86	105	62
Colchester County CC (Truro)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	47	..	..	36	50	19
		1979	..	..	47	..	..	41	58	22
		1980	43	5	48	..	..	31	41	19
		1981	43	5	48	31	5	36	45	24
Cumberland County CCC (Amherst)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	20	..	..	7	16	-
		1979	..	..	34	..	..	5	15	-
		1980	27	6	33	..	..	16	25	9
		1981	27	4	31	16	2	18	30	7
Digby County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	7	..	..	4	10	-
		1979	..	..	7	..	..	4	7	-
		1980	5	4	9	..	..	3	7	-
		1981	5	4	9	3	1	4	10	-
Guysborough County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	7	..	..	1	4	-
		1979	..	..	7	..	..	-	4	-
		1980	5	2	7	..	..	-	3	-
		1981	5	2	7	1	-	1	8	-
Halifax County Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	179	..	..	164	184	120
		1979	..	..	179	..	..	170	205	142
		1980	179	10	189	..	..	155	180	126
		1981	179	10	189	134	20	154	186	131
Hants County Jail (Windsor)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	17	..	..	4	8	1
		1979	..	..	17	..	..	5	10	2
		1980	15	4	19	..	..	7	15	2
		1981	15	4	19	5	4	9	18	3
Inverness County Jail (Port Hood)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	10	..	..	6	12	1
		1979	..	..	10	..	..	6	10	-
		1980	8	2	10	..	..	5	8	1
		1981	8	2	10	5	1	6	11	2
Kings County Correctional Centre (Waterville)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	50	..	..	30	43	20
		1979	..	..	50	..	..	49	64	29
		1980	50	5	55	..	..	48	57	35
		1981	50	5	55	46	6	52	60	39
Lunenburg County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	24	..	..	10	18	3
		1979	..	..	24	..	..	14	24	9
		1980	20	4	24	..	..	14	23	3
		1981	20	4	24	12	2	14	23	7
Queens County Jail (Liverpool)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	10	..	..	1	4	-
		1979	..	..	10	..	..	6	12	2
		1980	8	4	12	..	..	6	14	2
		1981	8	4	12	3	1	4	10	-
Richmond County Jail (Arichat)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	5	..	..	1	3	-
		1979	..	..	5	..	..	1	4	-
		1980	4	2	6	..	..	-	4	-
		1981	4	2	6	1	-	1	4	-

See Footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
Facility name	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
Nom de l'établissement			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maximum	Minimum
Nova Scotia (3) - Nouvelle - Écosse(3) Concluded - fin										
Shelburne County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	12	..	..	4	14	-
		1979	..	..	12	..	..	4	8	1
		1980	10	6	16	..	..	4	9	-
		1981	10	6	16	5	1	6	11	2
Victoria County Jail (Raddeck)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	9	..	..	6	9	3
		1979	..	..	9	..	..	5	11	2
		1980	8	1	9	..	..	3	7	-
		1981	8	1	9	3	1	4	10	-
Yarmouth County Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	18	..	..	11	18	5
		1979	..	..	16	..	..	10	19	3
		1980	19	4	23	..	..	12	20	5
		1981	19	4	23	11	2	13	18	5
Nova Scotia total - Total de la Nouvelle-Écosse		1978	..	..	531	319	55	374	410	325
		1979	..	..	543	351	62	413	464	342
		1980	518	74	592	323	59	382	485	318
		1981	512	68	580	361	58	419	510	355
New Brunswick(4) - Nouveau-Brunswick(4)										
Andover Day Detention Center	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	26	..	..	20	38	11
		1979	..	..	26	..	..	26	41	18
		1980	..	..	26	..	..	21	30	..
		1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bathurst Day Detention Center	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	10	..	..	14	30	8
		1979	..	..	10	..	..	9	21	7
		1980	..	..	10	..	..	11	23	..
		1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	33	..	..	32	50	23
		1979	..	..	33	..	..	37	51	32
		1980	..	..	33	..	..	34	45	..
		1981	..	..	33	..	..	36	59	..
Dorchester Provincial Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	43	..	..	35	55	28
		1979	..	..	43	..	..	31	42	24
		1980	..	..	43	..	..	34	40	..
		1981	..	..	43	..	..	35	42	..
Fredericton Community Residential Center	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978	..	..	14	6	..	6	11	-
		1979	..	..	14	10	..	10	14	7
		1980	..	..	14	13	..	13	15	..
		1981	..	..	14	13	..	13	13	..
Fredericton Provincial Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	40	..	..	35	55	28
		1979	..	..	40	..	..	35	64	26
		1980	..	..	40	..	..	37	50	..
		1981	..	..	40	..	..	42	46	..
Madawaska Regional CC (Opened Jan. 1981 - Inauguré en jan. 1981)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1980	..	..	66	..	..	28	33	..
		1981	..	..	66	..	..	60	67	..
Moncton Detention Center	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	18	..	..	7	40	5
		1979	..	..	50	..	..	42	50	37
		1980	..	..	50	..	..	45	48	..
		1981	..	..	50	..	..	49	58	..
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978	..	..	56	44	..	44	56	33
		1979	..	..	56	47	..	47	55	42
		1980	..	..	56	45	..	45	50	..
		1981	..	..	56	48	..	48	53	..

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite										
	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
Facility name  Nom de l'établissement	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maximum	Minimum
New Brunswick(4) - Nouveau-Brunswick(4) - Concluded - fin										
New Brunswick	Open -	1978	..	..	10	1	...	1	10	-
Female CCC	Milieu	1979	..	..	10	8	...	8	13	1
(Opened in	ouvert	1980	..	..	10	10	...	10	16	..
1978 - Inau-		1981	..	..	10	7	...	7	10	..
guré en 1978)										
Richibucto	Secure -	1978	..	..	10	...	..	21	28	17
Day Detention	Milieu	1979	..	..	10	...	..	7	15	4
Center	fermé	1980	..	..	10	...	..	12	17	..
		1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint John	Open -	1978	..	..	20	12	...	12	20	-
Community	Milieu	1979	..	..	20	14	...	14	19	9
Residential	ouvert	1980	..	..	20	14	...	14	17	..
Center		1981	..	..	20	18	...	18	..	..
Saint John	Secure -	1978	..	..	85	..	..	80	109	70
Provincial	Milieu	1979	..	..	85	..	..	89	117	69
Jail (Closed in	fermé	1980	..	..	85	..	..	94	111	..
1981 - Fermé en 1981)										
Saint John	Open -	1980	..	..	120	..	..	120	..	..
Regional CC	Milieu	1981	..	..	120	..	..	114	132	..
(Opened 1981 - Inauguré en 1981)	ouvert									
St. Stephen	Secure -	1978	..	..	10	...	..	17	27	7
Day Detention	Milieu	1979	..	..	10	...	..	4	11	2
Center	fermé	1980	..	..	10	...	..	4	9	..
		1981	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tracadie CRC	Open -	1980	..	..	15	..	...	..	..	..
(Opened in -	Milieu	1981	..	..	15	9	...	9	9	..
1981 - Inauguré en 1981)	ouvert									
Woodstock	Secure -	1978	..	..	10	..	..	20	32	15
Detention	Milieu	1979	..	..	10	..	..	8	26	4
Center	fermé	1980	..	..	10	..	..	15	22	..
		1981	..	..	10	..	..	29	30	..
New Brunswick total -		1978	..	..	385	316	28	344	396(e)	292(e)
Total du Nouveau-Brunswick		1979	..	..	417	342	25	367	414(e)	320(e)
		1980	..	..	618	508	29	537	..	..
		1981	..	..	477	437(e)	23(e)	460	..	..
Québec(5)										
Centre de	Maximum	1978-79	422	42	464	-	397	397	485	332
Prévention		1979-80	422	42	464	-	407	407	448	341
de		1980-81	422	42	464	-	408	408	450	338
Parthenais		1981-82	370	42	412	-	409	409	457	367
Centre de	Minimum	1978-79	184	12	196	154	-	154	187	134
Réhabilitation		1979-80	184	12	196	140	-	140	158	120
de Waterloo		1980-81	184	12	196	147	-	147	163	132
		1981-82	224	12	236	141	-	141	163	117
Établissement	Medium -	1978-79	78	2	80	..	..	34	50	26
de Amos	Inter-	1979-80	78	2	80	..	..	48	58	35
	médiaire	1980-81	78	2	80	..	..	53	61	39
		1981-82	45	2	47	46	12	58	70	43
Établissement	Medium -	1978-79	65	6	71	..	..	42	45	38
de Baie-Comeau	Inter-	1979-80	50	6	56	..	..	44	60	31
	médiaire	1980-81	50	6	56	..	..	34	42	26
		1981-82	47	6	53	31	7	38	48	29

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
Facility name			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
Nom de l'établissement			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi-mum	Mini-mum
Québec(5) - Continued - suite										
Établissement de Bordeaux	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	917	59	976	772	...			
		1979-80	850	59	909	699	...		871	698
		1980-81	850	59	909	820	...		845	526
		1981-82	850	59	909	1,012	...		1,122	683
							1,012		1,141	912
Établissement de Chicoutimi	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	44	10	54	..	..	34	49	
		1979-80	44	10	54	..	..	32	46	20
		1980-81	44	10	54	..	..	36	48	20
		1981-82	39	10	49	28	13	41	48	23
										33
Établissement de Cowansville	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	30	2	32	..	..	21	34	15
		1979-80	30	2	32	..	..	20	26	11
		1980-81	30	2	32	..	..	22	27	17
		1981-82	30	2	32	7	17	24	27	19
Établissement de Havre-Aubert	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	7	2	9	..	..	-	1	-
		1979-80	7	2	9	..	..	1	3	-
		1980-81	7	2	9	..	..	-	2	-
		1981-82	5	2	7	1	..	1	2	-
Établissement de Hull	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	81	4	85	..	..	63	83	48
		1979-80	81	4	85	..	..	73	90	55
		1980-81	81	4	85	..	..	68	76	61
		1981-82	81	4	85	34	31	65	75	49
Établissement de Joliette	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	38	-	38	..	..	24	30	17
		1979-80	38	-	38	..	..	28	33	20
		1980-81	38	-	38	..	..	26	32	20
		1981-82	38	-	38	20	6	26	33	13
Établissement de Matane	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	11	-	11	..	..	7	10	6
		1979-80	11	-	11	..	..	7	9	3
		1980-81	11	-	11	..	..	7	10	4
		1981-82	11	-	11	4	3	7	10	4
Établissement de Mont-Laurier	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	12	-	12	..	..	10	15	6
		1979-80	11	1	12	..	..	8	15	1
		1980-81	11	1	12	..	..	12	20	9
		1981-82	10	1	11	7	5	12	20	7
Établissement de New-Carlisle	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	47	9	56	..	..	23	30	15
		1979-80	47	9	56	..	..	25	35	15
		1980-81	47	9	56	..	..	24	34	15
		1981-82	41	9	50	18	9	27	34	18
Établissement d'Orsainville	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	476	42	518	..	..	367	439	295
		1979-80	476	42	518	..	..	389	421	351
		1980-81	476	42	518	..	..	434	564	381
		1981-82	466	42	508	359	166	525	575	416
Établissement de Percé	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	29	1	30	..	..	3	6	1
		1979-80	29	1	30	..	..	4	9	1
		1980-81	29	1	30	..	..	4	9	-
		1981-82	29	1	30	4	2	6	9	3
Établissement de Rimouski	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	47	2	49	..	..	38	43	31
		1979-80	47	2	49	..	..	42	53	30
		1980-81	47	2	49	..	..	41	51	24
		1981-82	48	2	50	41	9	50	64	38
Établissement de Rivière-du-Loup	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	21	8	29	..	..	12	18	9
		1979-80	21	8	29	..	..	17	22	12
		1980-81	21	8	29	..	..	15	18	12
		1981-82	16	8	24	12	4	16	27	11
Établissement de Roberval	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	35	9	44	..	..	36	48	24
		1979-80	35	9	44	..	..	41	57	28
		1980-81	35	9	44	..	..	40	44	29
		1981-82	30	9	39	28	8	36	45	29

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite										
Facility name  Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maximum	Minimum
Québec(5) - Concluded - fin										
Établissement de Rouyn	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	17	5	22	..	..	14	18	8
		1979-80	17	5	22	..	..	17	23	9
		1980-81	17	5	22	..	..	15	20	12
		1981-82	12	5	17	10	5	15	17	12
Établissement de St-Hyacinthe	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	48	4	52	..	..	35	43	28
		1979-80	48	4	52	..	..	42	47	35
		1980-81	48	4	52	..	..	39	50	33
		1981-82	40	4	44	25	17	42	50	34
Établissement de St-Jérôme	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	53	-	53	..	..	1	8	1
		1979-80	53	-	53	..	..	11	28	4
		1980-81	53	-	53	..	..	53	84	36
		1981-82	53	-	53	50	26	76	85	59
Établissement de St-Joseph de Beauce	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	38	3	41	..	..	30	46	22
		1979-80	38	3	41	..	..	22	36	7
		1980-81	38	3	41	..	..	43	49	33
		1981-82	36	3	39	39	9	48	60	38
Établissement de Sept-Îles	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	10	2	12	..	..	7	10	4
		1979-80	10	2	12	..	..	11	19	5
		1980-81	10	2	12	..	..	5	6	3
		1981-82	8	2	10	3	3	6	6	4
Établissement de Sherbrooke	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	64	8	72	..	..	52	65	40
		1979-80	64	8	72	..	..	41	59	31
		1980-81	64	8	72	..	..	45	55	39
		1981-82	54	8	62	23	24	47	60	40
Établissement de Sorel	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	69	3	72	..	..	52	59	42
		1979-80	69	3	72	..	..	50	58	38
		1980-81	69	3	72	..	..	42	66	27
		1981-82	71	3	74	28	25	53	63	27
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	41	3	44	..	..	35	40	29
		1979-80	41	3	44	..	..	32	37	28
		1980-81	41	3	44	..	..	27	34	22
		1981-82	39	3	42	13	13	26	54	20
Établissement de Valleyfield	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	30	2	32	..	..	19	24	14
		1979-80	30	2	32	..	..	25	31	20
		1980-81	30	2	32	..	..	22	30	14
		1981-82	30	2	32	23	12	35	50	24
Maison Gomin	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	39	2	41	..	..	16	25	10
		1979-80	39	2	41	..	..	21	27	15
		1980-81	39	2	41	..	..	20	26	17
		1981-82	39	2	41	20	6	26	30	17
Maison Tanguay	Medium - Inter-médiaire	1978-79	135	20	155	..	..	102	117	191
		1979-80	135	20	155	..	..	97	105	90
		1980-81	135	20	155	..	..	112	122	105
		1981-82	127	20	147	91	22	113	124	99
Québec, total		1978-79	3,088	262	3,350	1,705	695	2,400	2,889	2,004
		1979-80	3,005	263	3,268	1,494	900	2,394	2,858	1,882
		1980-81	3,005	263	3,268	1,781	833	2,614	3,315	2,154
		1981-82	2,889	263	3,152	2,118	863	2,981	3,447	2,482
Ontario(6)										
Barrie Jail*	Secure - fermé	1978-79	..	..	85	..	..	87	115	45
		1979-80	..	..	105	..	..	91	147	35
		1980-81	..	..	143	..	..	104	145	65
		1981-82	..	..	146	68	38	106	157	52

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
Facility name			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
Nom de l'établissement			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi-mum	Mini-mum
Ontario(6) - Continued - suite										
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	260	**	**	244		
		1979-80	**	**	260	**	**		315	183
		1980-81	**	**	260	**	**	251	306	158
		1981-82	**	**	270	156	141	272	350	213
							297	354	237	
Maplehurst CC and Adult Training Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	400	390	***	390	409	358
		1979-80	**	**	400	376	***	376	407	278
		1980-81	**	**	415	388	***	388	414	316
		1981-82	**	**	400	395	***	395	437	354
Metro Toronto East Detention Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	340	**	**	303	361	241
		1979-80	**	**	340	**	**			
		1980-81	**	**	340	**	**	299	364	225
		1981-82	**	**	340	124	226	330	398	275
							350	438	272	
Metro Toronto West Detention Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	318	**	**	311	378	239
		1979-80	**	**	380	**	**	315	384	243
		1980-81	**	**	380	**	**	344	440	286
		1981-82	**	**	380	188	213	401	494	328
Milton Jail (Closed June 1978 (Fermé en juin 1978))	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	31	**	**	39	**	**
Mimico Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	330	294	***	294	688	139
		1979-80	**	**	210	243	***	243	343	174
		1980-81	**	**	358	262	***	262	455	151
		1981-82	**	**	358	301	***	301	552	168
Niagara Detention Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	139	**	**	104	156	64
		1979-80	**	**	139	**	**	110	143	58
		1980-81	**	**	120	**	**	119	158	68
		1981-82	**	**	120	68	53	121	158	96
Toronto Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	361	**	**	352	411	268
		1979-80	**	**	336	**	**	343	417	273
		1980-81	**	**	319	**	**	386	486	313
		1981-82	**	**	414	79	356	435	533	342
Brockville Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	24	**	**	20	31	12
		1979-80	**	**	24	**	**	19	35	9
		1980-81	**	**	24	**	**	22	43	10
		1981-82	**	**	24	16	6	22	38	12
Cobourg Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	39	**	**	27	40	15
		1979-80	**	**	39	**	**	30	46	15
		1980-81	**	**	39	**	**	26	45	10
		1981-82	**	**	39	19	5	24	41	9
Cornwall Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	21	**	**	20	42	7
		1979-80	**	**	22	**	**	18	37	5
		1980-81	**	**	21	**	**	23	38	12
		1981-82	**	**	25	17	7	24	34	10
Lindsay Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	36	**	**	23	81	12
		1979-80	**	**	36	**	**	22	40	10
		1980-81	**	**	36	**	**	22	51	10
		1981-82	**	**	36	18	9	27	45	10
L'Orignal Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	25	**	**	13	30	4
		1979-80	**	**	25	**	**	13	21	6
		1980-81	**	**	20	**	**	12	23	5
		1981-82	**	**	20	9	5	14	26	4
Millbrook Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	**	**	234	186	***	186	229	152
		1979-80	**	**	234	193	***	193	231	159
		1980-81	**	**	234	209	***	209	238	169
		1981-82	**	**	212	226	***	226	237	195

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non- sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
Ontario(6) - Continued - suite										
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	196	..	..	155	200	125
		1979-80	..	..	186	..	..	163	204	134
		1980-81	..	..	186	..	..	158	201	113
		1981-82	..	..	194	82	91	173	232	114
Pembroke Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	28	..	..	17	34	10
		1979-80	..	..	28	..	..	18	33	5
		1980-81	..	..	28	..	..	18	37	9
		1981-82	..	..	28	16	9	25	37	15
Perth Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	26	..	..	17	32	7
		1979-80	..	..	26	..	..	17	30	6
		1980-81	..	..	26	..	..	15	30	7
		1981-82	..	..	26	12	5	17	26	7
Peterborough Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	25	..	..	27	44	18
		1979-80	..	..	25	..	..	26	42	8
		1980-81	..	..	25	..	..	27	45	7
		1981-82	..	..	38	17	11	28	46	16
Quinte Detention Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	102	..	..	95	132	60
		1979-80	..	..	102	..	..	100	131	66
		1980-81	..	..	114	..	..	95	129	57
		1981-82	..	..	114	70	27	97	136	64
Rideau Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	220	158	...	158	220	116
		1979-80	..	..	160	126	...	126	170	87
		1980-81	..	..	160	134	...	134	165	106
		1981-82	..	..	160	135	...	135	162	93
Whitby Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	59	..	..	96	133	64
		1979-80	..	..	64	..	..	86	130	56
		1980-81	..	..	84	..	..	98	144	53
		1981-82	..	..	127	51	42	93	151	59
Brampton ATC (Closed Aug. 1979 - Fermé en août 1979)	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	120	..	..	103	127	76
		1979-80	..	..	120	..	..	69	122	-
Brantford Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	41	..	..	45	60	24
		1979-80	..	..	38	..	..	40	59	25
		1980-81	..	..	38	..	..	40	54	26
		1981-82	..	..	38	19	25	44	61	31
Burtch Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	252	191	...	191	249	133
		1979-80	..	..	252	201	...	201	252	139
		1980-81	..	..	252	213	...	213	268	164
		1981-82	..	..	252	222	...	222	252	189
Chatham Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	51	..	..	34	46	22
		1979-80	..	..	46	..	..	33	50	20
		1980-81	..	..	47	..	..	37	49	15
		1981-82	..	..	47	22	13	35	56	14
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	172	..	..	164	217	99
		1979-80	..	..	172	..	..	164	226	114
		1980-81	..	..	172	..	..	183	250	140
		1981-82	..	..	172	135	58	193	261	149
Guelph Correctional Centre*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	679	512	...	512	645	471
		1979-80	..	..	642	589	...	589	705	476
		1980-81	..	..	580	575	...	575	640	467
		1981-82	..	..	580	561	...	561	603	521
Guelph Jail (Closed in Dec. 1980 - Fermé en déc. 1980)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	28	..	..	34	49	21
		1979-80	..	..	28	..	..	37	51	24
		1980-81	..	..	28	..	..	36	54	21

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
Facility name  Nom de l'établissement	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
Ontario(6) - Continued - suite										
Ontario Correctional Institute	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	198	156	...	156	182	106
		1979-80	..	..	198	166	...	166	189	142
		1980-81	..	..	198	168	...	168	211	146
		1981-82	..	..	198	178	...	178	191	157
Owen Sound Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	37	..	..	28	45	13
		1979-80	..	..	46	..	..	29	51	17
		1980-81	..	..	46	..	..	28	44	12
		1981-82	..	..	46	24	6	30	44	17
Sarnia Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	59	..	..	38	71	20
		1979-80	..	..	59	..	..	44	69	27
		1980-81	..	..	59	..	..	40	65	18
		1981-82	..	..	59	33	12	45	70	22
Stretford Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	31	..	..	27	44	10
		1979-80	..	..	27	..	..	21	45	9
		1980-81	..	..	36	..	..	29	43	19
		1981-82	..	..	36	26	5	31	43	18
Vanier Centre for Women	Secure/open Milieu fermé/ milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	131	..	..	81	106	42
		1979-80	..	..	131	..	..	73	106	39
		1980-81	..	..	127	..	..	77	108	52
		1981-82	..	..	103	79	-	79	107	55
Walkerton Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	26	..	..	22	37	12
		1979-80	..	..	34	..	..	21	43	7
		1980-81	..	..	34	..	..	24	41	13
		1981-82	..	..	34	22	5	27	40	14
Waterloo DC (Opened in May 1978 - Inauguré en mai 1978)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	60	..	..	51	71	33
		1979-80	..	..	60	..	..	59	95	42
		1980-81	..	..	60	..	..	66	94	43
		1981-82	..	..	60	31	30	61	83	36
Wellington DC (Opened in Nov. 1980 - Inauguré en nov. 1980)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1980-81	..	..	58	..	..	57	88	38
		1981-82	..	..	98	51	22	73	109	44
Windsor Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	115	..	..	81	121	58
		1979-80	..	..	101	..	..	81	108	54
		1980-81	..	..	101	..	..	82	114	51
		1981-82	..	..	97	46	43	89	132	52
Fort Frances Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	12	..	..	13	25	5
		1979-80	..	..	22	..	..	13	29	5
		1980-81	..	..	22	..	..	12	25	5
		1981-82	..	..	22	12	3	15	24	8
Haileybury Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	32	..	..	24	..	..
		1979-80	..	..	41	..	..	23	41	14
		1980-81	..	..	41	..	..	24	42	14
		1981-82	..	..	41	16	17	33	44	17
Kenora Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	97	..	..	81	118	54
		1979-80	..	..	99	..	..	77	113	39
		1980-81	..	..	99	..	..	72	124	18
		1981-82	..	..	99	61	23	84	134	46
Monteith Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	184	150	...	150	188	96
		1979-80	..	..	180	114	...	114	183	184
		1980-81	..	..	180	113	...	113	129	94
		1981-82	..	..	120	108	...	108	136	71

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite										
Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non- sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
Ontario(6) - Concluded - fin										
Monteith Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	26	..	..	19	35	8
		1979-80	..	..	26	..	..	19	34	10
		1980-81	..	..	26	..	..	17	31	6
		1981-82	..	..	26	12	7	19	33	7
North Bay Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	63	..	..	52	82	30
		1979-80	..	..	73	..	..	47	90	30
		1980-81	..	..	73	..	..	43	90	25
		1981-82	..	..	67	34	17	51	88	30
Parry Sound Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	35	..	..	26	45	11
		1979-80	..	..	40	..	..	23	40	10
		1980-81	..	..	50	..	..	25	45	13
		1981-82	..	..	50	14	14	28	61	16
Sault Ste Marie Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	64	..	..	60	83	33
		1979-80	..	..	63	..	..	58	84	42
		1980-81	..	..	61	..	..	52	78	34
		1981-82	..	..	61	34	24	58	83	21
Sudbury Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	65	..	..	79	114	47
		1979-80	..	..	109	..	..	74	103	52
		1980-81	..	..	129	..	..	79	108	52
		1981-82	..	..	129	47	35	82	119	52
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	140	111	..	111	145	74
		1979-80	..	..	140	82	..	82	108	59
		1980-81	..	..	140	83	..	83	112	63
		1981-82	..	..	120	105	..	105	129	71
Thunder Bay Jail	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	75	..	..	72	95	46
		1979-80	..	..	103	..	..	69	91	46
		1980-81	..	..	97	..	..	57	82	31
		1981-82	..	..	97	46	21	67	107	30
Ontario, total		1978-79	..	..	6,092	4,133(e)	1,099(e)	5,232	6,422	4,612
		1979-80	..	..	5,991	4,017(e)	1,068(e)	5,085	6,035	4,466
		1980-81	..	..	6,040	4,184(e)	1,112(e)	5,296	6,340	4,853
		1981-82	..	..	6,123	4,447(e)	1,182(e)	5,629	6,942	4,191
Manitoba(7)										
Brandon Correctional Institution*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	128	..	..	81	91	44
		1979	..	..	146	..	..	98	103	60
		1980	..	..	146	..	..	112	113	51
		1981	..	..	146	92	15	107	142	77
Dauphin Correctional Institution*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	20	..	..	32	46	10
		1979	..	..	20	..	..	41	59	25
		1980	..	..	20	..	..	37	53	22
		1981	..	..	20	32	2	34	51	22
Headingley Correctional Institution*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	349	..	..	369	405	260
		1979	..	..	349	..	..	407	404	311
		1980	..	..	349	..	..	375	436	263
		1981	..	..	370	313	74	387	461	303
Portage Correctional Centre for Women	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	35	..	..	24	36	10
		1979	..	..	35	..	..	32	47	23
		1980	..	..	35	..	..	33	44	18
		1981	..	..	35	27	4	31	43	19
The Pas Correctional Institution*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	80	..	..	69	59	23
		1979	..	..	80	..	..	77	61	30
		1980	..	..	80	..	..	61	62	21
		1981	..	..	82	63	8	71	91	48

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Etablissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level Niveau(x) de sécurité	Year Année	Designated capacity Capacité prévue			Average counts Comptes moyens			Count variation Variation des comptes	
			Normal Normale	Special Spéciale	Total	Sentenced inmates Détenus condamnés	Non-sentenced inmates Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total inmates Total des détenus	High Maxi-mum	
									Low Mini-mum	
Manitoba(7) - Concluded - fin										
Winnipeg Remand Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978	..	..	122	..	..	139	122	66
		1979	..	..	122	..	..	139	140	67
		1980	..	..	122	..	..	96	126	60
		1981	..	..	122	2	90	92	146	70
Manitoba, total		1978	..	..	734	419(e)	295(e)	714	800(e)	628(e)
		1979	..	..	752	466(e)	328(e)	794	862(e)	726(e)
		1980	..	..	752	419	295	714	816(e)	612(e)
		1981	..	..	775	529	193	722	820(e)	624(e)
Saskatchewan(8)										
Battlefords Community CC (Opened in Feb. 1979 - Inauguré en fév. 1979)	Open - Milieu ouvert	1979-80	..	..	25	23	..	23	32	12
		1980-81	..	..	25	25	..	25	32	17
		1981-82	..	..	25	24	..	24	31	14
North Battleford Community Training Residence	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	10	8	..	8	..	..
		1979-80	..	..	10	7	..	7	..	..
		1980-81	..	..	10	7	..	7	..	..
1981-82	..	..	10	8	..	8	10	4		
Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	52	..	..	45	61	31
		1979-80	..	..	52	..	..	46	66	31
		1980-81	..	..	52	..	..	45	62	31
		1981-82	..	..	52	41	7	48	69	50
Pine Grove CTR (Opened in Mar. 1981 - Inauguré en mar. 1981)	Open - Milieu ouvert	1981-82	..	..	..	4	..	4	7	2
Prince Albert Community Training Residence	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	12	11	..	11	..	..
		1979-80	..	..	12	12	..	12	..	..
		1980-81	..	..	12	12	..	12	..	..
		1981-82	..	..	12	11	..	11	14	8
Prince Albert CC*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	355	..	..	372	442	304
		1979-80	..	..	355	..	..	348	429	302
		1980-81	..	..	355	..	..	348	406	294
		1981-82	..	..	209	196	24	220	306	180
Regina Community Training Residence#1	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	12	10	..	10	..	..
		1979-80	..	..	12	8	..	8	..	..
		1980-81	..	..	12	9	..	9	..	..
		1981-82	..	..	12	8	..	8	11	3
Regina Community Training Residence#2	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	12	7	..	7	..	..
		1979-80	..	..	12	8	..	8	..	..
		1980-81	..	..	12	6	..	6	..	..
		1981-82	..	..	12	8	..	8	12	4
Regina Provincial CC*	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	372	..	..	367	448	297
		1979-80	..	..	372	..	..	376	439	324
		1980-81	..	..	372	..	..	362	438	283
		1981-82	..	..	372	288	50	338	450	274
Saskatoon Community Training Residence	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	12	11	..	11	..	..
		1979-80	..	..	12	10	..	10	..	..
		1980-81	..	..	12	12	..	12	12	..
		1981-82	..	..	12	10	..	10	14	6
Saskatoon Provincial CC (Opened in Apr. 1981 - Inauguré en avr. 1981)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1981-82	..	..	146	115	29	144	196	121

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non- sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
Saskatchewan(8) - Concluded - fin										
St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre	Open - Milieu ouvert	1980-81 1981-82	.. ..	.. ..	30 30	16 18	... ...	16 18	28 ..	4 ..
Saskatchewan, total		1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	837 862 892 892	728 732 742 731	103 106 100 110	831 838 842 841	934(e) 926(e) 927(e) 956(e)	728(e) 750(e) 733(e) 724(e)
Alberta(9)										
Belmont Correctional Centre	Minimum	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	136 136 137 130	141 95 100 116	... ... ... ...	141 95 100 116	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Bow River CC	Minimum	1980-81 1981-82	.. ..	.. ..	65 65	40 52	... ...	40 52	.. ..	.. ..
Calgary Correctional Centre*	Minimum/ medium -  Minimum/ moyen	1978-79 1979-80  1980-81 1981-82	.. ..  .. ..	.. ..  .. ..	456 456  472 423	.. ..  373 360	.. ..  3 11	369 381  376 371	.. ..  .. ..	.. ..  .. ..
Calgary Remand Centre	Maximum	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	312 312 312 311	.. .. 94 126	.. .. 220 224	271 276 314 350	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Edmonton Remand Centre (Opened in Dec. 1979 - Inauguré en déc. 1979)	Maximum	1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	428 428 404	.. 123 173	.. 208 226	123 331 399	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution*	Minimum/ Medium - Minimum/ moyen	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	487 487 393 400	.. .. 322 383	... ... ... ...	653 501 322 383	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Lakeside Correctional Centre	Minimum	1980-81 1981-82	.. ..	.. ..	27 36	28 38	... ...	28 38	.. ..	.. ..
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	Minimum/ medium - Minimum/ moyen	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	171 171 190 161	.. .. 123 144	.. .. 17 19	148 143 140 163	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
Peace River Correctional Centre*	Maximum/ medium - Maximum/ moyen	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	230 230 250 214	.. .. 149 154	.. .. 12 14	198 179 161 168	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..
St. Paul CC (Opened in Apr. 1980 - Inauguré en avr. 1980)	Minimum	1980-81 1981-82	.. ..	.. ..	120 120	64 95	- -	64 95	.. ..	.. ..
Alberta, total		1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1,792 2,220 2,394 2,264	1,344(e) 1,282(e) 1,416 1,641	436(e) 416(e) 460 494	1,780 1,698 1,876 2,135	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
Facility name	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
Nom de l'établissement			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi-mum	Mini-mum
British Columbia(10) - Colombie-Britannique(10)										
Burnaby CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	14	9	..	9	20	4
		1979-80	..	..	20	16	..	16	21	11
		1980-81	..	..	20	14	..	14	21	3
		1981-82	..	..	20	15	..	15	20	6
Lakeside Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	103	..	..	71	84	61
		1979-80	..	..	73	..	..	58	73	50
		1980-81	..	..	73	..	..	48	61	33
		1981-82	..	..	73	37	17	54	72	45
Lower Mainland Regional CC	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	567	..	..	550	644	459
		1979-80	..	..	512	..	..	471	568	405
		1980-81	..	..	512	..	..	454	507	414
		1981-82	..	..	512	316	224	540	639	459
Lynda Williams CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	10	6	..	6	9	2
		1979-80	..	..	10	8	..	8	10	5
		1980-81	..	..	10	6	..	6	10	1
		1981-82	..	..	10	7	..	7	12	2
Marpole CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	20	12	..	12	19	7
		1979-80	..	..	18	15	..	15	19	11
		1980-81	..	..	18	15	..	15	18	9
		1981-82	..	..	18	11	..	11	15	5
Camp Point CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	18	14	..	14	41	-
		1979-80	..	..	24	20	..	20	29	4
		1980-81	..	..	24	18	..	18	24	11
		1981-82	..	..	24	11	..	11	22	2
Jordan River Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	48	25	..	25	42	17
		1979-80	..	..	40	35	..	35	40	28
		1980-81	..	..	40	31	..	31	40	15
		1981-82	..	..	40	36	..	36	40	26
Snowdon CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	30	24	..	24	35	14
		1979-80	..	..	30	26	..	26	35	15
		1980-81	..	..	30	27	..	27	28	9
		1981-82	..	..	30	25	..	25	37	16
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	60	..	..	103	125	81
		1979-80	..	..	118	..	..	122	160	96
		1980-81	..	..	118	..	..	113	148	94
		1981-82	..	..	118	84	72	156	189	110
Victoria Number 1 CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	25	22	..	22	32	14
		1979-80	..	..	25	23	..	23	32	13
		1980-81	..	..	25	27	..	27	44	13
		1981-82	..	..	25	24	..	24	35	15
Bear Creek Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	30	31	..	31	70	22
		1979-80	..	..	30	32	..	32	49	1
		1980-81	..	..	30	31	..	31	41	14
		1981-82	..	..	30	38	..	38	56	28
Kamloops CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	20	12	..	12	19	3
		1979-80	..	..	20	15	..	15	21	7
		1980-81	..	..	20	14	..	14	21	4
		1981-82	..	..	20	16	..	16	23	9
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	86	..	..	92	106	..
		1979-80	..	..	86	..	..	95	117	79
		1980-81	..	..	86	..	..	85	98	69
		1981-82	..	..	86	64	25	89	110	71
Rayleigh Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	30	37	..	37	45	23
		1979-80	..	..	30	32	..	32	49	17
		1980-81	..	..	30	36	..	36	45	25
		1981-82	..	..	30	40	..	40	56	28

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLÉAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non- sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
British Columbia(10) - Colombie- Britannique(10) - Continued - suite										
Hutda Lake Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	60	41	...	41	59	25
		1979-80	..	..	50	41	...	41	58	30
		1980-81	..	..	50	34	...	34	52	-
		1981-82	..	..	50	44	...	44	56	31
Prince George Regional CC	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	139	..	..	132	156	111
		1979-80	..	..	140	..	..	133	196	104
		1980-81	..	..	140	..	..	118	152	94
		1981-82	..	..	140	101	46	147	173	116
Terrace CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	21	12	...	12	26	6
		1979-80	..	..	21	18	...	18	28	10
		1980-81	..	..	21	15	...	15	20	4
		1981-82	..	..	21	15	...	15	24	7
Alouette River Correctional Centre	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	151	108	...	108	140	84
		1979-80	..	..	119	107	...	107	128	86
		1980-81	..	..	119	103	...	103	122	79
		1981-82	..	..	119	118	...	118	147	90
Boulder Bay Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	51	32	...	32	44	20
		1979-80	..	..	51	36	...	36	48	28
		1980-81	..	..	51	36	...	36	43	23
		1981-82	..	..	51	32	...	32	46	22
Cedar Lake Camp (Closed in Dec. 1978 - Fermé en déc. 1978)	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	41	22	..	22	37	10
New Haven Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	40	35	...	35	40	30
		1979-80	..	..	40	34	...	34	44	26
		1980-81	..	..	40	31	...	31	33	22
		1981-82	..	..	40	29	...	29	41	-
North Fraser Regional CC (Opened in 1979 - Inau- gué en 1979)	Secure - Milieu fermé	1979-80	..	..	34	15	...	15	31	1
		1980-81	..	..	34	8	...	8	35	-
		1981-82	..	..	34	9	...	9	33	-
Pine Ridge Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	60	37	...	37	53	21
		1979-80	..	..	52	46	...	46	56	35
		1980-81	..	..	52	44	...	44	51	33
		1981-82	..	..	52	45	...	45	60	31
Stave Lake Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	48	41	...	41	54	30
		1979-80	..	..	55	51	...	51	57	40
		1980-81	..	..	55	42	...	42	53	34
		1981-82	..	..	55	46	...	46	59	33
Twin Maples	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	60	31	...	31	47	20
		1979-80	..	..	43	30	...	30	40	21
		1980-81	..	..	43	25	...	25	33	19
		1981-82	..	..	43	23	...	23	31	13
Chilliwack CCC	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	18	13	...	13	24	-
		1979-80	..	..	15	12	...	12	26	-
		1980-81	..	..	15	6	...	6	14	1
		1981-82	..	..	15	10	...	10	19	3
Chilliwack Security Unit	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	30	16	...	16	31	-
		1979-80	..	..	25	11	...	11	24	-
		1980-81	..	..	25	12	...	12	25	-
		1981-82	..	..	25	16	...	16	25	6

See Footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 3. Provincial Facilities in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Concluded

TABLÉAU 3. Établissements provinciaux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - fin

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Average counts			Count variation	
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes moyens			Variation des comptes	
Facility name			Normal	Special	Total	Sentenced inmates	Non-sentenced inmates	Total inmates	High	Low
Nom de l'établissement			Normale	Spéciale		Détenus condamnés	Détenus dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée	Total des détenus	Maxi-mum	Mini-mum
British Columbia(10) - Colombie-Britannique(10) - Concluded - fin										
Ford Mountain Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	60	28	...	28	44	-
		1979-80	..	..	50	40	...	40	50	32
		1980-81	..	..	50	37	...	37	49	26
		1981-82	..	..	50	48	...	48	57	39
Mount Thurston Camp	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	60	43	...	43	60	30
		1979-80	..	..	50	45	...	45	60	34
		1980-81	..	..	50	39	...	39	48	26
		1981-82	..	..	50	49	...	49	60	41
Surrey CCC (Closed temporarily for 1980-81 - Fermé temporairement en 1980-81)	Open - Milieu ouvert	1978-79	..	..	25(e)	13	...	13	23	6
		1979-80	..	..	25(e)	12	...	12	25	3
		1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1981-82	..	..	25(e)	5	...	5	8	1
British Columbia total - Total de la Colombie-Britannique		1978-79	..	..	1,925	1,216	396	1,612	1,939	1,629
		1979-80	..	..	1,806	1,227	372	1,599	1,895	1,636
		1980-81	..	..	1,781	1,119	350	1,469	1,542	1,452
		1981-82	..	..	1,806	1,314	384	1,698	1,855(e)	1,541(e)
Yukon										
Whitehorse Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	56	4	60	54	7	61	86	39
		1979-80	56	4	60	43	5	48	65	32
		1980-81	46	4	50	54	5	59	77	37
		1981-82	46	4	50	54	7	61	84	51
Northwest Territories(11) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(11)										
Yellowknife Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	72	..	..	76	98	68
		1979-80	..	..	72	..	..	88	109	65
		1980-81	..	..	72	..	..	90	123	65
		1981-82	..	..	72	86	13	99	136	72
Baffin Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	16	9	...	9	16	4
		1979-80	..	..	16	10	...	10	16	5
		1980-81	..	..	16	17	...	17	23	7
		1981-82	..	..	16	20	...	20	27	13
South Mackenzie Correctional Centre	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	30	29	...	29	37	20
		1979-80	..	..	30	31	...	31	38	21
		1980-81	..	..	30	32	...	32	38	24
		1981-82	..	..	30	35	...	35	65	24
NWT Correctional Centre for Women	Secure - Milieu fermé	1978-79	..	..	16	..	..	6	11	2
		1979-80	..	..	16	..	..	9	12	1
		1980-81	..	..	16	..	..	6	12	1
		1981-82	..	..	16	7	1	8	12	1
Northwest Territories total - Total des Territoires du Nord-Ouest		1978-79	..	..	134	110(e)	10(e)	120	154(e)	86(e)
		1979-80	..	..	134	126(e)	12(e)	138	183(e)	93(e)
		1980-81	..	..	134	137	8	145	202(e)	88(e)
		1981-82	..	..	134	148	14	162	232(e)	92(e)
CANADA, TOTAL										
		1978-79	..	..	..	10,590	3,152	13,742	...	...
		1979-80	..	..	..	10,360	3,318	13,678	...	...
		1980-81	..	..	..	10,966	3,273	14,239	...	...
		1981-82	..	..	16,761	12,108	3,352	15,460	...	...

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 4. Federal Penitentiaries in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABEAU 4. Pénitenciers fédéraux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Annual counts(1)		
Facility name	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes annuels(1)		
Nom de l'établissement			Normal	Special	Total	Average	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Moyen	Maximum	Minimum
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve								
Her Majesty's Penitentiary(2)	Maximum	1978-79	...	...	...	16(e)	..	..
		1979-80	...	...	...	21(e)	27	9
		1980-81	...	...	...	21	32	15
		1981-82	...	...	...	24	32	17
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse								
Carlton Centre	CCC	1978-79	15	-	15	13(e)	..	..
		1979-80	15	-	15	13(e)	22	8
		1980-81	16	-	16	12	15	8
		1981-82	16	-	16	13	16	9
Springhill	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	442	37	479	387(e)	..	..
		1979-80	442	37	479	389(e)	411	367
		1980-81	432	38	470	400	414	384
		1981-82	432	48	480	412	428	397
Shulie Lake	Minimum	1978-79	26	-	26	19(e)	..	..
		1979-80	30	-	30	20(e)	25	9
		1980-81	30	-	30	20	27	16
		1981-82	30	-	30	19	28	12
Nova Scotia total - Total de la Nouvelle-Écosse		1978-79	483	37	520	419(e)	..	..
		1979-80	487	37	524	422(e)	446(e)	398(e)
		1980-81	478	38	516	432	448(e)	416(e)
		1981-82	478	48	526	444	462(e)	426(e)
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick								
Dorchester	Maximum	1978-79	413	100	513	327(e)	..	..
		1979-80	358	156	514	321(e)	365	287
		1980-81	232	284	516	349	367	332
		1981-82	353	159	512	339	390	301
Parritown	CCC	1978-79	18	-	18	10(e)	..	..
		1979-80	19	-	19	12(e)	20	6
		1980-81	18	-	18	12	16	8
		1981-82	18	-	18	13	18	7
Westmorland	Minimum	1978-79	100	-	100	67(e)	..	..
		1979-80	100	-	100	84(e)	99	53
		1980-81	100	-	100	80	99	63
		1981-82	120	-	120	101	113	87
New Brunswick total - Total du Nouveau-Brunswick		1978-79	531	100	631	404(e)	..	..
		1979-80	477	156	633	417(e)	463(e)	371(e)
		1980-81	350	284	634	441	466(e)	416(e)
		1981-82	491	159	650	453	500(e)	406(e)
Québec								
Archambault	Maximum	1978-79	427	32	459	390(e)	..	..
		1979-80	400	61	461	320(e)	342	277
		1980-81	400	61	461	304	395	268
		1981-82	427	32	459	399	415	377
Benoit XV	CCC	1978-79	20	-	20	18(e)	..	..
		1979-80	20	-	20	13(e)	17	7
		1980-81	20	-	20	16	20	10
		1981-82	20	-	20	17	20	13
Correctional Development Centre	Maximum	1978-79	140	20	160	110(e)	..	..
		1979-80	100	60	160	111(e)	117	84
		1980-81	100	60	160	104	125	78
		1981-82	140	20	160	109	120	88

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 4. Federal Penitentiaries in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 4. Pénitenciers fédéraux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Annual counts(1)		
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes annuels(1)		
			Normal Normale	Special Spéciale	Total	Average Moyen	High Maximum	Low Minimum
<b>Québec - Concluded - fin</b>								
Cowansville	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	482	45	527	411(e)	..	..
		1979-80	432	23	455	387(e)	396	358
		1980-81	432	37	469	384	408	355
		1981-82	432	27	459	415	425	396
Federal Training Centre	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	453	35	488	406(e)	..	..
		1979-80	377	26	403	357(e)	367	318
		1980-81	377	31	408	360	372	349
		1981-82	377	31	408	367	379	357
LaMacaza	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	84	2	86	93(e)	..	..
		1979-80	163	2	165	138(e)	153	122
		1980-81	163	4	167	145	155	133
		1981-82	163	7	170	151	158	142
Laval	Maximum	1978-79	356	286	642	434(e)	..	..
		1979-80	284	352	636	405(e)	431	389
		1980-81	283	352	635	453	469	423
		1981-82	283	352	635	485	503	449
Leclerc	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	484	66	550	492(e)	..	..
		1979-80	484	21	505	479(e)	492	448
		1980-81	484	35	519	459	469	446
		1981-82	484	35	519	466	475	445
Martineau	CCC	1978-79	40	-	40	24(e)	..	..
		1979-80	30	-	30	25(e)	31	18
		1980-81	33	-	33	30	33	26
		1981-82	33	-	33	30	33	24
Montée St. François	Minimum	1978-79	137	-	137	114(e)	..	..
		1979-80	137	-	137	105(e)	132	74
		1980-81	137	-	137	122	134	110
		1981-82	157	-	157	121	152	106
Ogilvy	CCC	1978-79	22	-	22	19(e)	..	..
		1979-80	22	-	22	17(e)	22	10
		1980-81	22	-	22	20	22	15
		1981-82	22	-	22	20	22	15
Pie IX (Opened on March 28, 1980 - Inauguré le 28 mars, 1980)	CCC	1980-81	33	-	33	30	33	24
		1981-82	33	-	33	30	33	27
Regional Reception Centre	Maximum	1978-79	182	11	193	212(e)	..	..
		1979-80	186	6	192	197(e)	185	131
		1980-81	186	6	192	172	186	147
		1981-82	186	7	193	168	182	143
Ste. Anne des Plaines	Minimum	1978-79	120	-	120	86(e)	..	..
		1979-80	118	-	118	91(e)	106	64
		1980-81	118	-	118	100	109	88
		1981-82	118	-	118	102	113	77
St-Hubert (Closed on March 28, 1980 - Fermé le 28 mars, 1980)	CCC	1978-79	50	-	50	45(e)	..	..
		1979-80	30	-	30	40(e)	40	25
Sherbrooke (Opened January 1979 - Inauguré en janvier 1979)	CCC	1978-79	27	-	27	3(e)	..	..
		1979-80	27	-	27	20(e)	31	4
		1980-81	27	-	27	23	27	15
		1981-82	30	-	30	27	30	21
<b>Québec, total</b>		1978-79	<b>3,024</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>2,857(e)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
		1979-80	<b>2,810</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>2,781(e)</b>	<b>2,781(e)</b>	<b>2,629(e)</b>
		1980-81	<b>2,815</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>2,805(e)</b>	<b>2,639(e)</b>
		1981-82	<b>2,905</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>2,964(e)</b>	<b>2,850(e)</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 4. Federal Penitentiaries in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABEAU 4. Pénitenciers Fédéraux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Annual counts(1)		
Facility name	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes annuels(1)		
Nom de l'établissement			Normal	Special	Total	Average	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Moyen	Maximum	Minimum
Ontario - Concluded - fin								
Kingston Penitentiary	Maximum	1978-79	301	49	350	281(e)	..	..
		1979-80	193	158	351	275(e)	304	203
		1980-81	109	233	342	279	308	247
		1981-82	-	345	345	271	287	245
Warkworth	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	437	25	462	262(e)	..	..
		1979-80	437	25	462	381(e)	394	339
		1980-81	437	30	467	387	401	372
		1981-82	437	26	463	377	396	358
Ontario, total		1978-79	2,553	338	2,891	1,957(e)	..	..
		1979-80	2,422	443	2,865	2,077(e)	2,160(e)	1,978(e)
		1980-81	2,263	524	2,787	2,106	2,178(e)	2,034(e)
		1981-82	2,149	609	2,758	2,115	2,200(e)	2,030(e)
Manitoba								
Osborne	CCC	1978-79	20	-	20	12(e)	..	..
		1979-80	20	-	20	15(e)	19	13
		1980-81	20	-	20	18	20	15
		1981-82	20	-	20	17	20	13
Rockwood	Minimum	1978-79	80	-	80	66(e)	..	..
		1979-80	80	-	80	61(e)	66	50
		1980-81	80	-	80	63	73	49
		1981-82	80	-	80	63	74	48
Stony Mountain	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	470	29	499	292(e)	..	..
		1979-80	470	29	499	383(e)	397	340
		1980-81	470	29	499	395	417	356
		1981-82	470	26	496	417	467	384
Manitoba, total		1978-79	570	29	599	370(e)	..	..
		1979-80	570	29	599	459(e)	482(e)	422(e)
		1980-81	570	29	599	476	509(e)	443(e)
		1981-82	570	26	596	497	541(e)	453(e)
Saskatchewan								
Oskana	CCC	1978-79	15	-	15	10(e)	..	..
		1979-80	15	-	15	12(e)	18	9
		1980-81	20	-	20	12	15	9
		1981-82	20	-	20	15	19	10
Regional Psychiatric Centre (Opened in January 1979 - Inauguré en janvier 1979)	Maximum	1978-79	110	10	120	2(e)	..	..
		1979-80	110	10	120	37(e)	76	11
		1980-81	106	4	110	56	77	38
		1981-82	104	9	113	45	53	39
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	Minimum	1978-79	78	-	78	48(e)	..	..
		1979-80	78	-	78	61(e)	74	42
		1980-81	78	-	78	57	65	50
		1981-82	78	-	78	61	78	48
Saskatchewan	Maximum	1978-79	429	140	569	518(e)	..	..
		1979-80	216	351	567	475(e)	488	447
		1980-81	245	355	600	487	524	459
		1981-82	-	460	460	430	482	388
Saskatchewan, total		1978-79	632	150	782	578(e)	..	..
		1979-80	419	361	780	585(e)	627(e)	543(e)
		1980-81	449	359	808	612	651(e)	573(e)
		1981-82	202	469	671	551	601(e)	501(e)

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 4. Federal Penitentiaries in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABLEAU 4. Pénitenciers fédéraux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

Facility name Nom de l'établissement	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Annual counts(1)			
	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes annuels(1)			
			Normal	Special	Total	Average	High	Low	
Normale	Spéciale		Moyen	Maximum	Minimum				
Alberta									
Altadore	CCC	1978-79	21	-	21	14(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	21	-	21	14(e)	17	9	
		1980-81	21	-	21	13	19	8	
		1981-82	21	-	21	15	20	8	
Bowden	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	152	11	163	125(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	152	11	163	138(e)	148	119	
		1980-81	152	11	163	131	149	108	
		1981-82	152	11	163	145	154	136	
Drumheller	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	443	35	478	361(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	443	35	478	366(e)	384	347	
		1980-81	443	35	478	359	395	304	
		1981-82	443	27	470	412	440	373	
Drumheller Trailer Unit(3)	Minimum	1978-79	48	-	48	30(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	48	-	48	31(e)	36	33	
		1980-81	44	-	44	30	42	21	
		1981-82	44	-	44	35	46	20	
Edmonton (Opened in November 1978 - Inauguré en novembre 1978)	Maximum	1978-79	192	9	201	30(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	168	24	192	101(e)	119	76	
		1980-81	168	28	196	120	156	82	
		1981-82	150	51	201	161	183	142	
Grierson	CCC	1978-79	77	-	77	51(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	70	-	70	41(e)	52	31	
		1980-81	65	-	65	46	57	35	
		1981-82	65	-	65	46	60	32	
Portal House Centre	CCC	1978-79	14	-	14	18(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	31	-	31	18(e)	25	8	
		1980-81	31	-	31	15	21	11	
		1981-82	31	-	31	20	24	14	
Alberta, total			1978-79	947	55	1,002	629(e)	..	..
			1979-80	933	70	1,005	709(e)	744(e)	674(e)
			1980-81	924	74	998	714	778(e)	650(e)
			1981-82	906	89	995	834	879(e)	789(e)
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique									
Aqassiz Work Camp (Closed in October 1978 - fermé en octobre 1978)	Minimum	1978-79	79	-	79	41(e)	..	..	
BC Penitentiary/Regional Reception Centre (Closed in February 1980 - Fermé en février 1980)	Maximum	1978-79	231	106	337	310(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	281	137	418	144(e)	267	13	
Elbow Lake	Minimum	1978-79	30	-	30	28(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	50	-	50	38(e)	42	30	
		1980-81	50	-	50	40	49	33	
		1981-82	50	-	50	41	48	31	
Ferndale	Minimum	1978-79	50	-	50	32(e)	..	..	
		1979-80	50	-	50	34(e)	45	21	
		1980-81	50	-	50	33	41	24	
		1981-82	50	-	50	37	44	..	
Kent (Opened in August 1979 - Inauguré en août 1979)	Maximum	1979-80	168	29	197	61(e)	141	6	
		1980-81	168	33	201	149(e)	164	136	
		1981-82	144	57	201	174	186	156	

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 4. Federal Penitentiaries in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Continued

TABEAU 4. Pénitenciers fédéraux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - suite

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Annual counts(1)		
Facility name	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes annuels(1)		
Nom de l'établissement			Normal	Special	Total	Average	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Moyen	Maximum	Minimum
Ontario								
Bath	Minimum	1978-79	92	-	92	59(e)	..	..
		1979-80	92	-	92	55(e)	71	43
		1980-81	92	-	92	61	68	49
		1981-82	92	-	92	56	67	43
Beaver Creek	Minimum	1978-79	97	1	98	42(e)	..	..
		1979-80	62	1	63	54(e)	56	42
		1980-81	48	-	48	45	56	32
		1981-82	48	1	49	31	44	21
Collins Bay	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	424	30	454	305(e)	..	..
		1979-80	424	39	463	317(e)	351	278
		1980-81	424	39	463	346	386	307
		1981-82	424	39	463	368	396	318
Frontenac	Minimum	1978-79	96	-	96	58(e)	..	..
		1979-80	80	-	80	62(e)	83	43
		1980-81	80	-	80	60	69	49
		1981-82	80	-	80	61	78	48
Joyceville	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	454	36	490	416(e)	..	..
		1979-80	454	36	490	409(e)	431	392
		1980-81	454	38	492	388	414	352
		1981-82	450	22	472	383	429	323
Keele St. Centre (Opened on November 17, 1980 - Inauguré le 17 novembre, 1980)	CCC	1980-81	24	-	24	5	17	1
		1981-82	24	-	24	21	27	12
Landry Crossing (Closed in 1979 - Fermé en 1979)	Minimum	1978-79	80	-	80	8(e)	..	..
		1979-80	80	-	80	8(e)	..	..
Millhaven	Maximum	1978-79	286	170	456	242(e)	..	..
		1979-80	274	157	431	229(e)	270	205
		1980-81	276	155	431	290	306	260
		1981-82	276	147	423	332	356	290
Montgomery Centre	CCC	1978-79	14	-	14	13(e)	..	..
		1979-80	14	-	14	13(e)	16	10
		1980-81	14	-	14	12	17	9
		1981-82	14	-	14	12	14	10
Pittsburgh	Minimum	1978-79	40	-	40	55(e)	..	..
		1979-80	80	-	80	61(e)	66	42
		1980-81	80	-	80	54	66	38
		1981-82	80	-	80	54	73	43
Prison for Women	Maximum	1978-79	124	27	151	111(e)	..	..
		1979-80	124	27	151	119(e)	135	105
		1980-81	124	25	149	94	106	78
		1981-82	123	25	148	78	88	67
Portsmouth	CCC	1978-79	22	-	22	14(e)	..	..
		1979-80	22	-	22	14(e)	20	7
		1980-81	20	-	20	16	20	9
		1981-82	20	-	20	15	19	11
Regional Psychiatric Centre	Maximum	1978-79	86	-	86	91(e)	..	..
		1979-80	86	-	86	80(e)	78	68
		1980-81	81	4	85	69	78	59
		1981-82	81	4	85	56	64	44

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 4. Federal Penitentiaries in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82 - Concluded

TABLEAU 4. Pénitenciers fédéraux au Canada, 1978-79 à 1981-82 - fin

	Security level	Year	Designated capacity			Annual counts(1)		
Facility name	Niveau(x) de sécurité	Année	Capacité prévue			Comptes annuels(1)		
Nom de l'établissement			Normal	Special	Total	Average	High	Low
			Normale	Spéciale		Moyen	Maximum	Minimum
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique - Concluded - fin								
Matsqui	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	335	39	374	254(e)	..	..
		1979-80	315	39	354	283(e)	308	254
		1980-81	335	37	372	296	318	264
		1981-82	335	37	372	232	304	232
Sumas Center(4)	CCC	1978-79	20	-	20	10(e)	..	..
		1979-80	20	-	20	14(e)	21	12
		1980-81	20	-	20	12	17	9
		1981-82	20	-	20	13	18	9
Mission	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	180	10	190	140(e)	..	..
		1979-80	180	10	190	170(e)	182	162
		1980-81	180	10	190	176	180	170
		1981-82	180	10	190	176	180	165
Mountain	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	158	36	194	174(e)	..	..
		1979-80	158	36	194	173(e)	183	152
		1980-81	158	36	194	170	181	150
		1981-82	158	34	192	170	181	155
Pandora	CCC	1978-79	18	-	18	10(e)	..	..
		1979-80	18	-	18	10(e)	18	7
		1980-81	18	-	18	8	13	5
		1981-82	20	-	20	12	18	6
Regional Psychiatric Centre	Maximum	1978-79	143	5	148	110(e)	..	..
		1979-80	142	5	147	103(e)	112	89
		1980-81	130	13	143	101	113	91
		1981-82	143	4	147	103	117	92
Robson Centre	Minimum	1978-79	30	-	30	28(e)	..	..
		1979-80	30	-	30	20(e)	29	16
		1980-81	29	-	29	21	28	13
		1981-82	31	-	31	23	29	17
William Head	Medium - Moyen	1978-79	150	5	155	117	..	..
		1979-80	150	5	155	123	142	103
		1980-81	150	5	155	120	139	104
		1981-82	150	7	157	134	148	116
British Columbia total - Total de la Colombie-Britannique		1978-79	1,424	201	1,625	1,254(e)	..	..
		1979-80	1,562	261	1,823	1,173(e)	1,216(e)	1,130(e)
		1980-81	1,288	134	1,422	1,126	1,169(e)	1,083(e)
		1981-82	1,281	149	1,430	1,115	1,164(e)	1,066(e)
CANADA, TOTAL		1978-79	10,164	1,407	11,571	8,484(e)	..	..
		1979-80	9,680	1,908	11,588	8,568(e)	8,919(e)	8,145(e)
		1980-81	9,137	2,028	11,165	8,650	9,004(e)	8,254(e)
		1981-82	8,982	2,060	11,042	8,940	9,311(e)	8,521(e)

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 5. Average Counts - Sentenced and Non-sentenced Inmates, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLÉAU 5. Comptes moyens - Détenus condamnés et ceux dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year Année	Provincial inmates Détenus provinciaux				Federal inmates Détenus fédéraux			
		Sentenced Condamnés		Not sentenced Peines non prononcées		Total			
		Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	208(e)	59	11(e)	3	219(e)	62	16(e)	5
	1979-80	224(e)	62	10(e)	3	234(e)	65	21(e)	6
	1980-81	229	63	9	2	238	65	21	6
	1981-82	253	68	8	2	261	70	24	6
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	38	44	17	20	55	64	...	...
	1979-80	56	64	14	16	70	80	...	...
	1980-81	55	62	13	15	68	76	...	...
	1981-82	75	84	16	18	91	102	...	...
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	319	53	55	9	374	62	419(e)	69
	1979-80	351	57	62	10	413	67	422(e)	68
	1980-81	323	52	59	9	382	61	432	69
	1981-82	361	57	58	9	419	66	444	70
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	316	65	28	6	344	71	404(e)	83
	1979-80	342	69	25	5	367	74	417(e)	84
	1980-81	508	101	29	6	537	107	441	88
	1981-82	437(e)	86	23(e)	5	460	90	453	89
Québec	1978-79	1,705	38	695	16	2,400	54	2,857(e)	64
	1979-80	1,494	33	900	20	2,394	53	2,705(e)	60
	1980-81	1,781	39	833	18	2,614	57	2,722	59
	1981-82	2,118	45	863	18	2,981	64	2,907	62
Ontario	1978-79	4,133(e)	66	1,099(e)	18	5,232	83	1,957(e)	31
	1979-80	4,017(e)	63	1,068(e)	17	5,085	80	2,077(e)	33
	1980-81	4,183(e)	64	1,112(e)	17	5,295	82	2,106	32
	1981-82	4,447(e)	68	1,182(e)	18	5,629	85	2,115	32
Manitoba	1978-79	419(e)	59	295(e)	41	714	100	370(e)	52
	1979-80	466(e)	65	328(e)	46	794	110	459(e)	64
	1980-81	419	58	295	41	714	99	476	66
	1981-82	529	72	193	26	722	99	497	68
Saskatchewan	1978-79	728	107	103	15	831	122	578(e)	85
	1979-80	732	106	106	15	838	121	585(e)	85
	1980-81	742	106	100	14	842	120	612	87
	1981-82	731	103	110	15	841	118	551	77
Alberta	1978-79	1,344(e)	94	436(e)	30	1,780	124	629(e)	44
	1979-80	1,282(e)	85	416(e)	28	1,698	113	709(e)	47
	1980-81	1,416	90	460	29	1,876	119	714	45
	1981-82	1,641	99	494	30	2,135	129	834	50
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	1,216	65	396	21	1,612	86	1,254(e)	67
	1979-80	1,227	64	372	19	1,599	83	1,173(e)	61
	1980-81	1,119	56	350	18	1,469	74	1,126	57
	1981-82	1,314	64	384	19	1,698	82	1,115	54
Yukon	1978-79	54	344	7	45	61	389	...	...
	1979-80	43	272	5	32	48	304	...	...
	1980-81	54	340	5	31	59	371	...	...
	1981-82	54	323	7	42	61	363	...	...
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord- Ouest	1978-79	110(e)	404	10(e)	37	120	441	...	...
	1979-80	126(e)	457	12(e)	43	138	500	...	...
	1980-81	137	489	8	29	145	518	...	...
	1981-82	148	514	14	49	162	563	...	...
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>		10,590	62	3,152	19	13,742	81	8,484(e)	50
		10,360	60	3,318	19	13,678	79	8,568(e)	49
		10,966	62	3,273	18	14,239	80	8,650	49
		12,108	67	3,352	19	15,460	85	8,940	49

See footnotes for Tables 3 and 4 in Appendix C. - Voir notes pour tableaux 3 et 4 à l'annexe C.

TABLE 6. Admissions to Provincial Facilities - Sentenced and Non-sentenced Inmates, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABEAU 6. Admissions dans les établissements provinciaux - Détenus condamnés et ceux dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year	Sentenced on admission		Non-sentenced admissions		Total admissions	
Jurisdiction	Année	Condamné à l'admission		Peines non prononcées à l'admission		Total des admissions	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
		Nombre	Taux	Nombre	Taux	Nombre	Taux
Newfoundland(1) - Terre-Neuve(1)	1978-79	1,581	445	88	25	1,669	470
	1979-80	1,544	429	162	45	1,706	474
	1980-81	1,584	433	182	50	1,766	482
	1981-82	1,978	530	71	19	2,049	549
Prince Edward Island(2) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(2)	1978-79	839	974	2,680	3,113	3,519	4,087
	1979-80	901	1,032	2,668	3,056	3,569	4,088
	1980-81	927	1,040	2,460	2,761	3,387	3,801
	1981-82	941	1,050	2,559	2,856	3,500	3,906
Nova Scotia(3) - Nouvelle-Écosse(3)	1978-79	2,933	484	1,253	207	4,186	691
	1979-80	2,989	485	1,375	223	4,364	708
	1980-81	2,824	452	1,353	217	4,177	669
	1981-82	3,026	478	1,286	203	4,312	681
New Brunswick(4) - Nouveau-Brunswick(4)	1978-79	3,222	661	1,090	224	4,312	885
	1979-80	3,758	759	983	198	4,741	957
	1980-81	4,901	974	1,048	208	5,949	1,182
	1981-82	5,664	1,113	1,214	239	6,878	1,352
Québec(5)	1978-79	18,051	406	10,245(e)	231	28,296	637
	1979-80	18,434	408	10,251(e)	227	28,685	635
	1980-81	20,380	443	11,404	248	31,784	692
	1981-82	21,620	462	11,709	250	33,329	712
Ontario(6)	1978-79	38,509	614	23,325	372	61,834	985
	1979-80	38,364	601	22,337	350	60,701	951
	1980-81	42,005	647	23,771	366	65,776	1,013
	1981-82	43,502	660	22,086	335	65,588	996
Manitoba(7)	1978-79	3,315	464	9,153	1,280	12,468	1,744
	1979-80	3,572	496	10,951	1,520	14,523	2,016
	1980-81	3,898	538	8,737	1,207	12,635	1,745
	1981-82	4,290	587	9,524	1,303	13,814	1,890
Saskatchewan(8)	1978-79	5,749(e)	846	1,538(e)	226	7,287(e)	1,073
	1979-80	5,733(e)	830	1,657(e)	240	7,390(e)	1,070
	1980-81	5,689	810	1,703	243	7,392	1,053
	1981-82	5,923	832	2,086	293	8,009	1,125
Alberta(9)	1978-79	10,715(e)	748	4,259(e)	297	14,974(e)	1,045
	1979-80	10,715	713	4,259(e)	283	14,974(e)	997
	1980-81	13,185	836	4,259	270	17,444	1,106
	1981-82	15,253	920	4,483	270	19,736	1,190
British Columbia(10) - Colombie-Britannique(10)	1978-79	5,704	305	4,316	231	10,020	536
	1979-80	5,566	290	4,410	230	9,976	520
	1980-81	6,856	344	4,441	223	11,297	567
	1981-82	8,401	407	5,071	246	13,472	652
Yukon	1978-79	386	2,459	140	892	526	3,350
	1979-80	369	2,335	92	582	461	2,918
	1980-81	446	2,805	79	497	525	3,302
	1981-82	453	2,713	135	808	588	3,521
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	672	2,471	153(e)	563	825(e)	3,034
	1979-80	606	2,196	153	554	759	2,750
	1980-81	694	2,479	156	557	850	3,036
	1981-82	785	2,726	241	837	1,026	3,563
Provincial, total	1978-79	91,676	540	58,240	343	149,916	882
	1979-80	92,551	534	59,298	342	151,849	876
	1980-81	103,389	584	59,593	336	162,982	920
	1981-82	111,836	618	60,465	334	172,301	953

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 7. Admissions to Federal Penitentiaries, by Type of Admission, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 7. Admissions dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, selon le genre d'admission, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Province of residence(1) Province de résidence(1)	Year Année	Type of admission Genre d'admission		Warrant of committal Mandat d'incarcération	Parole revocation Révocation de la libération conditionnelle	Mandatory supervision revocation Révocation de la surveillance obligatoire	Transfers Transfèvements
		Total					
		No. nbre	Rate Taux	per cent pourcentage			
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	121	34	84	4	7	4
	1979-80	114	32	75	8	13	4
	1980-81	128	35	71	13	14	2
	1981-82	135	36	77	7	12	4
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	7	8	57	-	43	-
	1979-80	15	17	60	-	13	27
	1980-81	11	12	36	36	27	-
	1981-82	18	20	72	17	6	6
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	239	39	72	7	15	6
	1979-80	252	41	66	10	15	9
	1980-81	241	39	69	10	15	6
	1981-82	332	52	73	10	11	6
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	173	36	71	7	16	6
	1979-80	175	35	55	12	18	15
	1980-81	177	35	60	15	20	5
	1981-82	192	38	66	9	15	10
Québec	1978-79	1,310	29	79	6	14	1
	1979-80	1,196	26	72	11	17	1
	1980-81	1,377	30	73	9	18	-
	1981-82	1,574	34	77	7	16	-
Ontario	1978-79	1,181	19	65	5	25	5
	1979-80	1,092	17	58	6	26	10
	1980-81	1,076	17	54	8	30	8
	1981-82	1,177	18	61	6	25	8
Manitoba	1978-79	211	30	63	5	30	2
	1979-80	253	35	62	5	30	3
	1980-81	254	35	64	5	28	3
	1981-82	251	34	66	5	26	3
Saskatchewan	1978-79	172	25	67	6	21	6
	1979-80	149	22	50	7	39	4
	1980-81	141	20	56	5	36	3
	1981-82	167	23	56	5	32	7
Alberta	1978-79	632	44	73	5	20	2
	1979-80	590	39	61	8	28	3
	1980-81	649	41	66	5	27	2
	1981-82	710	43	74	4	20	2
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	515	28	68	5	22	5
	1979-80	473	25	66	6	24	4
	1980-81	506	25	63	6	28	3
	1981-82	536	26	67	5	23	5
Yukon	1978-79	16	102	69	-	19	12
	1979-80	3	19	100	-	-	-
	1980-81	12	75	50	8	25	17
	1981-82	13	78	61	8	23	8
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	19	70	53	-	37	10
	1979-80	29	105	69	3	28	-
	1980-81	23	82	43	9	35	13
	1981-82	33	115	49	6	27	18
Outside Canada - Extérieur du Canada	1978-79	70	...	90	3	4	3
	1979-80	66	...	79	-	8	13
	1980-81	41	...	96	2	-	2
	1981-82	28	...	92	4	4	-
Unknown - Inconnue	1978-79	189	...	61	7	29	4
	1979-80	233	...	55	7	35	3
	1980-81	157	...	42	10	46	3
	1981-82	287	...	69	3	24	5
<b>Federal total - Total fédéral</b>	1978-79	4,855	29	71(3,441)	6(276)	20 (955)	4(183)
	1979-80	4,640	27	63(2,932)	8(367)	23(1,066)	6(275)
	1980-81	4,793	27	64(3,062)	8(382)	24(1,153)	4(196)
	1981-82	5,453	30	69(3,769)	6(332)	20(1,079)	5(273)

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 8. Deaths - Inmate Population Versus Adult Population, 1978-79 to 1981-82(1)

TABLEAU 8. Décès - Population carcérale par rapport à la population adulte, 1978-79 à 1981-82(1)

Jurisdiction	Year Année	Inmate population Population carcérale			Adult population Population adulte		
		Suicide	Other Autres	Total	Suicide	Other Autres	Total
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	-	-	-	15	2,888	2,903
	1979-80	-	-	-	25	2,910	2,935
	1980-81	-	-	-	19	3,129	3,148
	1981-82	-	-	-	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	-	-	-	16	948	964
	1979-80	-	-	-	16	973	989
	1980-81	-	-	-	14	985	999
	1981-82	-	-	-	..	..	..
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	1	-	1	105	6,541	6,646
	1979-80	1	-	1	106	6,507	6,613
	1980-81	-	-	-	97	6,694	6,791
	1981-82	-	-	-	..	..	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	3	-	3	90	4,870	4,960
	1979-80	-	-	-	84	4,873	4,957
	1980-81	-	-	-	81	5,022	5,103
	1981-82	1	1	2	..	..	..
Québec	1978-79	6	-	6	894	40,601	41,495
	1979-80	7	-	7	981	40,375	41,356
	1980-81	7	3	10	947	40,797	41,744
	1981-82	9	-	9	..	..	..
Ontario	1978-79	2	8	10	1,208	57,777	58,985
	1979-80	2	7	9	1,105	58,414	59,519
	1980-81	2	5	7	1,121	59,740	60,861
	1981-82	1	4	5	..	..	..
Manitoba	1978-79	2	-	2	159	7,750	7,909
	1979-80	2	-	2	151	7,714	7,865
	1980-81	1	1	2	121	8,009	8,130
	1981-82	1	-	1	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1978-79	1	-	1	164	7,190	7,354
	1979-80	3	-	3	142	6,911	7,053
	1980-81	1	-	1	153	7,187	7,340
	1981-82	2	1	3	..	..	..
Alberta	1978-79	2	2	4	330	10,975	11,305
	1979-80	-	3	3	314	11,123	11,437
	1980-81	2	-	2	389	12,010	12,399
	1981-82	1	2	3	..	..	..
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	7	3	10	463	17,806	18,269
	1979-80	2	4	6	419	18,051	18,470
	1980-81	3	-	3	396	18,231	18,627
	1981-82	2	1	3	..	..	..
Yukon	1978-79	-	-	-	7	73	80
	1979-80	-	-	-	6	107	113
	1980-81	-	-	-	11	107	118
	1981-82	-	-	-	..	..	..
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	-	-	-	24	137	161
	1979-80	-	-	-	8	143	151
	1980-81	-	-	-	9	187	196
	1981-82	-	-	-	..	..	..
<b>Provincial, total</b>	1978-79	24	13	37	..	..	..
	1979-80	17	14	31	..	..	..
	1980-81	16	9	25	..	..	..
	1981-82	17	9	26	..	..	..
<b>Federal total - Total fédéral</b>	1978-79	7	31	38	..	..	..
	1979-80	7	29	36	..	..	..
	1980-81	14	28	42	..	..	..
	1981-82	11	23	34	..	..	..
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	1978-79	No. - nbre Rate - Taux	31 139	44 198	75 337	3,444 19	153,592 863
	1979-80	No. - nbre Rate - Taux	24 108	43 193	67 301	3,334 18	161,225 891
	1980-81	No. - nbre Rate - Taux	30 131	37 162	67 293	3,337 18	164,598 893
	1981-82	No. - nbre Rate - Taux	28 115	32 131	60 246	3,368 18	165,599 878

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 9. Sentenced Admissions, by Median Age and Sex, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 9. Admissions de personnes condamnées, selon l'âge médian et le sexe, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year Année	Provincial admissions (sentenced) Admissions provinciales (condamnées)			Federal admissions(1) Admissions fédérales(1)		
		Number Nombre	Median age Âge médian	% females % de femmes	Number Nombre	Median age Âge médian	% females % de femmes
Newfoundland(2) - Terre-Neuve(2)	1978-79	1,581	24	4	121	28	3
	1979-80	1,544	24	4	114	24	2
	1980-81	1,584	24	4	128	24	2
	1981-82	1,978	24	4	135	24	1
Prince Edward Island(3) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(3)	1978-79	839	29	2	7	26	-
	1979-80	901	27	2	15	21	-
	1980-81	927	26	3	11	23	-
	1981-82	941	26	2	18	24	6
Nova Scotia(4) - Nouvelle-Écosse(4)	1978-79	2,933	24	5	239	23	-
	1979-80	2,989	24	5	252	23	1
	1980-81	2,824	24	5	241	24	1
	1981-82	3,026	23	4	332	23	2
New Brunswick(5) - Nouveau-Brunswick(5)	1978-79	3,222	24	4	173	25	1
	1979-80	3,758	24	4	175	24	1
	1980-81	4,901	24	4	177	24	1
	1981-82	5,664	24	4	192	25	2
Québec(6)	1978-79	18,051	26	5	1,310	25	4
	1979-80	18,434	26	6	1,196	26	3
	1980-81	20,380	26	6	1,377	26	2
	1981-82	21,620	26	6	1,574	25	1
Ontario(7)	1978-79	38,509	24	5	1,181	28	2
	1979-80	38,364	24	5	1,092	28	2
	1980-81	42,005	24	7	1,076	29	1
	1981-82	43,502	25	7	1,177	28	2
Manitoba(8)	1978-79	3,315	25	9	211	25	2
	1979-80	3,572	25	10	253	25	2
	1980-81	3,898	25	9	254	25	1
	1981-82	4,290	25	9	251	27	2
Saskatchewan(9)	1978-79	5,749(e)	24	7	172	26	2
	1979-80	5,733(e)	24	8	149	26	3
	1980-81	5,689	24	7	141	28	6
	1981-82	5,923	24	8	167	26	2
Alberta	1978-79	10,715(e)	24(e)	6(e)	632	25	2
	1979-80	10,715	24	6	590	26	3
	1980-81	13,185	24	6	649	25	2
	1981-82	15,253	24	7	710	25	2
British Columbia(10) - Colombie-Britannique(10)	1978-79	5,704	26	7	515	29	5
	1979-80	5,566	26	4	473	29	2
	1980-81	6,856	26	6	506	28	4
	1981-82	8,401	26	4	536	29	3
Yukon(11)	1978-79	386	25	4	16	25	6
	1979-80	369	24	9	3	25	-
	1980-81	446	24	9	12	25	-
	1981-82	453	24	7	13	25	8
Northwest Territories(12) - Territoires du Nord- Ouest(12)	1978-79	672	25	8	19	27	-
	1979-80	606	24	6	29	29	3
	1980-81	694	23	6	23	29	-
	1981-82	785	23	4	33	24	3
<u>CANADA, TOTAL</u>	1978-79	91,676	25	5	4,596	26	3
	1979-80	92,551	25	6	4,341	26	3
	1980-81	103,389	25	6	4,595	26	2
	1981-82	111,836	25	6	5,138	26	2

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 10. Admissions to Provincial Facilities, by Reason for Admission, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 10. Admissions dans les établissements provinciaux, selon la raison de l'admission, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Fine default admissions	Drinking/driving admissions
Jurisdiction	Année	Total des admissions de personnes condamnées	Admissions pour défaut de payer l'amende	Admissions pour conduite en état d'ébriété
		No. - nbre	per cent - pourcentage	
Newfoundland(1) - Terre-Neuve(1)	1978-79	1,581	18	25
	1979-80	1,544	21	27
	1980-81	1,584	21	27
	1981-82	1,978	27	31
Prince Edward Island(2) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(2)	1978-79	839	..	..
	1979-80	901	..	..
	1980-81	927	..	25
	1981-82	941	..	24
Nova Scotia(3) - Nouvelle-Écosse(3)	1978-79	2,933	42	13
	1979-80	2,989	38	14
	1980-81	2,824	25	7
	1981-82	3,026	26	9
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	3,222	..	..
	1979-80	3,758	..	..
	1980-81	4,901	..	..
	1981-82	5,664	..	9
Québec	1978-79	18,051	42	..
	1979-80	18,434	..	12
	1980-81	20,380	..	..
	1981-82	21,620	48	20
Ontario	1978-79	38,509	..	..
	1979-80	38,364	..	..
	1980-81	42,005	..	..
	1981-82	43,502	32	12
Manitoba(4)	1978-79	3,315	..	..
	1979-80	3,572	..	..
	1980-81	3,898	..	..
	1981-82	4,290	..	22
Saskatchewan(5)	1978-79	5,749(e)	25	27
	1979-80	5,733(e)	22	28
	1980-81	5,689	26	32
	1981-82	5,923	27	26
Alberta(6)	1978-79	10,715(e)	..	..
	1979-80	10,715	..	..
	1980-81	13,185	30	19
	1981-82	15,253	30	20
British Columbia(7) - Colombie-Britannique(7)	1978-79	5,704	26	33
	1979-80	5,566	21	31
	1980-81	6,856	20	23
	1981-82	8,401	19	27
Yukon	1978-79	386	25	37
	1979-80	369	29	36
	1980-81	446	29	41
	1981-82	453	23	36
Northwest Territories(8) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(8)	1978-79	672	17	23
	1979-80	606	16	26
	1980-81	694	15	24
	1981-82	785	12	22
<b>PROVINCIAL, TOTAL</b>	<b>1978-79</b>	<b>91,676</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>1979-80</b>	<b>92,551</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>103,389</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>1981-82</b>	<b>111,836</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 11. Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Penitentiaries, by Selected Offences, 1978-79 to 1981-82(1)

TABLEAU 11. Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, selon certaines infractions, 1978-79 à 1981-82(1)

Selected offences Certaines infractions	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	percent pourcentage			
Murder - Meurtre	4	4	4	3
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre	2	2	2	1
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable	4	5	5	4
Rape - Viol	5	6	6	6
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel	3	3	3	3
Kidnapping and abducting - Enlèvement et rapt	1	1	1	1
Wounding - Blessure	1	2	2	3
Assault - Voies de fait	2	2	1	1
Robbery - Vol qualifié	27	28	28	28
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives	2	2	1	1
Prison breach - Bris de prison	1	-	-	1
Break and enter - Introduction par effraction	18	17	19	20
Theft - Vol	4	4	3	4
Fraud - Fraude	4	3	3	4
Possession of stolen goods - Possession de biens volés	2	2	2	2
Criminal negligence - Négligence criminelle	1	1	-	1
Narcotic Control Act - Loi sur les stupéfiants	13	13	9	8
Food and Drugs Act - Loi sur les aliments et drogues	1	1	1	1
Other - Autres	6	6	9	9
<b>Federal total - Total fédéral</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>No. - nombre</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>3,062</b>
			<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,769</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 12. Admissions to Provincial Facilities by Sentence Length on Admission, Showing Standardized Sentence Length Categories, 1981-82

TABLEAU 12. Admissions dans les établissements provinciaux, selon la durée de la peine à l'admission, montrant la standardisation des catégories de la durée de la peine, 1981-82

Sentence length	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.(1)	N.B.					Alta.	B.C.(4)		N.W.T.		
Durée de la peine	T.-N.	I.P.-É.	N.-É.(1)	N.-B.	Qc.	Ont.(2)	Man.(3)	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.(4)	Yukon	T.N.-O.	Total	%
Under 1 - Moins de 1	677	681	1,366	1,812	14,148	23,090	1,175	3,017	4,452	4,400	246	176	55,240	52
1 and under 2 - 1 et moins de 2	250	69	334	238	1,552	6,910	350	583	2,899	876	44	127	14,232	13
2 and under 3 - 2 et moins de 3	205	25	200	100	1,300	3,900	300	400	2,150	724	20	78	9,402	9
3 and under 4 - 3 et moins de 4	175	25	150	75	700	2,600	275	250	1,200	578	20	75	6,123	6
4 and under 5 - 4 et moins de 5	150	10	150	55	400	1,500	250	250	800	315	20	45	3,945	4
5 and under 6 - 5 et moins de 6	90	10	100	80	400	700	110	250	600	182	20	43	2,585	2
6 and under 7 - 6 et moins de 7	65	10	80	40	300	500	110	150	400	150	10	32	1,847	2
7 and under 8 - 7 et moins de 8	35	5	40	10	300	500	110	150	300	150	10	25	1,635	2
8 and under 9 - 8 et moins de 9	30	5	40	40	300	400	110	150	200	150	10	22	1,457	1
9 and under 10 - 9 et moins de 10	30	5	30	100	255	400	110	100	100	150	10	18	1,308	1
10 and under 11 - 10 et moins de 11	30	5	20	130	200	300	110	100	100	50	5	12	1,062	1
11 and under 12 - 11 et moins de 12	30	5	20	70	200	300	100	100	200	50	5	8	1,088	1
12 and under 13 - 12 et moins de 13	30	5	20	100	200	300	50	50	200	40	5	10	1,010	1
13 and under 14 - 13 et moins de 14	10	2	20	100	200	300	40	25	100	40	3	7	847	1
14 and under 15 - 14 et moins de 15	10	2	10	100	100	200	20	25	100	40	3	5	615	1
15 and under 16 - 15 et moins de 16	10	2	10	100	100	200	10	50	50	40	2	7	581	1
16 and under 17 - 16 et moins de 17	10	2	10	100	100	200	5	50	50	30	2	8	567	1
17 and under 18 - 17 et moins de 18	10	1	10	100	100	200	5	45	50	30	2	13	566	1
18 and under 19 - 18 et moins de 19	10	1	10	100	100	100	5	30	50	30	2	7	445	--
19 and under 20 - 19 et moins de 20	10	1	10	100	100	100	5	25	100	30	1	6	488	--
20 and under 21 - 20 et moins de 21	10	1	10	100	100	100	50	10	100	20	1	5	507	--
21 and under 22 - 21 et moins de 22	6	1	10	100	100	100	50	10	100	20	1	5	503	--
22 and under 23 - 22 et moins de 23	5	1	10	150	100	100	50	10	100	10	1	5	542	--
23 and under 24 - 23 et moins de 24	5	1	10	178	100	86	50	6	112	10	1	5	564	.
TOTAL (No. - nbre)	1,893	875	2,670	4,078	21,455	43,086	3,450	5,836	14,513	8,115	444	744	107,159	100
Median (months) - Médian (mois)	2.1	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.9	2.7	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	2.9	1.0	...

Note: To a great degree these figures are linear estimates which must be interpreted with caution, especially at the jurisdictional level. - Nota: Ces chiffres sont à un grand degré des estimations linéaires et doivent être interprétés avec prudence, particulièrement au niveau des juridictions. See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 13. Releases from Federal Penitentiaries, by Type of Release, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 13. Libérations des pénitenciers fédéraux, selon le genre de libération, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Province of incarceration Province de l'incarcération	Year Année	Type of release Genre de libération		Expiration of sentence Expiration de la peine	Parole Libération conditionnelle	Mandatory supervision Surveillance obligatoire	Transfers Transfère-ments	Other(1) Autres(1)
		Total						
		No. nbre	percent pourcentage					
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	11	100	9	9	73	9	-
	1979-80	26	100	35	27	30	8	-
	1980-81	40	100	23	42	25	5	5
	1981-82	37	100	13	32	41	11	3
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	259	100	2	64	32	1	1
	1979-80	250	100	3	61	36	-	-
	1980-81	232	100	6	96	37	1	-
	1981-82	254	100	2	58	39	-	1
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	260	100	2	27	67	3	1
	1979-80	224	100	4	32	63	1	-
	1980-81	246	100	7	30	61	1	1
	1981-82	232	100	5	31	63	-	1
Québec	1978-79	1,442	100	2	46	51	-	1
	1979-80	1,271	100	4	43	51	-	2
	1980-81	1,262	100	4	39	55	-	2
	1981-82	1,418	100	5	45	49	-	1
Ontario	1978-79	1,245	100	4	26	64	5	1
	1979-80	1,118	100	5	34	55	5	1
	1980-81	1,174	100	7	28	61	2	2
	1981-82	1,112	100	8	34	56	1	1
Manitoba	1978-79	322	100	4	23	71	1	1
	1979-80	244	100	8	16	70	3	3
	1980-81	297	100	8	26	60	5	1
	1981-82	284	100	16	21	61	1	1
Saskatchewan	1978-79	252	100	9	22	64	3	2
	1979-80	276	100	9	14	72	4	1
	1980-81	321	100	13	11	68	8	-
	1981-82	281	100	15	14	65	5	1
Alberta	1978-79	511	100	4	29	62	3	2
	1979-80	492	100	10	26	58	5	1
	1980-81	517	100	10	22	61	6	1
	1981-82	547	100	11	28	54	5	2
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	587	100	4	26	66	2	2
	1979-80	531	100	5	34	57	3	1
	1980-81	592	100	10	25	61	2	2
	1981-82	554	100	10	27	60	1	2
Yukon	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord- Ouest	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1981-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown - Inconnue	1978-79	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1980-81	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1981-82	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Federal total - Total fédéral	1978-79	4,906	100	3(168)	34(1,671)	59(2,886)	2(120)	1(61)
	1979-80	4,510	100	5(247)	35(1,594)	55(2,480)	3(129)	1(60)
	1980-81	4,697	100	7(349)	30(1,415)	58(2,744)	3(119)	1(70)
	1981-82	4,722	100	8(371)	35(1,656)	54(2,559)	2(72)	1(64)

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 14. Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Penitentiaries, by Length of Sentence on Admission, 1978-79 to 1981-82(1)

TABLEAU 14. Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, selon la durée de la peine à l'admission, 1978-79 à 1981-82(1)

Sentence length on admission Durée de la peine à l'admission	Per cent of total admissions Pourcentage du nombre total des admissions			
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Under 2 years - Moins de 2 ans	6	6	5	3
2 years and under 3 - 2 ans et moins de 3	34	32	32	35
3 years and under 4 - 3 ans et moins de 4	23	23	24	25
4 years and under 5 - 4 ans et moins de 5	11	11	12	12
5 years and under 6 - 5 ans et moins de 6	7	7	8	7
6 years and under 7 - 6 ans et moins de 7	4	4	4	4
7 years and under 8 - 7 ans et moins de 8	4	4	4	3
8 years and under 9 - 8 ans et moins de 9	2	2	2	2
9 years and under 10 - 9 ans et moins de 10	1	1	1	1
10 years and under 15 - 10 ans et moins de 15	3	3	3	4
15 years and under 20 - 15 ans et moins de 20	1	1	1	1
20 years and under 25 - 20 ans et moins de 25	-	-	-	-
25 years and over - 25 ans et plus	-	-	-	-
Indefinite - Période indéterminée	-	-	-	-
Life - Emprisonnement à vie	4	5	4	3
FEDERAL TOTAL - TOTAL FÉDÉRAL	% No. - nbre 100 3,441	100 2,932	100 3,062	100 3,769

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 15. Releases from Federal Penitentiaries, by Length of Sentence on Admission Showing Percent of Actual Time Served, 1978-79 to 1981-82(1)

TABLEAU 15. Libérations des pénitenciers fédéraux, selon la durée de la peine à l'admission, en donnant le pourcentage de la durée de la peine purgée, 1978-79 à 1981-82(1)

Sentence length on admission Durée de la peine à l'admission	Year	Time served (years)													
	Année	Total releases Total des libérations	Durée de la peine purgée (années)												
			Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and over	
			Moins de 1	1 et moins de 2	2 et moins de 3	3 et moins de 4	4 et moins de 5	5 et moins de 6	6 et moins de 7	7 et moins de 8	8 et moins de 9	9 et moins de 15	15 et moins de 20	20 et plus	
	No.	per cent													
		nbre	pourcentage												
Under 2 years - Moins de 2 ans	1978-79	957	83	14	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	990	93	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	1,277	90	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1981-82	1,199	88	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 years and under 3 - 2 ans et moins de 3	1978-79	1,463	26	67	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	1,190	25	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	1,287	18	78	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1981-82	1,320	25	72	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 years and under 4 - 3 ans et moins de 4	1978-79	937	2	54	40	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	849	2	61	35	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	768	2	48	48	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1981-82	806	2	45	52	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 years and under 5 - 4 ans et moins de 5	1978-79	485	2	29	48	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	408	1	33	50	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	365	2	34	51	12	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	1981-82	423	2	35	45	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
5 years and under 6 - 5 ans et moins de 6	1978-79	318	-	21	22	51	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	279	2	21	21	48	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	270	-	17	22	55	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1981-82	252	2	20	16	57	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 years and under 7 - 6 ans et moins de 7	1978-79	157	2	3	32	20	36	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	137	1	1	34	20	38	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	131	2	1	35	27	33	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	
	1981-82	146	1	2	29	37	27	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	
7 years and under 8 - 7 ans et moins de 8	1978-79	143	-	-	34	15	38	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	
	1979-80	151	1	3	44	13	29	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	
	1980-81	142	2	1	44	15	28	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	
	1981-82	143	1	6	42	20	24	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8 years and under 9 - 8 ans et moins de 9	1978-79	76	1	4	13	17	12	44	5	3	1	-	-	-	
	1979-80	65	-	2	29	20	14	25	6	3	2	-	-	-	
	1980-81	62	2	-	26	18	13	34	3	2	2	1	-	-	
	1981-82	76	-	5	24	25	11	30	4	-	-	1	-	-	
9 years and under 15 - 9 ans et moins de 15	1978-79	159	1	1	2	9	16	14	31	18	8	1	-	-	
	1979-80	177	2	1	4	17	11	14	26	12	11	3	-	-	
	1980-81	151	1	-	3	17	16	13	21	10	13	6	-	-	
	1981-82	151	1	1	1	22	17	18	21	7	8	4	1	-	
15 years and under 25 - 15 ans et moins de 25	1978-79	37	-	3	-	8	-	24	27	11	8	14	5	-	
	1979-80	52	4	-	-	4	2	12	21	13	13	31	-	-	
	1980-81	44	-	-	7	5	2	16	11	9	11	39	-	-	
	1981-82	42	-	-	-	2	5	10	19	12	12	40	-	-	
25 years and over - 25 ans et plus	1978-79	54	-	2	4	4	4	4	7	7	6	48	7	7	
	1979-80	83	4	5	4	4	2	-	10	7	10	48	5	2	
	1980-81	81	7	9	5	1	1	2	1	5	4	49	14	1	
	1981-82	92	4	8	4	2	3	3	4	7	3	47	10	4	
FEDERAL TOTAL - TOTAL FÉDÉRAL	1978-79	4,786	25	39	18	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	
	1979-80	4,381	26	38	17	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	
	1980-81	4,578	31	36	17	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	
	1981-82	4,650	31	36	18	8	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 16. Average Caseload Counts - Probation, Parole and Mandatory Supervision, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 16. Comptes moyens des cas - Probation, libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire, 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year Année	Provincial counts Comptes provinciaux						Federal counts(1) Comptes fédéraux(1)	
		Probation		Parole		Total		Parole and man- datory supervision	
		Libération conditionnelle						Libération condi- tionnelle et surveillance obli- gatoire	
		Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux
Newfoundland(2) - Terre-Neuve(2)	1978-79	285	80	...	...	285	80	..	..
	1979-80	445	124	...	...	445	124	141	39
	1980-81	663	181	...	...	663	181	152	42
	1981-82	710	190	...	...	710	190	155	42
Prince Edward Island(3) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(3)	1978-79	210	244	...	...	210	244	...	...
	1979-80	260	298	...	...	260	298	...	...
	1980-81	358	402	...	...	358	402	...	...
	1981-82	457	510	...	...	457	510	..	...
Nova Scotia(4) - Nouvelle-Écosse(4)	1978-79	2,513(e)	415	...	...	2,513(e)	415	..	..
	1979-80	2,618(e)	425	...	...	2,618(e)	425	346	56
	1980-81	2,861(e)	458	...	...	2,861(e)	458	371	59
	1981-82	3,163(e)	500	...	...	3,163(e)	500	327	52
New Brunswick(5) - Nouveau-Brunswick(5)	1978-79	1,449	297	...	...	1,449	297	..	..
	1979-80	1,573	318	...	...	1,573	318	298	60
	1980-81	1,421	282	...	...	1,421	282	260	52
	1981-82	1,706	335	...	...	1,706	335	233	46
Québec(6)	1978-79	4,948	111	...	...	4,948	111	..	..
	1979-80	4,891	108	...	10	5,365	118	2,257	50
	1980-81	4,779	104	1,030	22	5,809	126	1,799	39
	1981-82	4,229	90	1,102	24	5,331	114	1,664	36
Ontario(7)	1978-79	26,362	420	665	11	27,027	431	..	..
	1979-80	29,941	469	1,062	17	31,003	486	1,387	22
	1980-81	32,011	493	860	13	32,871	506	1,230	19
	1981-82	32,406	492	1,300	20	33,706	512	1,118	17
Manitoba(8)	1978-79	1,688(e)	236	...	...	1,688(e)	236	..	..
	1979-80	1,688	234	...	...	1,688	234	389	54
	1980-81	1,659	229	...	...	1,659	229	327	45
	1981-82	1,693	232	...	...	1,693	232	256	35
Saskatchewan(9)	1978-79	2,248	331	...	...	2,248	331	..	..
	1979-80	2,482	359	...	...	2,482	359	213	31
	1980-81	2,254	321	...	...	2,254	321	191	27
	1981-82	2,567	361	...	...	2,567	361	186	26
Alberta(10)	1978-79	6,018	420	...	...	6,018	420	..	..
	1979-80	6,699	446	...	...	6,699	446	752	50
	1980-81	7,062	448	...	...	7,062	448	595	38
	1981-82	7,654	462	...	...	7,654	462	633	38
British Columbia(11) - Colombie-Britannique(11)	1978-79	7,478	400	37	2	7,515	402	..	..
	1979-80	7,987	416	15	1	8,002	417	940	49
	1980-81	8,419	443	198	10	9,017	453	853	43
	1981-82	9,660	468	239	12	9,899	480	662	32
Yukon(12)	1978-79	436	2,777	...	...	436	2,777	..	..
	1979-80	369	2,335	...	...	369	2,335	..	..
	1980-81	394	2,478	...	...	394	2,478	..	..
	1981-82	468	2,802	...	...	468	2,802	12	72
Northwest Territories(13) - Territoires du Nord- Ouest(13)	1978-79	290(e)	1,066	...	...	290(e)	1,066	..	..
	1979-80	290(e)	1,051	...	...	290(e)	1,051	19	69
	1980-81	290(e)	1,036	...	...	290(e)	1,036	25	89
	1981-82	325(e)	1,128	...	...	325(e)	1,128	25	87
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	1978-79	53,925	317	702	4	54,627	322	6,742(e)	39
	1979-80	59,243	342	1,551	9	60,794	351	6,742	39
	1980-81	62,571	353	2,088	12	64,659	363	5,803	33
	1981-82	65,038	360	2,641	15	67,679	374	5,271	29

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 17. Community Supervision Admissions - Probation, Parole and Mandatory Supervision, by Median Age and Sex, 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 17. Admissions à la surveillance communautaire - Probation, libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire, selon l'âge médian et le sexe, 1978-79 à 1981-82

	Year	Provincial admissions					Federal admissions(1)						
	Année	Admissions provinciales					Admissions fédérales(1)						
		Parole		Probation			Total		Parole and mandatory supervision				
Jurisdiction		Libération conditionnelle					Libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire						
Jurisdiction		Number	Number	Rate	Median age	% Female	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Median age	% female	
		Nombre	Nombre	Taux	Âge-médian	% de femmes	Nombre	Taux	Nombre	Taux	Âge médian	% de femmes	
Newfoundland(2) - Terre-Neuve(2)	1978-79	...	464	131	23	9	464	131	9	3	29	11	
	1979-80	...	557	155	23	10	557	135	15	4	27	-	
	1980-81	...	1,168	319	23	16	1,168	319	27	7	25	7	
	1981-82	...	1,308	350	23	14	1,308	350	27	7	28	-	
Prince Edward Island(3) - Ile-du-Prince-Édouard(3)	1978-79	...	337	391	20	11	337	391	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	...	340	389	20	11	340	389	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	...	528	593	20	10	528	593	-	-	-	-	
	1981-82	...	551	615	20	9	551	615	-	-	-	-	
Nova Scotia(4) - Nouvelle-Écosse(4)	1978-79	...	2,092(e)	345	20	10	2,092(e)	345	248	41	23	-	
	1979-80	...	2,377(e)	386	20	12	2,377(e)	386	241	39	23	-	
	1980-81	...	2,426(e)	388	20	10	2,426(e)	388	214	34	25	1	
	1981-82	...	2,666(e)	421	22	10	2,666(e)	421	244	39	24	-	
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	...	1,423	292	..	10	1,423	292	246	50	28	-	
	1979-80	...	1,314	265	..	10	1,314	265	213	43	28	-	
	1980-81	...	1,495	297	..	10	1,495	297	224	45	26	-	
	1981-82	...	1,725	339	..	10	1,725	339	218	43	26	-	
Québec(5)	1978-79	...	2,801	63	23	7	2,801	63	1,393	31	26	-	
	1979-80	1,179	2,537	56	23	8	3,716	82	1,193	26	28	-	
	1980-81	1,038	2,828	62	23	7	3,866	84	1,184	26	28	2	
	1981-82	1,104	3,375	72	23	7	4,479	96	1,333	28	28	2	
Ontario	1978-79	1,968	27,822	443	20(e)	15	29,790	475	1,120	18	29	6	
	1979-80	2,313	29,775	467	21	16(e)	32,088	503	997	16	30	6	
	1980-81	1,920	31,107	479	21	16(e)	33,027	509	1,045	16	30	5	
	1981-82	1,270	31,655	481	21	17	32,925	500	1,003	15	30	4	
Manitoba(6)	1978-79	...	2,044(e)	286	..	..	2,044(e)	286	303	42	28	-	
	1979-80	...	2,044(e)	284	..	..	2,044(e)	284	211	29	28	-	
	1980-81	...	2,044	282	..	..	2,044	282	254	35	28	1	
	1981-82	...	2,139	293	..	..	2,139	293	230	31	28	-	
Saskatchewan(7)	1978-79	...	2,258	332	20	15	2,258	332	219	32	28	-	
	1979-80	...	2,480	359	21	16	2,480	359	237	34	28	-	
	1980-81	...	2,120	302	21	18	2,120	302	252	36	28	-	
	1981-82	...	2,286	321	21	18	2,286	321	222	31	27	-	
Alberta	1978-79	...	6,283(e)	439	..	16(e)	6,283(e)	439	463	32	27	-	
	1979-80	...	6,533(e)	435	..	16(e)	6,533(e)	435	412	27	27	1	
	1980-81	...	7,000(e)	444	..	16(e)	7,000(e)	444	431	27	28	1	
	1981-82	...	8,163	492	..	16	8,163	492	450	27	27	2	
British Columbia(8) - Colombie-Britannique(8)	1978-79	..	9,678	518	23	16	9,678	518	540	29	31	-	
	1979-80	...	9,443	492	22	16	9,443	492	484	25	32	1	
	1980-81	527	11,246	565	23	18	11,773	591	511	26	31	2	
	1981-82	350	11,492	556	23	16	11,842	573	482	23	30	2	
Yukon	1978-79	...	659	4,197	23	11	659	4,197	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	...	750	4,747	23	15	750	4,747	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	...	792	4,981	23	16	792	4,981	-	-	-	-	
	1981-82	...	798	4,778	23	17	798	4,778	2	12	40	-	
Northwest Territories(9) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(9)	1978-79	...	303(e)	1,114	..	..	303(e)	1,114	-	-	-	-	
	1979-80	...	283(e)	1,025	..	..	283(e)	1,025	-	-	-	-	
	1980-81	...	287(e)	1,025	..	..	287(e)	1,025	8	29	30	-	
	1981-82	...	319(e)	1,108	..	..	319(e)	1,108	5	17	28	-	
CANADA, TOTAL	1978-79	1,968	56,164	331	21	14	58,132	342	4,541	27	28	1	
	1979-80	3,492	58,433	337	21	15	61,925	357	4,003	23	28	2	
	1980-81	3,485	63,041	356	22	16	66,526	376	4,150	23	28	2	
	1981-82	2,724	66,477	368	22	16	69,201	384	4,216	23	28	2	

See Footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 18. Probation Admissions, by Length of Probation Order, 1981-82

TABLEAU 18. Admissions au régime de probation, selon la durée de l'ordonnance de probation, 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Total admissions		Less than 6 months	6-12 months	13-24 months	24 months and over	Median length (months)
Jurisdiction	Total des admissions		Moins de 6 mois	6-12 mois	13-24 mois	24 mois et plus	Durée médiane (mois)
	No. nbre	percent pourcentage					
Newfoundland(1) - Terre-Neuve(1)	1,308	100	27	47	23	3	9.5
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	551	100	20	66	13	1	10.7
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	2,666(e)	100	13	44	36	7	11.9
New Brunswick(2) - Nouveau-Brunswick(2)	1,725	100	18(e)	34(e)	45(e)	3(e)	12.6(e)
Québec	3,375	100	13	15	30	42	19.7
Ontario	31,655	100	6	17	50	27	18.5
Manitoba	2,139	100	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan(3)	2,286	100	14	53	29	4	10.8
Alberta	8,163	100	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia(4) - Colombie-Britannique(4)	11,492	100	33	49	16	2	8.4
Yukon	798	100	34	52	12	2	8.2
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	319(e)	100	..	..	..	..	..
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	<b>66,477</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14.9</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 19. Total Correctional Service Expenditures (Current Dollars), 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 19. Total des dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels (dollars courants), 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year	Custodial services		Community supervision services		Adminis- tration		Total		
Jurisdiction	Année	Services de détention		Services de surveillance communautaire						per capita
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	par habitant
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	4,185	93	273	6	61	1	4,519	100	8.04
	1979-80	6,426	93	382	6	66	1	6,874	100	12.21
	1980-81	11,432	96	407	3	66	1	11,905	100	21.06
	1981-82	7,684	94	444	5	69	1	8,197	100	14.44
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	996	78	206	16	76	6	1,278	100	10.54
	1979-80	1,321	81	222	14	86	5	1,629	100	13.36
	1980-81	1,420	83	220	13	76	4	1,716	100	13.96
	1981-82	1,412	81	247	14	84	5	1,743	100	14.23
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	5,495	79	876	13	564	8	6,935	100	8.28
	1979-80	6,815	80	1,028	12	662	8	8,505	100	10.10
	1980-81	7,726	80	1,326	14	586	6	9,638	100	11.40
	1981-82	8,974	80	1,634	15	633	6	11,241	100	13.27
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	4,669	80	855	15	340	6	5,864	100	8.51
	1979-80	4,945	78	937	15	431	7	6,313	100	9.11
	1980-81	6,635	81	1,044	13	490	6	8,169	100	11.73
	1981-82	8,785	83	1,182	11	646	6	10,613	100	15.24
Québec	1978-79	60,673	87	5,504	8	3,577	5	69,754	100	11.05
	1979-80	66,960	86	6,674	9	4,185	5	77,819	100	12.26
	1980-81	75,234	87	6,498	8	4,584	5	86,316	100	13.51
	1981-82	85,222	86	7,451	8	5,883	6	98,556	100	15.31
Ontario	1978-79	112,563	84	13,312	10	7,877	6	133,752	100	15.84
	1979-80	117,174	83	17,502	12	7,235	5	141,911	100	16.69
	1980-81	131,534	81	22,309	14	7,846	5	161,689	100	18.86
	1981-82	141,891	81	23,200	13	9,185	5	174,276	100	20.21
Manitoba	1978-79	20,295	93	1,418	6	159	1	21,872	100	21.20
	1979-80	10,514	86	1,611	13	134	1	12,259	100	11.91
	1980-81	11,917	86	1,636	12	275	2	13,828	100	13.48
	1981-82	12,989	84	2,025	13	461	3	15,475	100	15.08
Saskatchewan	1978-79	9,954	81	1,508	12	840	7	12,302	100	13.04
	1979-80	20,198	90	1,477	7	775	3	22,450	100	23.57
	1980-81	29,366	91	1,968	6	1,112	3	32,446	100	33.76
	1981-82	18,812	82	2,145	9	2,082	9	23,039	100	23.79
Alberta	1978-79	72,545	90	6,882	9	998	1	80,425	100	40.53
	1979-80	39,458	81	8,257	17	1,000	2	48,715	100	23.66
	1980-81	52,514	83	9,261	15	1,705	3	63,480	100	29.63
	1981-82	65,689	84	9,193	12	3,261	4	78,145	100	34.93
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	25,375	72	5,864	17	3,905	11	35,144	100	13.82
	1979-80	26,554	71	6,381	17	4,540	12	37,475	100	14.47
	1980-81	29,674	70	7,376	17	5,232	12	42,282	100	15.86
	1981-82	34,756	72	8,180	17	5,130	11	48,066	100	17.52
Yukon	1978-79	1,286	70	346	19	194	11	1,826	100	82.25
	1979-80	1,465	73	338	17	208	10	2,011	100	89.78
	1980-81	1,711	76	350	15	203	9	2,264	100	101.07
	1981-82	1,970	75	436	17	225	8	2,631	100	113.41
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord- Ouest	1978-79	2,570	..	..	..	104(e)	..	2,674	..	59.96
	1979-80	2,819	..	..	..	114(e)	..	2,933	..	65.32
	1980-81	3,306	..	..	..	134(e)	..	3,440	..	76.27
	1981-82	4,222	..	..	..	110(e)	..	4,332	..	94.79
<b>Provincial, total</b>	1978-79	320,606	85	37,044	10	18,695	5	376,345	100	15.99
	1979-80	304,649	83	46,809	12	19,436	5	368,894	100	15.52
	1980-81	362,469	83	52,395	12	22,309	5	437,173	100	18.17
	1981-82	392,406	82	56,139	12	27,769	6	476,314	100	19.57
<b>Federal total - Total fédéral</b>	1978-79	269,279	75	19,230	5	72,420	20	360,929	100	15.34
	1979-80	266,349	75	20,946	6	68,155	19	355,450	100	14.95
	1980-81	327,747	76	24,527	6	77,770	18	430,044	100	17.88
	1981-82	403,872	81	19,995	4	75,991	15	499,858	100	20.54
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	1978-79	589,885	80	56,274	8	91,115	12	737,274	100	31.33
	1979-80	570,998	79	65,755	9	87,591	12	724,344	100	30.47
	1980-81	690,216	80	76,922	9	100,079	12	867,217	100	36.05
	1981-82	796,278	82	76,134	8	103,760	11	976,172	100	40.10

TABLE 20. Custodial Service Expenditures (Current Dollars), 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 20. Dépenses relatives aux services de détention (dollars courants), 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year	Government facilities	Private facilities	Major capital costs	Total	
Jurisdiction	Année	Établissements gouvernementaux	Établissements privés	Dépenses principales		
		\$'000				per capita par habitant
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	4,158	27	-	4,185	7.45
	1979-80	4,894	32	1,500	6,426	11.41
	1980-81	5,319	32	6,081	11,432	20.23
	1981-82	6,546	38	1,100	7,684	13.54
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	996	***	**	996	8.21
	1979-80	1,321	***	-	1,321	10.84
	1980-81	1,420	***	-	1,420	11.55
	1981-82	1,412	***	-	1,412	11.53
Nova Scotia(1) - Nouvelle- Écosse(1)	1978-79	5,018	10	467	5,495	6.56
	1979-80	6,485	5	325	6,815	8.09
	1980-81	7,318	5	403	7,726	9.14
	1981-82	8,959	15	-	8,974	10.59
New Brunswick(2) - Nouveau- Brunswick(2)	1978-79	4,669	***	**	4,669	6.78
	1979-80	4,945	***	**	4,945	7.14
	1980-81	6,635	***	**	6,635	9.53
	1981-82	8,785	***	**	8,785	12.61
Québec(3)	1978-79	60,439	234	**	60,673	9.61
	1979-80	66,385	575	**	66,960	10.55
	1980-81	74,201	1,033	**	75,234	11.77
	1981-82	82,897(e)	2,325	**	85,222	13.24
Ontario(4)	1978-79	105,559	3,965	3,039	112,563	13.33
	1979-80	108,547	4,998	3,629	117,174	13.78
	1980-81	123,511	5,301	2,722	131,534	15.34
	1981-82	136,076	5,815	-	141,891	16.45
Manitoba(5)	1978-79	9,209	117	10,969	20,295	19.67
	1979-80	10,264	99	10,514	20,873	20.21
	1980-81	11,037	110	770	11,917	11.62
	1981-82	12,691	146	152	12,989	12.66
Saskatchewan(6)	1978-79	9,954	***	-	9,954	10.55
	1979-80	10,638	***	9,560	20,198	21.21
	1980-81	14,726	***	14,640	29,366	30.55
	1981-82	18,812	***	-	18,812	19.43
Alberta(7)	1978-79	26,080	765	45,700	72,545	36.56
	1979-80	31,942	916	6,600	39,458	19.17
	1980-81	37,345	897	14,272	52,514	24.51
	1981-82	46,492	1,063	18,134	65,689	29.36
British Columbia(8) - Colombie-Britannique(8)	1978-79	25,375	**	***	25,375	9.98
	1979-80	26,554	**	***	26,554	10.25
	1980-81	29,674	**	***	29,674	11.13
	1981-82	34,756	**	***	34,756	12.67
Yukon	1978-79	1,214	***	72	1,286	57.93
	1979-80	1,365	***	100	1,465	65.40
	1980-81	1,628	***	83	1,711	76.38
	1981-82	1,904	***	66	1,970	84.91
Northwest Territories(9) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(9)	1978-79	2,570	***	-	2,570	57.62
	1979-80	2,819	***	-	2,819	62.78
	1980-81	3,139	167	-	3,306	73.30
	1981-82	4,010	212	-	4,222	92.39
<u>Provincial, total</u>	1978-79	255,241	5,118	60,247	320,606	13.62
	1979-80	276,159	6,625	21,865	304,649	12.82
	1980-81	315,953	7,545	38,971	362,469	15.07
	1981-82	363,340	9,614	19,452	392,406	16.12
<u>Federal total(10) - Total fédéral(10)</u>	1978-79	225,698	2,997	40,584	269,279	11.44
	1979-80	236,359	3,575	26,415	266,349	11.21
	1980-81	286,362	3,888	37,497	327,747	13.62
	1981-82	344,652	4,876	54,344	403,872	16.59
<u>CANADA, TOTAL</u>	1978-79	480,939	8,115	100,831	589,885	25.07
	1979-80	512,518	10,200	48,280	570,998	24.02
	1980-81	602,315	11,433	76,468	690,216	28.69
	1981-82	707,992	14,490	73,796	796,278	32.71

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 21. Community Supervision Service Expenditures (Current Dollars), 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 21. Dépenses relatives aux services de surveillance communautaire (dollars courants), 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year	Supervisory services	Contributions and grants	Total	
Jurisdiction	Année	Services de surveillance	Contributions et subventions		
		\$'000			per capita par habitant
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	223	50	273	0.49
	1979-80	332	50	382	0.69
	1980-81	357	50	407	0.72
	1981-82	390	54	444	0.78
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	203	3	206	1.70
	1979-80	219	3	222	1.82
	1980-81	217	3	220	1.79
	1981-82	244	3	247	2.02
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle- Écosse	1978-79	846	30	876	1.05
	1979-80	992	36	1,028	1.22
	1980-81	1,291	35	1,326	1.57
	1981-82	1,598	36	1,634	1.93
New Brunswick - Nouveau- Brunswick	1978-79	845	10	855	1.24
	1979-80	922	15	937	1.35
	1980-81	1,032	12	1,044	1.50
	1981-82	1,162	20	1,182	1.70
Québec(1)	1978-79	4,425	1,079	5,504	0.87
	1979-80	5,350	1,324	6,674	1.05
	1980-81	5,406	1,092	6,498	1.02
	1981-82	6,211	1,240	7,451	1.16
Ontario	1978-79	12,607	705	13,312	1.58
	1979-80	16,312	1,190	17,502	2.06
	1980-81	19,870	2,439	22,309	2.60
	1981-82	19,461	3,739	23,200	2.69
Manitoba	1978-79	1,418	..	1,418	1.37
	1979-80	1,611	..	1,611	1.56
	1980-81	1,522	114	1,636	1.60
	1981-82	1,786	239	2,025	1.97
Saskatchewan(2)	1978-79	1,079	429	1,508	1.60
	1979-80	960	517	1,477	1.55
	1980-81	1,418	550	1,968	2.05
	1981-82	1,555	590	2,145	2.22
Alberta(3)	1978-79	5,845	1,037	6,882	3.47
	1979-80	6,951	1,306	8,257	4.01
	1980-81	7,857	1,404	9,261	4.32
	1981-82	8,018	1,177	9,195	4.11
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	5,864	...	5,864	2.31
	1979-80	6,381	...	6,381	2.46
	1980-81	7,376	...	7,376	2.77
	1981-82	8,180	...	8,180	2.98
Yukon	1978-79	346	...	346	15.59
	1979-80	338	...	338	15.09
	1980-81	350	...	350	15.63
	1981-82	436	...	436	18.79
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	..	...	..	..
	1979-80	..	...	..	..
	1980-81	..	...	..	..
	1981-82	..	...	..	..
<u>Provincial, total</u>	1978-79	33,701	3,343	37,044	1.57
	1979-80	40,368	4,441	44,809	1.89
	1980-81	46,696	5,699	52,395	2.18
	1981-82	49,041	7,098	56,139	2.31
<u>Federal total - Total fédéral</u>	1978-79	18,512	718	19,230	0.81
	1979-80	19,655	1,291	20,946	0.88
	1980-81	23,544	983	24,527	1.02
	1981-82	18,761	1,234	19,995	0.82
<u>CANADA, TOTAL</u>	1978-79	52,213	4,061	56,274	2.39
	1979-80	60,023	5,732	65,755	2.77
	1980-81	70,240	6,682	76,922	3.20
	1981-82	67,802	8,332	76,134	3.13

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 22. Administrative Service Expenditures (Current Dollars), 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 22. Dépenses relatives aux services administratifs (dollars courants), 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year	Headquarter costs	Parole board costs	Total	
Jurisdiction	Année	Dépenses des administrations	Dépenses des commissions des libérations conditionnelles		
		\$'000			per capita par habitant
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	61	...	61	0.11
	1979-80	66	...	66	0.12
	1980-81	66	...	66	0.12
	1981-82	69	...	69	0.12
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	76	...	76	0.63
	1979-80	86	...	86	0.71
	1980-81	76	...	76	0.62
	1981-82	84	...	84	0.69
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle- Écosse	1978-79	564	...	564	0.67
	1979-80	662	...	662	0.79
	1980-81	586	...	586	0.69
	1981-82	633	...	633	0.75
New Brunswick - Nouveau- Brunswick	1978-79	340	...	340	0.49
	1979-80	431	...	431	0.62
	1980-81	490	...	490	0.70
	1981-82	646	...	646	0.93
Québec(1)	1978-79	3,577	...	3,577	0.57
	1979-80	3,526	659	4,185	0.66
	1980-81	3,882	702	4,584	0.72
	1981-82	5,071	812	5,883	0.91
Ontario	1978-79	7,221	656	7,877	0.93
	1979-80	6,259	976	7,235	0.85
	1980-81	6,734	1,112	7,846	0.92
	1981-82	7,934	1,251	9,185	1.06
Manitoba	1978-79	159	...	159	0.15
	1979-80	134	...	134	0.13
	1980-81	275	...	275	0.27
	1981-82	461	...	461	0.45
Saskatchewan(2)	1978-79	840	...	840	0.89
	1979-80	775	...	775	0.81
	1980-81	1,112	...	1,112	1.16
	1981-82	2,082(e)	...	2,082	2.15
Alberta	1978-79	998	...	998	0.50
	1979-80	1,000	...	1,000	0.49
	1980-81	1,705	...	1,705	0.80
	1981-82	3,261	...	3,261	1.46
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	3,905	-	3,905	1.54
	1979-80	4,227	313	4,540	1.75
	1980-81	4,892	340	5,232	1.96
	1981-82	4,763	367	5,130	1.87
Yukon	1978-79	194	...	194	8.74
	1979-80	208	...	208	9.29
	1980-81	203	...	203	9.06
	1981-82	225	...	225	9.70
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	104(e)	...	104(e)	2.33
	1979-80	114(e)	...	114(e)	2.54
	1980-81	134(e)	...	134(e)	2.97
	1981-82	110(e)	...	110(e)	2.41
<b>Provincial, total</b>	1978-79	18,039	656	18,695	0.79
	1979-80	17,488	1,948	19,436	0.82
	1980-81	20,155	2,154	22,309	0.93
	1981-82	25,339	2,430	27,769	1.14
<b>Federal total - Total fédéral</b>	1978-79	65,332	7,088	72,420	3.08
	1979-80	60,803	7,352	68,155	2.87
	1980-81	68,911	8,859	77,770	3.23
	1981-82	64,680	11,311	75,991	3.12
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	1978-79	83,371	7,744	91,115	3.87
	1979-80	78,291	9,300	87,591	3.69
	1980-81	89,066	11,013	100,079	4.16
	1981-82	90,019	13,741	103,760	4.26

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

TABLE 23. Per Diem Inmate Cost (Current Dollars), 1978-79 to 1981-82

TABLEAU 23. Coût par jour par détenu (dollars courants), 1978-79 à 1981-82

Jurisdiction	Year	Institutional operating cost	Total days stay	Per diem inmate cost
Jurisdiction	Année	Coût d'exploitation des établissements	Durée du séjour (en jours)	Coût par jour par détenu
		\$'000		\$
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve	1978-79	4,158	79,935	52.02
	1979-80	4,894	85,410	57.30
	1980-81	5,319	86,870	61.23
	1981-82	6,546	95,265	68.71
Prince Edward Island(1) - Ile-du-Prince-Édouard(1)	1978-79	996	26,454(e)	37.65
	1979-80	1,321	22,558(e)	58.56
	1980-81	1,420	25,729(e)	55.19
	1981-82	1,412	26,192(e)	53.91
Nova Scotia(2) - Nouvelle-Écosse(2)	1978-79	5,018	136,510	36.76
	1979-80	6,485	150,745	43.02
	1980-81	7,318	139,430	52.49
	1981-82	8,959	152,935	58.58
New Brunswick(3) - Nouveau-Brunswick(3)	1978-79	4,669	125,560	37.19
	1979-80	4,945	133,955	36.92
	1980-81	6,635	196,005	33.85
	1981-82	8,785	167,900	52.32
Québec(4)	1978-79	60,439	876,000	68.99
	1979-80	66,385	873,810	75.97
	1980-81	74,201	954,110	77.77
	1981-82	82,897	1,088,065	76.19
Ontario(5)	1978-79	105,559	1,909,680	55.28
	1979-80	108,547	1,856,025	58.48
	1980-81	123,511	1,932,675	63.91
	1981-82	136,076	2,054,585	65.84
Manitoba	1978-79	9,209	260,610	35.34
	1979-80	10,264	289,810	35.42
	1980-81	11,037	260,610	42.35
	1981-82	12,691	263,530	48.16
Saskatchewan(6)	1978-79	9,954	303,315	32.82
	1979-80	10,638	305,870	34.78
	1980-81	14,726	301,490	48.84
	1981-82	18,812	300,395	62.62
Alberta(7)	1978-79	26,080	659,920	39.52
	1979-80	31,942	629,990	50.70
	1980-81	37,345	684,740	54.54
	1981-82	46,492	779,275	59.66
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	25,375	588,380	43.13
	1979-80	26,554	583,635	45.50
	1980-81	29,674	536,185	55.34
	1981-82	34,756	619,770	56.08
Yukon	1978-79	1,214	22,265	54.53
	1979-80	1,365	17,520	77.91
	1980-81	1,628	21,535	75.60
	1981-82	1,904	22,265	85.52
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	2,570	43,800	58.68
	1979-80	2,819	50,370	55.97
	1980-81	3,139	52,925	59.31
	1981-82	4,010	59,130	67.82
<u>Provincial, total</u>	1978-79	255,241	5,032,429	50.72
	1979-80	276,159	4,999,698	55.24
	1980-81	315,953	5,192,304	60.85
	1981-82	363,340	5,629,307	64.54
<u>Federal total - Total fédéral</u>	1978-79	225,698	3,096,660	72.88
	1979-80	236,359	3,127,320	75.58
	1980-81	286,362	3,157,250	90.70
	1981-82	344,652	3,263,100	105.62
<u>CANADA, TOTAL</u>	1978-79	480,939	8,129,089	59.16
	1979-80	512,518	8,127,018	63.06
	1980-81	602,315	8,349,554	72.14
	1981-82	707,992	8,892,407	79.62

See footnote(s) in Appendix C. - Voir note(s) à l'annexe C.

## APPENDIX C

### FOOTNOTES

#### General Notes

- (1) Percentage distributions and rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.
- (2) Percent distributions are based on known cases only, and not necessarily on the total number of cases indicated on the table. Unknown cases include all missing values, coding errors, not stated, and not known cases. When calculating Canada totals, averages were applied to the total number of cases shown on the table rather than the actual number of cases used.
- (3) All tables indicate fiscal year data, however, four provinces generally report on a calendar year basis - Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba. Where this is not the case, it is noted in applicable table footnotes.
- (4) All rates are displayed per 100,000 adults for both the Canadian population and the corrections population. The lower adult age limit in each jurisdiction is used to calculate jurisdiction-specific adult populations.
- (5) If data were not available, the most recent years figures were applied to allow consistency in Canada totals over the four year period. Where estimations were arrived at through other means, the method of estimation is specified in table footnotes. Where data are not available for the same jurisdictions over the four year period, Canada totals reflect only data for those jurisdictions reporting in each of the four years.
- (6) Footnote numbers are placed on the table stubs and headers rather than table figures.

## ANNEXE C

### NOTES

#### Notes de la partie générale

- (1) Les répartitions en pourcentage et les taux ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.
- (2) Les répartitions en pourcentage ont été préparées d'après les cas connus et ne correspondent pas nécessairement au nombre total de cas figurant au tableau. Les cas inconnus comprennent tous les nombres manquants, les erreurs de codage, les cas non déclarés et les cas maintenant connus. Pour calculer les totaux pour le Canada, les moyennes ont été appliquées au nombre total de cas figurant au tableau plutôt qu'au nombre réel de cas utilisés.
- (3) Toutes les données des tableaux correspondent à l'année financière sauf pour quatre provinces dont les déclarations correspondent généralement à l'année civile; il s'agit de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et du Manitoba. En cas de dérogation à cette règle générale, une note en informe le lecteur.
- (4) Tous les taux sont calculés pour 100 000 adultes de la population canadienne aussi bien que de la population carcérale. Pour calculer le rapport entre la juridiction et une population adulte spécifique, on utilise la limite inférieure de l'âge arrêté par chaque juridiction.
- (5) Dans les cas où les données n'étaient pas disponibles, on a utilisé les chiffres des années les plus récentes pour assurer l'homogénéité des totaux pour le Canada sur la période de quatre ans. Lorsque les estimations ont été obtenues par d'autres moyens, on a indiqué la méthode d'estimation dans les notes des tableaux. Lorsque les données n'étaient pas disponibles pour les mêmes juridictions au cours de la période de quatre ans, seules les données de celles qui avaient fait des déclarations au cours de chaque des quatre années sont comprises dans les totaux pour le Canada.
- (6) Les numéros des notes ont été placés dans les en-têtes des tableaux et dans la première colonne de gauche plutôt que dans la partie du tableau où se trouvent les chiffres.

**Table 1**

- (1) Population estimates refer to census populations on June 1st of each year. Rates calculated for fiscal year data are based on the estimate available within each reporting period - April 1st to March 31st.
- (2) The adult population varies across jurisdictions. See the glossary for the lower adult age limits applicable to each jurisdiction.

**Table 2**

- (1) Lower adult age limit refers to the age set by each jurisdiction at which a juvenile becomes an adult according to The Juvenile Delinquents Act.

**Table 3**

- (1) Counts shown for 1978-79 and 1979-80 were estimated to arrive at actual counts. Estimation was based on the 9% difference between the actual and on-register count evidenced in 1980-81.

Counts pertaining to the Clarenville and Newfoundland/Labrador correctional centres are included with those of Her Majesty's Penitentiary. There is one camp (Salmonier) associated with this facility.

- (2) Special purpose capacity includes lock-up beds and excludes medical beds. High, low, and average counts are based on 52 counts taken weekly throughout the year.
- (3) Included as special capacity are lock-up, infirmary, and dissociation beds. Normal capacity refers to bed-space allocated for remanded and sentenced inmates only.

High, low, and average counts do not include lock-ups. In 1978 and 1979 counts were based on 156 time points; that is, three counts were taken weekly throughout the year. In the latter two years, daily counts were used. High and low counts reported at the provincial level refer to actual overall highs and lows rather than average highs and lows (lock-ups excluded).

**Tableau 1**

- (1) Les estimations démographiques ont trait aux populations recensées au 1er juin de chaque année. Les taux relatifs aux données de l'année financière sont calculés d'après les estimations disponibles pour les périodes de déclaration, soit du 1er avril au 31 mars.
- (2) La population adulte varie d'une juridiction à une autre. Pour les limites inférieures d'âge applicables à chaque juridiction, voir le glossaire.

**Tableau 2**

- (1) La limite inférieure d'âge désigne l'âge arrêté par chaque juridiction et auquel un adolescent devient un adulte aux termes de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants.

**Tableau 3**

- (1) Pour en arriver à des nombres précis, on a utilisé des estimations pour 1978-79 et pour 1979-80. Ces estimations ont été faites d'après la différence de 9% qui existe entre les nombres réels et les nombres déclarés pour 1980-81.

Les nombres relatifs aux Centres correctionnels de Clarenville, de Terre-Neuve/Labrador ont été incorporés à ceux du pénitencier Her Majesty's. Il existe un seul camp (Salmonier) affilié à cet établissement.

- (2) La capacité dite de "condition spéciale" comprend les lits des locaux cellulaires mais ne comprend pas les lits d'infirmerie. Les nombres maximums, minimums et moyens proviennent de 52 comptes hebdomadaires, effectués tout au long de l'année.
- (3) La capacité dite "spéciale" comprend les lits des locaux cellulaires, les lits d'infirmerie et les lits de dissociation. La capacité dite "normale" comprend l'espace-dortoir alloué aux détenus condamnés et à ceux qui ont été renvoyés sous garde.

Les comptes maximums, minimums et moyens ne comprennent pas les détenus placés en détention temporaire. En 1978 et en 1979, on a fait les comptes à 156 reprises, soit trois fois par semaine pendant toute l'année. Pour les comptes des deux dernières années, on s'est servi de comptes quotidiens. Les comptes maximums et minimums indiqués pour la province s'entendent des comptes globaux réels plutôt que des comptes maximums et minimums moyens (les détentions temporaires étant exclues).

- (4) Average counts are on-register while high and low counts are actual. Counts are based on 108 time points; that is, nine counts taken each month.

In 1980-81 day detention centres were used to detain remanded inmates only. In 1981-82 they were used for day detention (eight hours per day) to accommodate inmates awaiting trial.

The total sentenced and not sentenced counts shown for 1981-82 were estimated by applying the previous year's proportion to the total average count. Note that these figures may not accurately reflect true counts for 1981-82, but were estimated to obtain a more accurate Canada total over the four year period.

- (5) Although most facilities are designated as medium security, a remand unit operated in each institution is considered maximum security.

Count data are on-register rather than actual. The high and low counts refer to the highest and lowest monthly averages. The averages were summed to arrive at provincial high and low average counts. The 1978-79 and 1979-80 counts refer to calendar years 1978 and 1979.

- (6) The lock-up population is excluded from count data; however, it is estimated that the total lock-up count does not exceed five on average.

The proportion of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates estimated for 1981-82 was based on the previous years' proportions. Note that individual counts shown for institutions in 1981-82 do not aggregate to the total, due to a change in definition applied during that year. For individual counts, inmates under sentence with outstanding charges are sentenced as remanded rather than sentenced. This is not the case for the aggregated figures.

- (4) Les comptes dits "moyens" sont ceux qui figurent au registre tandis que les comptes maximums et minimums sont des comptes réels. Ces comptes ont été enregistrés à 108 reprises, soit neuf comptes par mois.

En 1980-81, les centres de détention de jour ont reçu seulement les détenus renvoyés sous garde. En 1981-82, ces centres ont été utilisés (huit heures par jour) pour la détention de jour des détenus qui attendaient leur procès.

En 1981-82, le nombre total de détenus condamnés et de détenus dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée, a été estimé d'après le rapport existant l'année précédente entre le nombre en question et le nombre moyen total. À noter que ces chiffres ne correspondent peut-être pas exactement aux comptes réels de 1981-82, mais ils ont été estimés pour obtenir un total plus exact pour le Canada pour la période de quatre ans.

- (5) Bien que la plupart des établissements soient des établissements à sécurité médium, il existe dans chacun d'eux une unité pour les détenus renvoyés sous garde et qui est considérée comme une unité à sécurité maximum.

Les données sur les comptes s'entendent des nombres au registre plutôt que des nombres réels. Les comptes maximums et minimums désignent les moyennes mensuelles maximums et minimums. Les moyennes ont été additionnées pour arriver aux comptes maximums, minimums et moyens de la province. Les nombres de 1978-79 et de 1979-80 se rapportent aux années civiles 1978 et 1979.

- (6) Les personnes en détention temporaire ne sont pas comprises dans ces nombres; on estime cependant que le nombre total de personnes en détention temporaire ne dépasse pas cinq en moyenne.

Le rapport entre les détenus condamnés et ceux dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée qui a été estimé pour 1981-82 a été appliqué aux comptes de l'année précédente. À noter que les comptes indiqués pour les divers établissements en 1981-82 ne font pas le total, en raison de changements apportés dans les définitions cette année-là. En ce qui concerne ces comptes, les détenus condamnés mais sous le coup d'autres accusations figurent comme des personnes renvoyées sous garde plutôt que condamnées. Ce n'est pas le cas pour les données regroupées.

- (7) There is one camp associated with each of the Headingley, The Pas, and the Brandon correctional institutions. Data for the camps is included in the data for each parent institution with the exception of high and low counts.

High, low and average counts are based on 52 counts, (i.e. weekly counts) taken throughout the year.

The average number of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates in 1978 and 1979 was estimated by applying the proportion of sentenced inmates in 1980 to the total count. The residual cases were considered not sentenced.

- (8) The St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre is funded by the Department of Health and operated by a non-governmental organization. However, community service workers who staff the Centre are employees of the Community Corrections Branch of the Corrections Division. This facility is not included in the calculation of provincial high and low average counts.

The total capacity for Pine Grove CTR is included in the capacity figure cited for Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre.

- (9) Capacity figures exclude detoxification and medical units.

Count data include temporary day releases while other release types are excluded. Inmates under lock-up status are included in the 1980-81 and 1981-82 figures only. The total average count for sentenced and non-sentenced inmates in 1978-79 and 1979-80 was estimated by applying the corresponding proportion evident in the 1980-81 figures to the total.

In 1978-79 and 1979-80, the Bow River and Calgary Correctional Centres reported as one institution. In 1980-81, Bow River became a separate administrative entity.

- (10) Count data are based on 52 time points (i.e. weekly counts) taken throughout the year. Provincial high and low counts refer to actual overall counts in 1978-79 to 1980-81 and refer to the estimated provincial average in 1981-82.

- (7) Il existe un camp affilié à chacun des établissements correctionnels de Headingley, The Pas et Brandon. Les données relatives aux camps sont comprises dans les données concernant chacune des institutions-mères, sauf pour les nombres maximums et minimums.

Les nombres maximums, minimums et moyens, et proviennent de comptes effectués à 52 reprises (i.e. comptes hebdomadaires) tout au long de l'année.

Le nombre moyen des détenus condamnés et de ceux dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée en 1978 et 1979 a été estimé à partir du rapport entre les détenus condamnés en 1980 et le compte total. Les autres cas ont été considérés comme des détenus dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée.

- (8) Le Centre de réhabilitation St. Louis est subventionné par le ministère de la Santé et exploité par un organisme non gouvernemental. Toutefois, les travailleurs communautaires qui y sont affectés sont des employés de la Direction des services correctionnels communautaires de la Division des services correctionnels. Cet établissement n'est pas inclus dans le calcul des comptes maximums, minimums et moyens de la province.

La capacité totale pour le Centre de formation communautaire de Pine Grove est incluse aux chiffres de capacité du Centre de correction provinciale de Pine Grove.

- (9) Les chiffres indiquant la capacité ne comprennent pas les unités de désintoxication et les unités médicales.

Ces nombres comprennent les libérations conditionnelles de jour mais non pas les autres genres de libération. Le nombre de personnes en détention temporaire est compris dans les chiffres de 1980-81 et 1981-82 seulement. En 1978-79 et 1979-80, on a estimé le nombre moyen total des détenus condamnés et de ceux dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée en appliquant au total le rapport correspondant tiré des chiffres de 1980-81.

En 1978-79 et 1979-80, on a considéré comme un seul établissement les Centres correctionnels de Bow River et de Calgary. En 1980-81, le Centre de Bow River est devenu une entité administrative distincte.

- (10) On a fait les comptes à 52 reprises (i.e. comptes hebdomadaires) tout au cours de l'année. Les comptes maximums et minimums de la province désignent les comptes globaux réels pour la période allant de 1978-79 à 1980-81 et s'entendent de la moyenne provinciale approximative en 1981-82.

- (11) Count data are based on 12 time points (i.e. monthly counts) taken throughout the year. The sentenced and not sentenced total count estimates for 1978-79 and 1979-80 are based on the proportion of each inmate status evidenced in 1980-81.

- (11) On a fait les comptes à 12 reprises (i.e. comptes mensuels) tout au cours de l'année. En 1978-79 et 1979-80 les estimations du nombre total des détenus condamnés et des détenus dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée ont été effectuées à l'aide du rapport existant entre chacune de ces catégories de détenus pour 1980-81.

**Table 4**

- (1) Since 1978-79 and 1979-80 average count data were on-register rather than actual. Actual count estimates were calculated by applying the percentage difference between actual and on-register counts reported in 1980-81 for each facility. If institutional counts were not available, on-register counts were reduced by the difference evident for all federal facilities combined - 10%.
- (2) Her Majesty's Penitentiary is owned and operated by the Province of Newfoundland, but is used on occasion to hold federal offenders.
- (3) Average counts reported for Drumheller Trailer Unit in 1978-79 and 1979-80 were estimated, based on the respective proportions of the penitentiary and trailer unit counts for 1980-81.
- (4) In 1978-79 and 1979-80 Sumas Centre and Matsqui reported as one institution. Counts were estimated for each facility as specified in footnote (3).

**Tableau 4**

- (1) Pour obtenir les nombres en 1978-79 et 1979-80, on a utilisé les nombres figurant au registre plutôt que les nombres réels. Les estimations des nombres réels ont été effectuées au moyen de la différence de pourcentage entre les nombres réels et les nombres figurant au registre, pour chaque établissement, en 1980-81. Dans les cas où les nombres des établissements n'étaient pas disponibles, les nombres figurant au registre ont été réduits de la différence obtenue pour tous les établissements fédéraux - 10%.
- (2) Le pénitencier Her Majesty's est la propriété de la province de Terre-Neuve et relève de sa compétence; cependant on y héberge à l'occasion des contrevenants de compétence fédérale.
- (3) En 1978-79 et 1979-80, on a estimé les nombres moyens relatifs à la roulotte Drumheller d'après les rapports établis en 1980-81 entre le pénitencier et la roulotte.
- (4) En 1978-79 et 1979-80, on a considéré les Centres Sumas et Matsqui comme un seul établissement. Les estimations de nombres pour chacun de ces établissements ont été effectuées selon la méthode décrite au renvoi (3).

**Table 5**

See Tables 3 and 4 footnotes.

**Tableau 5**

Voir les notes des tableaux 3 et 4.

**Table 6**

- (1) Transfers are included in 1978-79 and 1979-80. It is estimated that there are fewer than 50 transfers included in these figures.
- (2) The number of sentenced admissions in 1978 and 1979 include only those inmates who were sentenced at the time of admission to custody. Inmates sentenced subsequent to detainment are included as not sentenced in the 1978 and 1979 data. Approximately 50 cases fall under this category.

**Tableau 6**

- (1) Les chiffres pour les années 1978-79 et 1979-80 comprennent les transfèrments; on estime que ces chiffres comprennent moins de 50 transfèrments.
- (2) Le nombre de condamnés à l'admission en 1978 et 1979 ne comprend que les détenus ayant déjà reçu leur sentence au moment de leur admission en détention. Les chiffres concernant les détenus condamnés après leur admission sont compris dans les données de 1978 et 1979 sur les peines non prononcées à l'admission. Cette catégorie comprend approximativement 50 cas.

- (3) Inmates admitted under lock-up status who were sentenced to custody are not included as sentenced admissions. Lock-ups are also excluded from the non-sentenced admission figures. During each year, 1978 to 1981, there were 4,745, 4,915, 5,139, and 6,250 lock-up admissions respectively.

Note that in 1978, approximately 150 transfers are included in the figures cited.

- (4) In 1978 and 1979, only inmates sentenced at the time of admission are included as sentenced admissions.
- (5) Non-sentenced admissions where adjusted in 1978 and 1979 to eliminate duplication of those offenders admitted under remand and subsequently sentenced. Estimation was based on the proportion of remanded inmates sentenced during 1980.
- (6) Excludes inmates incarcerated in the previous year and sentenced during the year under study.
- (7) Only those inmates who were sentenced at the time of admission to custody are included as sentenced admissions. Change in status cases are not treated as new admissions. Transfers are included. There were 2,368 transfers in 1981-82.
- (8) Excluded from these data are admissions to community training residences. Transfers to the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre are included. In the event of change in status, the inmate is counted under both admission types.

The 1978-79 and 1979-80 admission data have been adjusted to exclude admissions carried over from previous years. The average count for each proceeding year was subtracted from the total.

- (9) Lock-ups are excluded from the admission data.
- (10) Offenders admitted on non-sentenced status and eventually sentenced during the year are counted under both admission types.

- (3) Les personnes admises en détention temporaire et qui ont été condamnées à l'incarcération ne sont pas comprises dans les chiffres sur les admissions de personnes condamnées. Elles sont également exclues des chiffres sur les admissions de personnes dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée. Au cours de chaque année, c'est-à-dire de 1978 à 1981, 4 745, 4 915, 5 139 et 6 250 personnes respectivement ont été admises en détention temporaire.

À noter qu'en 1978, les chiffres indiqués comprennent environ 150 transfèrements.

- (4) En 1978 et 1979, seules les admissions de détenus condamnés au moment de l'admission sont comprises au nombre des admissions de personnes condamnées.
- (5) Les données sur les admissions de personnes dont la peine n'avait pas été prononcée ont été rectifiées en 1978 et 1979 pour éliminer les contrevenants renvoyés sous garde et condamnés par la suite. L'estimation est fondée sur la proportion des détenus renvoyés sous garde qui ont été condamnés au cours de 1980.
- (6) Sont exclus les détenus incarcérés l'année précédente et condamnés au cours de l'année à l'étude.
- (7) Le nombre d'admissions de détenus condamnés ne comprend que le nombre des détenus qui avaient déjà été condamnés au moment de leur admission. Les cas de détenus qui ont changé de situation judiciaire ne sont pas considérés comme de nouvelles admissions. Les transferts ont été inclus; il y a eu 2 368 transfèrements en 1981-82.
- (8) Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les admissions aux centres de formation communautaire. Ils comprennent cependant les transfèrements au Centre de réhabilitation St. Louis. Lorsque le détenu change de situation judiciaire on compte celui-ci dans les deux catégories d'admissions.

On a rectifié les chiffres d'admissions de 1978-79 et 1979-80 pour exclure les admissions des années précédentes. On a soustrait du total le nombre moyen pour chacune des deux années subséquentes.

- (9) Les données sur les admissions ne comprennent pas le nombre de personnes en détention temporaire.
- (10) Les contrevenants admis avant que la peine ait été prononcée et qui ont été ensuite condamnés au cours de l'année ont été comptés dans les deux catégories d'admissions.

**Table 7**

- (1) Province of residence is self-reported, and may differ from province of sentencing.

**Table 8**

- (1) Excludes cases where death occurred outside the confines of a facility setting. Inmate deaths are compared to deaths of persons in the Canadian population who are age 15 or older.

**Table 9**

- (1) Federal admissions are distributed according to province of residence. Total median age and percent female data exclude cases where the residence was either unknown or outside Canada.
- (2) In 1978-79 to 1980-81, median age is based on remanded and sentenced admissions to custody including transfers. In 1981-82 the median age of the sentenced population is given.
- (3) In 1978 and 1979, median age refers to remanded and sentenced admissions. In the latter two years, the median age of all inmates sentenced on admission to custody is reported.
- (4) Median age is based on the remanded and sentenced admission population in each year.
- (5) Median age figures are descriptive of the remanded and sentenced admission population.
- (6) Age data are descriptive of the remanded and sentenced inmate admissions in each of the four years under study. Some lock-up admissions are also included. Percent female data are based on inmates sentenced at the point of admission to custody. Inmates subsequently sentenced during the year are excluded.
- (7) In 1978-79 to 1980-81, age data are based on all admissions to custody regardless of inmate status. In 1981-82 median age refers to the sentenced inmate population only.

**Tableau 7**

- (1) La province de résidence est celle qui a été indiquée par le détenu, et elle peut différer de la province où la peine a été prononcée.

**Tableau 8**

- (1) Sont exclus les cas où le décès est survenu à l'extérieur de l'enceinte de l'établissement. Les décès des détenus sont comparés aux décès de personnes dans la population canadienne qui étaient âgées de 15 ans ou plus.

**Tableau 9**

- (1) Les admissions fédérales sont réparties selon la province de résidence du détenu. Les nombres indiquant l'âge médian total et le pourcentage de femmes ne comprennent pas les cas où le lieu de résidence était inconnu ou se situait à l'extérieur du Canada.
- (2) De 1978-79 à 1980-81, l'âge médian est celui des détenus renvoyés sous garde et des détenus condamnés au moment de leur admission, y compris les transfèrments. En 1981-82, on donne aussi l'âge médian des détenus condamnés.
- (3) En 1978 et 1979, l'âge médian est celui des personnes renvoyées sous garde ou qui ont été condamnées. Pour les deux années subséquentes, on a indiqué l'âge médian de tous les détenus déjà condamnés lors de leur admission.
- (4) L'âge médian est celui des détenus renvoyés sous garde et des détenus admis condamnés chaque année.
- (5) L'âge médian est celui des détenus renvoyés sous garde et des détenus admis condamnés.
- (6) Les données sur l'âge pour chacune des quatre années concernent les détenus renvoyés sous garde et des détenus admis condamnés. Ces données comprennent également certaine admission de certaines personnes en détention temporaire. Pour les pourcentages de femmes, on a utilisé le nombre de détenues déjà condamnées au moment de leur admission. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les détenues condamnées par la suite, durant l'année.
- (7) De 1978-79 à 1980-81, les données sur l'âge ont été calculées à partir de toutes les admissions sans égard à la situation judiciaire du détenu. En 1981-82, l'âge médian ne concerne que les détenus condamnés.

- (8) Median age and percent female data exclude the Winnipeg Remand Centre. In each of the four years, median age refers to all admissions to custody, regardless of inmate status.
- (9) In 1980-81 and 1981-82, transfers are excluded from the data base, unlike the previous two years. Additionally, age data are descriptive of the remanded and sentenced admission population in 1978-79 and 1979-80. In the latter two years, age data refer to the sentenced inmate population only.
- (10) In 1978-79 to 1980-81 age data are based on remanded and sentenced admissions.
- (11) In 1978-79 and 1979-80, median age is based on remanded and sentenced admissions while in the following two years, age data refer to the sentenced admission population only.
- (12) Ibid.

**Table 10**

- (1) Many sentenced inmates are detained in RCMP lock-ups and, consequently, are not included in these data. In 1978-79 to 1980-81, transfers are included in the population base used.
- (2) The data base used in 1978 to 1980 refer to inmates sentenced at the time of admission only. The drinking/driving category includes inmates incarcerated due to a fine default on a drinking/driving offence.
- (3) Reason for admission categories are not mutually exclusive. A large proportion of drinking/driving offenders are fine defaulters.
- (4) Inmates admitted under sentence to the Winnipeg Remand Centre are excluded.

- (8) Les données du Winnipeg Remand Centre ne sont pas comprises dans les données sur l'âge médian et le pourcentage de femmes. L'âge médian pour chacune des quatre années a été calculé à partir de toutes les admissions sans égard à la situation judiciaire du détenu.
- (9) En 1980-81 et 1981-82, les transfèrements ne sont pas compris dans les données, contrairement aux deux années précédentes. En outre, les données sur l'âge pour 1978-79 et 1979-80 concernent les admissions de détenus renvoyés sous garde et de ceux qui ont été condamnés. Pour les deux années suivantes, les données sur l'âge ne concernent que les détenus condamnés.
- (10) De 1978-79 à 1980-81, les données sur l'âge ont été calculées à partir des admissions de détenus renvoyés sous garde et de ceux qui ont été condamnés.
- (11) En 1978-79 et 1979-80, l'âge médian a été calculé à partir des admissions de détenus renvoyés sous garde et des détenus qui ont été condamnés alors que pour les deux années suivantes, les données sur l'âge ne concernent que les détenus qui ont été condamnés.
- (12) Ibid.

**Tableau 10**

- (1) Un grand nombre de personnes condamnées sont détenues dans des locaux cellulaires de la GRC; c'est pourquoi elles ne sont pas comprises dans ces données. De 1978-79 à 1980-81, les transfèrements sont compris.
- (2) Les données utilisées de 1978 à 1980 se rapportent seulement aux détenus déjà condamnés au moment de leur admission. La catégorie des admissions pour conduite en état d'ébriété comprend les personnes qui ont été incarcérées pour défaut de paiement d'amende imposée à la suite d'une infraction relative à la conduite en état d'ébriété.
- (3) Les catégories dites "raison de l'admission" ne s'excluent pas l'une l'autre. Une bonne proportion des admissions pour conduite en état d'ébriété concerne aussi le défaut de paiement d'amende.
- (4) Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les personnes admises après leur condamnation au Winnipeg Remand Centre.

- (5) Reason for admission categories are not mutually exclusive. In 1980-81, 336 offenders were admitted under fine default, and in 1981-82 there were 238 similar cases. These figures are included in both fine default and drinking/driving categories.
- (6) Reason for admission categories are not mutually exclusive. Figures shown do not reflect the most serious offence committed.
- (7) Reason for admission categories are not mutually exclusive. In 1981-82, there were 772 fine default admissions who were in violation of a drinking/driving offence.
- (8) Reason for admission categories are not mutually exclusive.

**Table 12**

- (1) Parole violations are excluded from these data. (85 cases in 1981-82).
- (2) Cases carried over from the previous year are included in the admission base used to display sentence lengths in 1981-82.
- (3) Excludes sentenced admissions to the Winnipeg Remand Centre.
- (4) Sentences are assumed to be concurrent. The longest sentence was chosen for sentence length. Also note, upon revocation of a conditional release the initial sentence length on admission rather than the remanent is recorded for statistical purposes. The first two sentence length categories differ from those used in the other jurisdictions.

**Table 13**

- (1) The "other" category includes releases such as: court order, death and executive clemency (pardons and other unconditional discharges).

- (5) Les catégories dites "raison de l'admission" ne s'excluent pas l'une l'autre. En 1980-81, 336 contrevenants ont été admis pour défaut de paiement d'amende et en 1981-82, 238 cas semblables furent enregistrés. Ces chiffres entrent dans chacune des deux catégories dites "défaut de paiement d'amende" et "conduite en état d'ébriété".
- (6) Les catégories dites "raison de l'admission" ne s'excluent pas l'une l'autre. Les chiffres figurant au tableau ne tiennent pas compte de l'infraction la plus grave qui a été commise.
- (7) Les catégories dites "raison de l'admission" ne s'excluent pas l'une l'autre. En 1981-82, il y a eu 772 admissions pour défaut de paiement d'admonde, concernant les cas de personnes qui s'étaient rendues coupables de conduite en état d'ébriété.
- (8) Les catégories dites "raison de l'admission" ne s'excluent pas l'une l'autre.

**Tableau 12**

- (1) Les cas de violation de la libération conditionnelle sont exclus de ces données (85 cas en 1981-82).
- (2) Le nombre des admissions selon la durée de la peine pour 1981-82 comprend le nombre des détenus encore dans l'établissement à la fin de l'année précédente.
- (3) Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les admissions de personnes condamnées au Winnipeg Remand Centre.
- (4) On prend pour acquis que les peines sont concomitantes. Pour la durée de la peine, on a choisi la peine la plus longue. Il faut noter aussi que sur révocation d'une libération conditionnelle, on a enregistré pour fins de statistiques la durée de la peine initiale au moment de l'admission plutôt que la durée de la peine qui reste à purger. Les deux premières catégories dites "durée de la peine" sont différentes de celles des autres juridiction.

**Tableau 13**

- (1) La catégorie "autres" comprend les mises en liberté pour les raisons suivantes: ordonnance de cour, décès, clémence (pardons et autres libérations inconditionnelles).

**Table 15**

- (1) Includes expiration, parole, mandatory supervision and other releases but excludes transfers out.

**Table 16**

- (1) Includes persons under the supervision of provincial offices where the Federal Board of Parole is the granting authority.

- (2) In 1980-81 the Department of Social Services took on the supervision of cases in outlying areas of the province.

Average counts are based on monthly highs and lows added and averaged over the year (i.e. 24 time points).

- (3) The average is based on month-end counts averaged over the year (i.e. 12 time points).
- (4) The count is determined by averaging 12 month-end counts. Estimates have been derived to include only probation cases, rather than all cases for which a pre-sentence report has been ordered.
- (5) Included are a limited number of parolees supervised by provincial staff.
- (6) Probation counts are based on the fiscal year while provincial parole counts are based on the calendar year. The Provincial Board of Parole became operational in April of 1979.
- (7) The average counts are based on 12 time points over the year (i.e. monthly counts).
- (8) Counts are based on 12 time points taken over the year (i.e. monthly counts).
- (9) Refers to year-end counts. Includes supervised cases only. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are included.

**Tableau 15**

- (1) Ces chiffres comprennent les expirations de peines, les libérations conditionnelles, les surveillances obligatoires et autres mises en liberté sauf les transfèrements à l'extérieur des établissements.

**Tableau 16**

- (1) Ces chiffres comprennent les cas des personnes qui sont sous la surveillance des bureaux provinciaux dans les cas des libérations accordées par la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.

- (2) En 1980-81, le ministère des Services sociaux a assumé la responsabilité de la surveillance des cas dans les régions éloignées de la province.

Les nombres moyens sont calculés d'après les comptes mensuels maximums et minimums qui ont été additionnés et dont on a fait la moyenne pour l'année (i.e. enregistrés à 24 reprises).

- (3) La moyenne est calculée à partir des comptes effectués à la fin de chaque mois et dont on a fait la moyenne pour l'année (i.e. enregistrés à 12 reprises).
- (4) Ce nombre est le résultat de 12 comptes des fins de mois dont on a fait la moyenne. Les estimations ne comprennent que les cas de probation plutôt que tous les cas pour lesquels un rapport présentiel a été demandé.
- (5) Ces chiffres comprennent un certain nombre de détenus en liberté conditionnelle sous la surveillance de la province.
- (6) Les nombres relatifs à la probation sont calculés d'après l'année financière alors que les nombres touchant la libération conditionnelle sous juridiction provinciale sont calculés d'après l'année civile. La Commission provinciale des libérations conditionnelles a commencé à fonctionner en avril 1979.
- (7) Le nombre moyen est calculé d'après 12 comptes effectués pendant l'année (i.e. comptes mensuels).
- (8) Les nombres sont calculés d'après 12 comptes effectués pendant l'année (i.e. comptes mensuels).
- (9) Il s'agit des comptes de fin d'année. Ces chiffres ne comprennent que les cas de surveillance. Les cas relevant de la compétence du Department of Northern Saskatchewan sont également compris.

- (10) Refers to year-end counts.
- (11) In February of 1980, the Board of Parole assumed full paroling authority for inmates held in provincial correctional facilities. Prior to this time the Board operated under the provisions of the Prisons and Reformatories Act in releasing young offenders under the age of 22 during the indeterminate portion of sentence. The change in mandate is evidenced in the figures shown.

- (12) Refers to the average of month-end counts.
- (13) Refers to supervised cases only.

**Table 17**

- (1) Refers to releases by province of incarceration.
- (2) Age and sex data for 1981-82 exclude cases handled by the Department of Social Services (456 cases).
- (3) Refers to number of individuals placed on probation rather than number of probation orders.
- (4) Age and female data are based on all cases opened for pre-sentence report preparation, rather than the estimated number of probation admissions.
- (5) Unlike the total number of admissions to probation in the first three years, age and female probation data are based on an unduplicated count of persons placed under court supervision, in addition to persons for whom pre-sentence or pre-parole reports have been prepared. The totals for each year are: 4,139, 4,068 and 5,376 cases respectively. Age and sex data were not available for 1981-82. The previous year's figures were used as estimates for 1981-82.
- (6) Admissions to probation include orders to be in effect following a term of incarceration.

- (10) Il s'agit des comptes de fin d'année.
- (11) En février 1980, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles a assumé la responsabilité complète des personnes détenues dans les établissements correctionnels provinciaux pour ce qui concerne la libération conditionnelle. Antérieurement, le mandat de la Commission relevait de la Loi sur les prisons et les maisons de corrections pour ce qui est de la libération des jeunes contrevenants âgés de moins de 22 ans au moment de la partie indéterminée de leur peine. On peut constater les résultats de ce changement de mandat à l'étude de ces chiffres.
- (12) Il s'agit de la moyenne des comptes de fins de mois.
- (13) S'entend des cas de surveillance seulement.

**Tableau 17**

- (1) S'entend des libérations par province d'incarcération.
- (2) Les données relatives à l'âge et au sexe pour l'année 1981-82 ne comprennent pas les cas relevant du ministère des Services sociaux (456 cas).
- (3) Ces chiffres désignent le nombre de personnes admises au régime de probation plutôt que le nombre d'ordonnances de probation.
- (4) Les données relatives à l'âge et aux femmes sont fondées sur tous les cas au sujet desquels un rapport présentiel a été demandé plutôt que sur le nombre approximatif d'admissions au régime de probation.
- (5) Contrairement au nombre total des admissions au régime de probation au cours des trois premières années, les données relatives à l'âge et au pourcentage des femmes en probation, proviennent d'un compte simple des personnes placées sous la surveillance de la cour; ces nombres comprennent aussi les personnes pour lesquelles des rapports présentiels et préparatoires à la mise en liberté ont été préparés. Les totaux pour chacune des années sont 4 139, 4 068, et 5 376 cas respectivement. Les données sur l'âge et le sexe n'étaient pas disponibles en 1981-82. Les chiffres des années précédentes ont été utilisés pour les estimations de ceux de 1981-82.
- (6) Les admissions au régime de probation comprennent les ordonnances qui entreront en vigueur à la fin d'une période de détention.

- (7) Includes supervised cases only. Cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan are also included.
- (8) In addition to probation admissions, included are all admissions involving community service orders, restitution orders, and impaired driving course orders.
- (9) Admission estimates are based on the national admission-to-count ratio.

**Table 18**

- (1) Cases handled by the Department of Social Services are not represented in the distributions shown.
- (2) Estimate is based on previous years' data.
- (3) Based on supervised cases only and includes cases handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.
- (4) Indeterminate sentences are excluded.

**Table 20**

- (1) In Nova Scotia, the municipalities have exclusive ownership and operating responsibility for correctional facilities. Institutional expenditures are based on the calendar year due to the municipal accounting system.

Per diem charges associated with inter-county transfers are excluded from these data (\$1,093,000 in 1981-82).

Also note that provincial grants to municipalities to offset institutional operating and capital costs are excluded from these data. In total, these grants amounted to just over one million dollars in 1981-82.

- (2) Jail maintenance costs provided by the Ministry of Supply and Services are included.

- (7) Ces chiffres ne comprennent que les cas de surveillance. Les cas relevant du Department of Northern Saskatchewan sont compris.
- (8) En plus des admissions au régime de probation, ces chiffres comprennent les cas relatifs à des ordonnances de services communautaires, à des ordonnances de restitution et à des ordonnances visant à obliger une personne à suivre un cours de conduite à la suite de son inculpation pour conduite en état d'ébriété.
- (9) Le nombre d'admissions a été estimé à partir du rapport entre les admissions et les comptes au niveau national.

**Tableau 18**

- (1) Les répartitions figurant au tableau ne comprennent pas les cas relevant du ministère des Services sociaux.
- (2) L'estimation est fondée sur les données de l'année précédente.
- (3) Ces chiffres ne comprennent que les cas de surveillance. Les cas relevant du Department of Northern Saskatchewan sont compris.
- (4) Les peines de durée indéterminée sont exclues.

**Tableau 20**

- (1) En Nouvelle-Écosse, les établissements de correction appartiennent exclusivement aux municipalités et ce sont elles qui assument la responsabilité de leur exploitation. Pour tenir compte du système comptable des municipalités, les dépenses consacrées aux établissements sont calculées en fonction de l'année civile.

Les dépenses par jour relatives aux transfèrements entre les comtés ne sont pas comprises dans ces données (1 093 000 \$ en 1981-82).

À noter également que ces données ne comprennent pas les subventions provinciales versées aux municipalités pour compenser les dépenses de fonctionnement et de capital des établissements. Au total, ces subventions se sont chiffrées à un peu plus d'un million de dollars en 1981-82.

- (2) Les coûts de l'entretien des prisons relevant du ministère des Approvisionnement et Services sont compris.

(3) Expenditures in 1981-82 were estimated to include costs on services provided by le ministère des Travaux publics et Approvisionnement. The percentage increase for 1980-81 was applied to the 1980-81 maintenance costs and added to institutional expenditures.

(4) Custodial program administration and support costs are included in facility expenditures.

(5) Renovation expenditures are incurred by the Government Services Department.

(6) Personnel costs incurred by Corrections that are associated with the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre, a private facility, are excluded. Private facility expenditures incurred by the Department of Health are also excluded (approximately \$400,000 in 1980-81 and 1981-82).

(7) Community supervision expenditures include the cost of two facilities. Excludes monies contributed by other government departments.

Contributions and grants included in these data are budgetted costs rather than actual expenditures.

(8) B.C. Corrections does not own facilities as is the case in other jurisdictions. Although, rental expenditures are covered by the Department, capital costs and construction expenditures are generally covered by the B.C. Building Corporation.

(9) Refers to budgetted costs rather than actual expenditures. Excludes costs incurred by other government departments.

(10) Federal parole officers spend a considerable portion of their time working with offenders while they are still in custody, and the associated costs are included in the institutional operating expenditure.

(3) Dans l'estimation des dépenses pour 1981-82, on a inclus le coût des services fournis par les ministères des Travaux publics et des Approvisionnements et Services. Le pourcentage d'accroissement pour 1980-81 a été appliqué au coût d'entretien de 1980-81 puis ajouté aux dépenses d'établissement.

(4) Les coûts attribuables à l'administration des programmes de détention et autres coûts afférents sont compris dans les dépenses des établissements.

(5) Les dépenses de rénovation relèvent du ministère des Services du gouvernement.

(6) Les dépenses en personnel engagées par les Services correctionnels au titre du Centre de réhabilitation St. Louis, un établissement privé, ne sont pas comprises. Ne le sont pas non plus les dépenses engagées au titre d'établissements privés par le ministère de la Santé (400 000 \$ en 1980-81 et 1981-82).

(7) Les dépenses au titre de la surveillance communautaire comprennent les dépenses de deux établissements. Ne sont pas inclus les fonds contribués par d'autres ministères du gouvernement.

Les contributions et les dons compris dans ces données sont plutôt des coûts prévus que des dépenses réelles.

(8) Les services correctionnels de la Colombie-Britannique ne sont pas propriétaires d'établissements, contrairement aux autres juridictions. Bien que les dépenses de location soient assumées par les services correctionnels, les coûts d'immobilisations et les dépenses de construction relèvent généralement de la Corporation de construction de la Colombie-Britannique.

(9) S'entend des coûts prévus plutôt que des dépenses réelles. Sont exclues les dépenses engagées par d'autres ministères du gouvernement.

(10) Les agents fédéraux de libération conditionnelle consacrent une partie considérable de leur temps à travailler auprès de délinquants qui sont encore incarcérés, et les coûts connexes sont inclus dans les dépenses de fonctionnement des établissements.

Table 21

(1) Includes estimated expenditures on non-residential workshops. The proportion of monies expended in this area during 1980-81 was applied to the cost of community services.

Tableau 21

(1) Sont incluses les dépenses approximatives consacrées aux ateliers non résidentiels. La proportion de fonds dépensés dans ce domaine au cours de 1980-81 a été appliquée au coût des services communautaires.

- (2) Supervisory service expenditures include salary costs for community service workers stationed in the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre.
- (3) Monies expended on each of the Bow River and Lakeside Correctional Centres are included in supervisory service costs. Figures pertain exclusively to the Alberta Department of the Solicitor General.

- (2) Les dépenses relatives aux services de surveillance comprennent les coûts salariaux pour les travailleurs communautaires affectés au Centre de réhabilitation St. Louis.
- (3) Les fonds dépensés au titre des Centres de correction Bow River et Lakeside sont compris dans les coûts relatifs aux services de surveillance. Les chiffres se rapportent exclusivement au ministère du Solliciteur général de l'Alberta.

Table 22

- (1) Administrative expenditures were estimated to be 3% of government facility and probation service expenditures. Communication service and tax expenditures were estimated in 1981-82 based on the percentage increase evident in 1980-81.
- (2) Included are general administrative, exchange of service, and officer training expenditures; expenditures on the Regional Psychiatric Centre in 1979-80 to 1981-82; and, monies spent by the Department on Northern Saskatchewan on correctional services. The latter cost item was estimated in 1981-82, based on the amount spent by this department in the previous year (\$372,446).

Tableau 22

- (1) On a estimé que les dépenses administratives représentaient 3 % des dépenses engagées au titre des établissements du gouvernement et des services de probation. En 1981-82, les dépenses relatives à l'impôt et aux services de communication ont été estimées à partir du pourcentage d'accroissement relevé en 1980-81.
- (2) Sont incluses les dépenses administratives générales, les dépenses liées aux échanges de services ainsi qu'à la formation des agents; les dépenses consacrées au Centre psychiatrique régional de 1979-80 à 1981-82; et les dépenses engagées au titre de services correctionnels par le Department of Northern Saskatchewan. En 1981-82, celles-ci ont été estimées à partir du montant dépensé par ce ministère l'année précédente (372 446 \$).

Table 23

- (1) Per diem costs are based on male prisoner days only. The respective per diems for female inmates during each year were \$70.37, \$58.56, \$97.85 and \$104.48 respectively.
- (2) Per diem costs are inflated due to the exclusion of lock-up prisoner days from the figures cited.
- (3) Note that the calculation of prisoner days stay is based on on-register rather than actual inmate counts. This tends to lower the per diems reported in relation to other jurisdictions.
- (4) On-register rather than actual counts were used to calculate total days stay.
- (5) Program administration and support costs are included in institutional operating costs.

Tableau 23

- (1) Les coûts par jour sont fondés sur des jours-détenus seulement. Les coûts par jour correspondants pour les femmes au cours de chaque année ont été de 70,37 \$, 58,56 \$, 97,85 \$ et 104,48 \$ respectivement.
- (2) Les coûts par jour sont gonflés en raison de l'exclusion des jours-détenus temporaires des chiffres indiqués.
- (3) À noter que le calcul de la durée du séjour en jours a été fait à partir de comptes au registre plutôt que de comptes réels. Voilà pourquoi les coûts par jour indiqués sont plus faibles que ceux des autres juridictions.
- (4) Des comptes au registre plutôt que des comptes réels ont été utilisés pour calculer la durée totale du séjour en jours.
- (5) Les dépenses relatives à l'administration des programmes et aux services de soutien requis sont incluses dans les dépenses de fonctionnement des établissements.

- (6) Institutional operating costs for the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre are excluded. The counts have been adjusted to exclude inmates housed in this facility.

- (7) Lakeside Correctional Centre is excluded.

Note that inmates under lock-up status are excluded from the 1978-79 and 1979-80 prisoner days which is based on average count. Further, temporary day releases are included in the count data while other release types are not.

- (6) Les dépenses de fonctionnement du Centre de réhabilitation St. Louis ne sont pas comprises. Les comptes ont été rectifiés pour exclure les détenus logés dans cet établissement.

- (7) Le Centre de correction Lakeside est exclu.

À noter que les détenus temporaires ne sont pas compris dans les jours-détenus de 1978-79 à 1979-80, qui sont fondés sur le compte moyen. En outre, les libérations temporaires de jour sont incluses dans les données sur les comptes alors que les autres types de libération ne le sont pas.



## APPENDIX D

### GLOSSARY

As stated in the introductory chapter, much developmental work is needed before a set of definitions that is both complete and workable can be applied to all jurisdictions. For this reason, the reader is advised to pay special attention to explanatory notes accompanying data presentations for each jurisdiction. Generally, the following definitions apply to the data elements contained in this publication, unless otherwise specified.

#### **Admissions to Custody - (Reference Tables 6 and 7)**

A person can be admitted to a correctional facility in any of the following ways:

- under a warrant of committal to serve a sentence;
- under a remand warrant to await further court appearance;
- for purposes of temporary detainment prior to an appearance in court;
- through revocation of a conditional release such as parole or mandatory supervision;
- under transfer from another country;
- under transfer from a provincial to a federal institution and vice versa; or,
- under other written authority committing a person to custody.

Not all correctional facilities admit persons to custody for all of the above reasons. For example, some facilities are used exclusively for sentenced offenders and do not admit persons awaiting trial or sentence.

Annual admission data do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals as it is possible to be admitted, released, and readmitted to custody during the same year. Transfers to private or government facilities within each jurisdiction are excluded from admission data as are transfers to camps or other affiliates to base facilities. Transfers between jurisdictions are counted as new admissions

## ANNEXE D

### GLOSSAIRE

Comme il a été mentionné dans le chapitre de l'introduction, il reste encore beaucoup de travail à faire avant qu'une série de définitions qui soit à la fois complète et pratique puisse être appliquée à tous les secteurs de compétence. Pour cette raison, le lecteur devrait porter une attention toute spéciale aux notes explicatives qui accompagnent les données présentées pour chaque secteur. À moins d'indication contraire, les définitions suivantes s'appliquent généralement aux éléments d'information contenus dans le présent rapport.

#### **Admissions dans les établissements - (Tableaux de référence 6 et 7)**

Une personne peut être admise dans un établissement de correction de l'une ou l'autre des façons suivantes:

- en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération;
- en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi avant la comparution devant le tribunal;
- aux fins d'une détention temporaire avant la comparution devant le tribunal;
- par suite de la révocation d'une mise en liberté selon certaines conditions comme la libération conditionnelle ou la surveillance obligatoire;
- par suite d'un transfèrement d'un autre pays;
- par suite d'un transfèrement d'un établissement provincial à un établissement fédéral, et vice versa; ou,
- par suite d'une autre autorisation écrite condamnant une personne à une peine d'emprisonnement.

Ce ne sont pas tous les établissements de correction qui accueillent des personnes pour l'une ou l'autre des raisons précisées. Par exemple, beaucoup d'établissements servent exclusivement à l'incarcération des personnes condamnées et n'acceptent pas les personnes dont le procès n'a pas eu lieu ou dont la sentence n'a pas été prononcée.

Les données sur les admissions annuelles ne représentent pas un compte simple des personnes, car il est possible qu'une personne soit admise, libérée, puis admise de nouveau au cours de la même année. Les transfèrements aux établissements privés ou gouvernementaux au sein de chaque secteur de compétence ne figurent pas dans les données sur les admissions tout comme les transfèrements dans les camps ou d'autres filiales d'installations principales. Les

in both the transferring and receiving facility. This causes another source of duplication when compiling national admission data.

Note that the province of incarceration rather than the province of residence is the universe surveyed, unless otherwise specified on the table.

Sentenced Admission - When an accused is found by trial, to be guilty of an offence, a court disposition is handed down by the presiding judge or magistrate specifying the manner in which the accused is to be dealt with by law. One such disposition requires that the accused, under a warrant of committal, be admitted to custody. Sentenced admissions then, refer to the number of persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal. They include those who have been sentenced on one offence but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge.

As well, persons who have completed a custodial sentence and are returned to custody following breach of agreements pursuant to a conditional discharge, are counted as new sentenced admissions. Federal offenders admitted under sentence to a provincial facility awaiting transfer to a federal facility are also included.

Inmates sentenced to custody prior to the year under study are not carried over from year to year, however, inmates admitted under lock-up or remand status in the previous year and sentenced during the reporting period are included. Total sentenced admissions refer to all inmates admitted to custody under sentence during the reporting period, regardless of initial status on admission to custody.

Non-sentenced Admission - Includes all offenders admitted to custody during the year under study who, during that period, did not receive a custodial sentence. That is, inmates admitted under remand or lock-up status and subsequently sentenced are counted as sentenced rather than non-sentenced admissions. Also includes inmates held temporarily for other reasons (e.g. mental health).

transfèrements entre secteurs de compétence sont comptés comme de nouvelles admissions tant en ce qui concerne l'établissement qui effectue le transfèrement que l'établissement qui reçoit le détenu. Il s'agit là d'une autre source de double compte au moment du dépouillement des données nationales sur les admissions.

Il convient de noter que l'univers d'enquête est la province d'incarcération plutôt que la province de résidence, sauf si le tableau indique le contraire.

Condamnation - Lorsque, à la suite d'un procès, un accusé est reconnu coupable d'une infraction, le président du tribunal ou le juge impose une sentence précisant la façon dont l'accusé sera traité par la loi. Une de ces sentences prévoit que l'accusé soit admis dans un établissement pénitenciaire en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération. Par conséquent, les admissions de personnes condamnées désignent le nombre de personnes admises dans les établissements en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération, y compris celles qui ont été condamnées pour une infraction, mais qui attendent la fin du procès intenté à la suite d'un autre chef d'accusation.

Ainsi que les personnes qui ont purgé leur peine d'emprisonnement et sont renvoyées en détention parce qu'il y a eu violation des conditions de la libération conditionnelle sont considérées comme des détenus dont la peine était prononcée à l'admission. Les délinquants fédéraux dont la peine était prononcée au moment de l'admission dans un établissement provincial en attendant son transfèrement à une institution fédérale, sont également inclus.

Le nombre de détenus condamnés à l'emprisonnement avant l'année à l'étude n'est pas reporté d'une année à l'autre; cependant, les détenus admis en détention temporaire ou en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi pendant l'année précédente et condamnés pendant la période de déclaration sont inclus. Les admissions de personnes condamnées désignent le nombre de personnes admises dans les établissements pendant la période de déclaration, même si elles ont été en détention temporaire ou incarcérées auparavant en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi.

Peine non prononcée à l'admission - Comprend le nombre de délinquants admis dans un établissement pendant l'année à l'étude, qui au cours de cette période, n'ont pas reçus une peine. C'est-à-dire, les détenus admis en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi ou en détention temporaire, qui par la suite ont été condamnés sont comptés parmi les personnes condamnées plutôt que parmi les personnes dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée. Comprend également les personnes détenues temporairement pour d'autres raisons (p. ex. santé mentale).

Lock-up Status - Includes all persons admitted prior to a court appearance. Included as lock-ups are persons detained for short periods of time under the authority of provincial statutes.

Remand status - Refers to those persons admitted to a correctional facility who are either awaiting a further court appearance, trial, or sentencing.

**Admissions to Community Supervision -**  
(Reference Table 17)

All admissions to probation and parole/mandatory supervision during the year are included, regardless of degree of supervision or supervising agent (i.e. volunteer, contractor). Excluded are those temporarily released from custody (e.g. temporary absences, day paroles). Inmates released from provincial facilities to parole under the supervision of a federal officer are not counted as parole admissions. Cases carried over from the previous year are also excluded.

Probation admissions refer to the number of orders imposed by the court to commence during the year under study. As such, probation admissions do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals. Provincial parole admissions refer to the number of paroles granted during the year while federal parole and mandatory supervision admissions refer to the number of releases to parole and mandatory supervision status.

While provincial parole/probation admissions are listed by province of office through which supervision is given, federal parole and mandatory supervision releases are listed by province of releasing institution.

**Adult Population -** (Reference Tables 1 and 2)

Refers to the number of persons in the standing population, excluding juveniles, who are held legally responsible for their actions. The Juvenile Delinquents Act defines a juvenile as being anyone over seven years of age but under 16. However, the individual provincial/territorial governments also have the authority to change, at their discretion, the upper age

Détention temporaire - Comprend toutes les personnes admises en attendant de comparaître devant le tribunal. Sont comprises dans les détentions temporaires les personnes incarcérées pour de courtes périodes en vertu d'une loi provinciale.

Renvoi sous garde - Désigne les personnes admises dans un établissement pénitentiaire en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi, qui attendent soit de comparaître de nouveau devant le tribunal, soit de subir leur procès, ou encore de recevoir leur sentence.

**Admissions des personnes en surveillance communautaire -** (Tableau de référence 17)

Il faut faire état de toutes les admissions de détenus admis au régime de probation et en libération conditionnelle, quels que soient le degré de surveillance et le type de surveillant (bénévole, sous contrat). Il ne faut pas tenir compte ici des détenus libérés provisoirement (absences temporaires, libération conditionnelle d'une journée). Les détenus d'établissements provinciaux mis en liberté conditionnelle sous la surveillance d'un agent fédéral ne doivent pas être inclus dans les admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle. Les détenus dont l'admission remonte à l'année précédente doivent être pris en compte ici.

Les admissions au régime de probation désignent le nombre d'ordonnances rendues par le tribunal qui doivent commencer pendant l'année à l'étude. Ces admissions ne représentent pas un compte simple de personnes. Les admissions au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle désignent le nombre de libérations conditionnelles accordées pendant l'année tandis que les admissions au régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle et de surveillance obligatoire désignent le nombre de personnes libérées assujetties au régime de libération conditionnelle ou de surveillance obligatoire.

Alors que les admissions au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle/probation sont présentées selon la province où le bureau chargé de la surveillance est situé, les libérations en vertu du régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle et de surveillance obligatoire le sont en fonction de la province où se trouve l'établissement d'où le détenu est libéré.

**Population adulte -** (Tableaux de référence 1 et 2)

Ce terme désigne le nombre de personnes au sein de la population permanente, à l'exception des jeunes délinquants, qui sont tenues légalement responsables de leurs actes. La Loi sur les jeunes délinquants définit un jeune délinquant comme toute personne âgée de plus de 7 ans mais de moins de 16 ans. Toutefois, les divers gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ont également le pouvoir de fixer, à leur

limit to either 17 or 18. The age at which an individual is considered an adult for the purposes of the criminal law in each jurisdiction is as follows:

- age 16 and over - Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and Northwest Territories;
- age 17 and over - Newfoundland, and British Columbia; and,
- age 18 and over - Quebec and Manitoba.

#### Age - (Reference Tables 2, 9 17)

Refers to age on admission of offenders sentenced to custody or probation, as well as inmates released to federal parole/ mandatory supervision. Due to the lack of consistent age categorization across jurisdictions a measure of the most common age was estimated, for comparative purposes, by calculating the median age. The median age of the adult population in each jurisdiction was also calculated by using the standard formula for grouped data. The median, or positional mean, was viewed the most appropriate measure of central tendency for three reasons: it is less influenced by extreme values; it can be calculated for open-ended distributions; and, it can be calculated for a distribution with unequivalent age categories. It is also important to note that the median age calculation was based on distributions which represent a duplicated count of individuals admitted during each year.

#### Average Count - (Reference Tables 3, 4 and 5)

Ideally, average counts are derived from daily midnight counts and refer to the number of inmates actually present at the time the count is taken rather than on-register at the institution. If daily counts are not available, the most frequent time interval used to count inmates is applied. Where average counts do not represent a full year of operation for a particular facility they were pro-rated over the operating period.

Inmate status (sentenced or non-sentenced) at the time of the count rather than at the time of admission is reported. The sentenced inmate count includes all inmates serving sentences as well as those serving sentences with further

discretion, la limite supérieure d'âge à 17 ou 18 ans. L'âge auquel une personne est considérée comme un adulte dans chaque secteur de compétence, est le suivant:

- 16 ans et plus - Nouvelle-Écosse, Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Nouveau-Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest;
- 17 ans et plus - Terre-Neuve et Colombie-Britannique; et
- 18 ans et plus - Québec et Manitoba.

#### Âge - (Tableaux de référence 2, 9 et 17)

Ce terme s'entend de l'âge à l'admission des personnes condamnées à l'incarcération ou assujetties au régime de probation, ainsi que des détenus libérés en vertu du régime fédéral de libération conditionnelles/surveillance obligatoire. Comme les catégories d'âge utilisées par les diverses juridictions ne sont pas uniformes, on a établi, à des fins de comparaison, une mesure approximative de l'âge le plus courant en calculant l'âge médian. L'âge médian de la population adulte de chaque juridiction a également été calculé, la formule type étant utilisée pour les données groupées. La médiane, ou la moyenne de position, a été jugée comme le meilleur moyen de mesurer la tendance centrale, et ce pour trois raisons: elle est moins influencée par des valeurs extrêmes; elle peut être calculée pour des répartitions ouvertes; et elle peut être calculée pour une répartition établie à partir de catégories d'âge dissemblables. Il est également important de noter que l'âge médian est calculé en fonction de répartitions qui ne représentent pas un compte simple des personnes admises au cours de chaque année.

#### Comptes moyens - (Tableaux de référence 3, 4 et 5)

En principe, les comptes moyens sont établis à partir des comptages effectués quotidiennement à minuit et correspondent au nombre de détenus effectivement présents au moment du comptage plutôt qu'au nombre inscrit dans le registre de l'établissement. Si les données quotidiennes ne sont pas disponibles, celles correspondant à l'intervalle de comptage le plus court s'applique. Lorsque les comptes moyens d'un établissement ne représentaient pas une année complète de fonctionnement, ils ont été répartis proportionnellement sur la période d'exploitation.

Il faut déclarer le type de détention (détenu condamné ou peine non prononcée) au moment du comptage plutôt qu'à l'admission. Le nombre de détenus condamnés comprend tous les détenus condamnés ainsi que ceux qui purgent une peine et doivent de nouveau comparaître devant un tribunal

charges or trials pending. Non-sentenced trials pending. Non-sentenced inmates include only those who are awaiting either a first or further court appearance or are held temporarily for other purposes. The two counts are mutually exclusive.

Note that the average count also applies to offenders under community supervision. Parolees supervised by provincial offices are excluded from these data unless a provincial Board of Parole is in operation. These counts are based on location of office through which supervisory services are provided.

**Count Variation** - (Reference Tables 3 and 4).

The individual high and low counts displayed for each facility refer to the highest or lowest inmate population experienced during the operating period. These counts are based on the same time intervals as are used to calculate the average count.

Total highs and lows refer to the estimated provincial high and low average inmate population experienced over the reporting period. In order to obtain estimates of the provincial totals, two statistical assumptions were made: first that the daily inmate counts in each institution follow a normal distribution, and secondly, that the inmate count on a particular day in any one institution is not statistically related to the counts in other institutions. Using these two assumptions of normality and independence, the provincial highs and lows were calculated as follows. For each institution, the difference between the high and the low (i.e. the range) was divided by a factor, which depends only on the number of observed daily counts, to obtain an estimate of the standard deviation. The squares of institutional standard deviations were summed to obtain the variance of the provincial daily inmate count. The square root of the provincial variance gives a corresponding standard deviation. An estimate of the provincial high is obtained by multiplying the standard deviation by 2.94, a factor appropriate for daily counts, and adding this product to the provincial average. The same method is used to calculate provincial lows.

The resultant provincial highs and lows are only estimates of the true average range. In practice, the two assumptions of normality and independence may not be totally valid, and to the extent that they may be incorrect the resulting estimates will be inaccurate. Nevertheless, the

sous d'autres chefs d'accusation. Les détenus dont la peine n'a pas encore été prononcée ne comprennent que les personnes qui sont sous garde en attendant leur comparution devant un tribunal ou qui sont incarcérées temporairement à d'autres fins.

À noter que les comptes moyens s'appliquent également aux délinquants en surveillance communautaire. Les personnes en libération conditionnelle sous la surveillance des bureaux provinciaux sont exclues de ces chiffres, à moins d'avoir une Commission des libérations conditionnelles fonctionnelle. Ces comptes sont établis en fonction de l'emplacement du bureau qui assure les services de surveillance.

**Variation des comptes** - (Tableaux de référence 3 et 4)

Les comptes maximums et minimums figurant pour chaque établissement correspondent au nombre le plus élevé ou le plus faible de détenus incarcérés au cours de la période d'exploitation. Ces comptes sont fondés sur les mêmes intervalles que ceux qui servent à calculer le compte moyen.

Les comptes maximums et minimums correspondent à la moyenne provinciale estimative supérieure et inférieure des détenus incarcérés au cours de la période de déclaration. Pour obtenir les estimations des totaux des provinces, on a formulé deux hypothèses statistiques: premièrement, les comptes quotidiens des détenus dans chaque établissement correspondent à une distribution normale et, deuxièmement, il n'existe pas de rapport statistique entre le compte des détenus au cours d'une journée donnée dans n'importe quel établissement et celui des autres établissements. Compte tenu de ces deux hypothèses de normalité et d'indépendance, on a calculé les comptes maximums et minimums des provinces de la façon suivante. Pour chaque établissement, la différence entre le maximum et le minimum (c.-à-d. l'étendue) a été divisée par un facteur qui dépend seulement du nombre de comptes quotidiens observés pour obtenir une estimation de l'écart-type. On a additionné les carrés des écarts-types des établissements pour obtenir la variance du compte quotidien des détenus des provinces. La racine carrée de la variance provinciale donne l'écart-type correspondant. On obtient une estimation du maximum des provinces en multipliant l'écart-type par 2,94, facteur qui convient aux comptes quotidiens et en additionnant ce produit à la moyenne provinciale. La même méthode sert à calculer les comptes minimums des provinces.

Les comptes maximums et minimums provinciaux qui en résultent ne sont que des estimations de l'étendue moyenne réelle. En pratique, les deux hypothèses de normalité et d'indépendance ne sont peut-être pas totalement valides et, dans la mesure où elles sont inexactes, les estimations qui en résultent sont imprécises. Néanmoins, les

resultant figures provide a good indication of the relative variation in daily inmate counts from one province to another.

Note that, where the calculated upper bound of the range exceeds the total of individual high counts, the latter figure is reported.

#### **Days Stay - (Reference Table 23)**

Refers to an estimated number of prisoner days served, usually based on overnight stays. Calculated by multiplying the average annual count by the number of operating days in the year (365).

#### **Designated Capacity - (Reference Tables 3 and 4)**

Under "normal" the number of inmates the facility is designed to hold under regular circumstances is reported. Under "special" the designated capacity for special purpose usage such as sickness, discipline, protective custody, or segregation is reported. If a distinction between "normal" and "special" is not available, total capacity only is reported.

Note that standards used to assign capacity figures vary across jurisdictions, and that the use of bed-space for special or normal purposes is flexible, depending on operational need. Also note that capacity figures may vary over the course of the year through the restructuring of available bed-space. In most cases, capacity at year-end is reported.

#### **Expenditures - (Reference Tables 19 to 23)**

Refers to actual expenditures for the year under study on adult correctional services only. Monies expended by departments external to corrections are generally excluded. Expenditures are expressed in terms of current rather than constant dollars, and refer to gross rather than net expenditures.

#### **Correctional Facilities - (Reference Tables 19 and 20)**

Refers to dollars expended on both government operated and privately operated residential services. All costs of maintaining these facilities are included - salaries, overtime, benefits, contract costs, and direct operating costs (e.g. food, heating, lighting, transportation, maintenance, etc.). Also included are construction and renovation expenditures

chiffres obtenus donnent une bonne idée de la variation relative des comptes quotidiens des détenus d'une province à l'autre.

À noter que lorsque la limite supérieure de l'étendue qui a été calculée dépasse le total d'un compte maximum, ce dernier chiffre est indiqué.

#### **Durée du séjour en jours - (Tableau de référence 23)**

Désigne le nombre approximatif de jours-détenus purgés, normalement fondé sur des séjours de 24 heures. Calculée en multipliant le compte annuel moyen par le nombre de jours où l'établissement a été ouvert pendant l'année (365).

#### **Capacité prévue - (Tableaux de référence 3 et 4)**

Sous "Conditions normales", le nombre de détenus que l'établissement peut contenir à des fins normales est indiqué. Sous la mention "Conditions spéciales", la capacité prévue à des fins spéciales, par exemple les cas de maladie, de discipline de protection ou d'isolement est indiquée. S'il n'y a pas de distinction entre la capacité "normale" et "spéciale", inscrivez seulement la capacité totale. Dans la plupart des cas, la capacité à la fin de l'année est indiquée.

À noter que les critères utilisés pour calculer la capacité varient d'une juridiction à l'autre, et que l'utilisation des lits réservés à des fins spéciales et normales peut changer en fonction des besoins. À noter également que les chiffres sur la capacité peuvent varier au cours de l'année s'il y a restructuration de l'espace disponible. Dans la plupart des cas, la capacité à la fin de l'année est indiquée.

#### **Données sur les dépenses - (Tableaux de référence 19 à 23)**

Ce terme désigne les dépenses réelles pour l'année à l'étude consacrées aux seuls services correctionnels pour adultes. Les fonds dépensés par les ministères qui ne s'occupent pas des services correctionnels sont généralement exclues. Les dépenses sont exprimées en dollars courants plutôt qu'en dollars constants et ce terme désigne les dépenses brutes plutôt que les dépenses nettes.

#### **Établissements de corrections - (Tableaux de référence 19 et 20)**

Montants consacrés aux services résidentiels exploités tant par l'état que par le secteur privé. Tous les coûts d'entretien de ces établissements sont inclus: salaires, frais de surtemps, avantages sociaux, frais des contrats et coûts directs d'exploitation (p. ex. alimentation, chauffage, éclairage, transport, entretien, etc.). Sont exclues les dépenses des administrations au bureaux régionaux, mais non

for each year. Excludes regional office/headquarter costs but includes administrative costs internal to each facility. Also excluded are revenues generated by facilities.

Community Supervision Services - (Reference Tables 19 and 21)

Refers to dollars expended on community supervision services provided to adults (e.g. probation, parole, employment programs, educational programs, etc.). Also includes monies expended on grants and contributions by corrections during each year. Regional office/headquarter costs are excluded.

Administration - (Reference Tables 19 and 22)

Refers to regional office/headquarter costs and costs of central services provided to corrections (e.g. computer services, staffing, etc.) Parole Board expenditures are included where applicable.

Institutional Operating Costs - (Reference Table 23)

Refers to costs associated with operating a government operated facility over each year. Included are internal administrative costs, salaries, benefits, maintenance, and other direct costs such as food, clothing, supplies, etc. Excluded are revenues generated by facilities, renovation/capital expenditures, and general start-up costs.

Per Diem Inmate Cost - (Reference Table 23)

Refers to the average amount expended daily throughout the year on each inmate housed in a government operated facility. The daily cost of detaining an offender is derived from two variables - gross operating cost - total days stay. Total number of days stay is estimated to be the average count x 365. Note that per diems do not reflect marginal costs. That is, the admission of an additional inmate to a facility does not add the full per diem cost to the daily expenditures of the facility.

Government Facilities - (Reference Tables 3 and 4)

Refers to all custodial facilities run by the government agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction. These

les frais administratifs de chaque établissement. Sont exclues les recettes produites par les établissements.

Services de surveillance communautaire - (Tableaux de référence 19 et 21)

Dépenses consacrées aux services de surveillance communautaire pour les adultes (p. ex. probation, libération conditionnelle, programmes d'emploi, programmes d'enseignement, etc.). Sont également comprises les subventions et contributions versées par les Services correctionnels au cours de chaque année. Les dépenses des administrations ou bureaux régionaux sont exclues.

Administration - (Tableaux de référence 19 et 22)

Dépenses des administrations ou bureaux régionaux ainsi que les dépenses liées aux services centraux assurés aux services correctionnels (p. ex. services d'informatique, services de personnel, etc.). Sont comprises les dépenses de la Commission des libérations conditionnelles, s'il y a lieu.

Dépenses de fonctionnement des établissements - (Tableau de référence 23)

Représentent les dépenses liées à l'exploitation d'un établissement exploité par le gouvernement pour chaque année. Sont compris les frais d'administration interne, les salaires, les avantages sociaux, les frais d'entretien et les autres frais directs de fonctionnement, tels que les frais d'alimentation, d'habillement et d'approvisionnement. Sont exclues les recettes produites par les établissements, les rénovations et dépenses de capital, et les frais généraux.

Coût par jour par détenu - (Tableau de référence 23)

Désigne le montant quotidien moyen dépensé pendant toute l'année pour chaque détenu logé dans un établissement exploité par le gouvernement. Les dépenses quotidiennes consacrées à la détention d'un délinquant sont calculées à partir de deux variables: les coûts d'exploitation bruts, et la durée du séjour en jours. Le nombre total de jours d'incarcération est une estimation du compte moyen multiplié par 365. À noter que les coûts par jour ne reflètent pas les dépenses marginales; c'est-à-dire, l'admission d'un nouveau détenu dans un établissement n'augmente pas les dépenses quotidiennes du dit établissement du plein montant du coût par jour par détenu.

Établissements du gouvernement - (Tableaux de référence 3 et 4)

Ce terme désigne tous les établissements de détention administrés par l'organisme responsable des services correctionnels dans chaque secteur

facilities are distinguishable from private correctional facilities in that they are operated by government employees rather than employees from the private sector. The number of government facilities shown for each jurisdiction includes all facilities which were operational for any part of the year under study. All custodial facilities that are considered distinct administrative entities are listed separately (e.g. camps, community residential centres, etc.). If a facility has affiliates or satellites (e.g. work camps) which are administered centrally, the data provided include the operations of the affiliates.

Many terms are used among the provinces and territories in reference to custodial facilities. Some examples are: jails, correctional institutions, community correctional centres, community residential centres, detention centres, reformatories, training centres, remand centres, and camps. The meaning of each of these terms varies across jurisdictions.

In addition to holding sentenced offenders for up to two years less a day, provincial government correctional facilities may house persons held for remand or lock-up purposes as well as persons awaiting transfer to another penal institution or awaiting deportation. Facilities used for temporary lock-up purposes exclusively are not within the scope of this report. Penitentiaries are also considered government correctional facilities. They are federal penal institutions housing persons sentenced to imprisonment for a period of two years or more.

It should be noted that persons sentenced to custody under provincial/territorial authority, may serve their sentence in a penitentiary by special agreement between the jurisdictions involved. The reverse is also true of persons sentenced to custody under authority of the federal government.

#### **Inmate Deaths - (Reference Table 8)**

Refers to all inmate deaths which occurred within the confines of a correctional facility. Inmates absent from the facility at the time of death are excluded. Suicide rates for the standing adult population are based on the adult populations in each province or territory.

de compétence. Ces établissements se distinguent des établissements de correction privés en ce sens qu'ils sont administrés par des fonctionnaires plutôt que par des employés du secteur privé. Le nombre d'établissements du gouvernement indiqué pour chaque secteur de compétence comprend tous les établissements qui étaient en fonctionnement pendant une partie quelconque de l'année à l'étude. Tous les établissements de détention considérés comme des organes administratifs distincts doivent être déclarés séparément (p. ex. les camps, les Centres résidentiels communautaires, etc.). Si un établissement compte des établissements affiliés ou annexes (p. ex. des baraquements) gérés par la même administration centrale, les données fournies tiennent également compte des opérations de ces derniers.

Un grand nombre de termes sont utilisés dans les provinces et territoires pour désigner les établissements qui accueillent des détenus. Mentionnons, à titre d'exemples, les prisons, les établissements de correction, les centres correctionnels communautaires, les centres résidentiels communautaires, les centres de détention, les centres de correction et de réhabilitation, les centres de formation, les centres de prévention et les camps. Le sens de chacun de ces termes varie d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre.

En plus des détenus condamnés, les établissements de correction du gouvernement peuvent accueillir des personnes renvoyées sous garde ou détenus temporairement, ainsi que des personnes qui attendent d'être transférées à un autre établissement pénitentiaire, ou qui sont sous le coup d'une ordonnance de déportation. Les établissements utilisés exclusivement pour les détentions temporaires ne sont pas visés par le présent rapport. Les pénitenciers sont également considérés comme des établissements de correction du gouvernement. Ce sont des établissements fédéraux qui logent des personnes condamnées à des peines d'emprisonnement de deux ans ou plus.

Il convient de mentionner que les personnes condamnées à des peines d'emprisonnement aux termes d'une loi provinciale ou territoriale peuvent purger leur peine dans un pénitencier en vertu d'une entente spéciale conclue entre les secteurs de compétence intéressés. L'inverse est également vrai des personnes condamnées à une peine d'emprisonnement en vertu d'une loi fédérale.

#### **Décès de détenus - (Tableau de référence 8)**

Désignent tous les décès de détenus qui se sont produits dans un établissement de correction. Les décès des détenus absents de l'établissement au moment de leur mort n'y figurent pas. Les taux de suicide de la population adulte permanente sont fondés sur la population adulte de chaque province ou territoire.

### **Major Offence - (Reference Table 11)**

Refers to the offence for which the inmate was convicted and sentenced to a specific term. If convicted of more than one offence, the major offence is the one for which the longest single sentence of incarceration was imposed by the court. If more than one offence was given this same sentence, the major offence is the most serious one, as measured by the maximum penalty allowed by law. If more than one offence carries the same maximum penalty, the major offence is the first of those listed on the warrant of committal.

### **Mandatory Supervision - (Reference Tables 16 and 17)**

Mandatory supervision allows any federal inmate to be released from a penitentiary prior to the warrant expiry date because of accrued earned remission. Supervision commences upon release and continues for the duration of the remission period, that is, until the warrant expiry date. If the terms of the mandatory supervision agreement are violated, the person may be returned to the institution from which he was released.

### **Parole - (Reference Tables 16 and 17)**

A form of conditional release from custody whereby an inmate who is considered eligible may be released, at a time considered appropriate by a parole board, to serve the balance of a sentence under supervision in the community subject to stated conditions. Most inmates are not eligible for parole until one third of their sentence has been served. Prior to being granted full parole, an inmate may be released on day parole for rehabilitation purposes (e.g., to receive training or education not normally offered within the institution). While on day parole the inmate must return to the institution at regular intervals.

### **Probation - (Reference Tables 16 and 17)**

Refers to a type of court disposition imposed on an individual which is served in the community, under certain conditions, while under the supervision of a court or court-designated person or agency. A probation order may be given in and of itself, in conjunction with a suspended sentence, a conditional discharge, a fine, or in conjunction with a sentence which is served intermittently.

### **Infraction grave - (Tableau de référence 11)**

Ce terme désigne l'infraction pour laquelle le détenu a été déclaré coupable et condamné à être incarcéré pour une période déterminée. S'il a été déclaré coupable de plus d'une infraction, l'infraction grave est celle pour laquelle le tribunal lui a infligé la peine d'emprisonnement la plus longue. Si une même sentence a été prononcée pour plus d'une infraction, l'infraction grave est celle qui encourt la peine la plus longue prévue par la loi. Si plusieurs infractions peuvent recevoir la même peine, la plus longue, l'infraction grave est la première qui apparaît sur le mandat d'incarcération.

### **Surveillance obligatoire - (Tableaux de référence 16 et 17)**

Le régime de surveillance obligatoire permet à tout détenu fédéral d'être libéré d'un pénitencier avant la date d'expiration de son mandat, parce qu'il a obtenu une réduction méritée de peine. La surveillance débute au moment de la libération et se poursuit pendant toute la durée de la période de réduction, c'est-à-dire jusqu'à la date d'expiration du mandat. Si le détenu viole les conditions de l'ordonnance de surveillance, il peut être retourné à l'établissement d'où il a été libéré.

### **Libération conditionnelle - (Tableaux de référence 16 et 17)**

Il s'agit d'une forme de mise en liberté selon certaines conditions en vertu de laquelle un détenu jugé admissible peut, à un moment jugé approprié par une Commission des libérations conditionnelles, être libéré pour purger le reste de sa peine sous surveillance dans la collectivité. La plupart des détenus ne sont pas éligible à une libération conditionnelle avant d'avoir purgé un tiers de leur peine. Avant de se voir accorder une libération conditionnelle de jour à des fins de réhabilitation; par exemple, pour recevoir une formation ou suivre des cours qui ne sont pas normalement offerts à l'établissement. Pendant qu'il bénéficie d'une libération conditionnelle de jour, le détenu doit retourner à l'établissement à des intervalles réguliers.

### **Probation - (Tableaux de référence 16 et 17)**

Ce terme désigne une sorte de sentence imposée par un tribunal, qui est purgée dans la collectivité selon certaines conditions, sous la surveillance du tribunal ou d'une personne ou d'un organisme désigné par celui-ci. La probation peut être accordée parallèlement à une condamnation avec sursis, une libération selon certaines conditions, une amende, ou encore une peine purgée de façon intermittente.

## Rates - (Reference Tables 5, 6, 16 and 17)

A rate expresses a number in terms of a specified number of units of another number; for example, the number of prisoners in Canada per 100,000 population. Although not always true, rates are often expressed as a proportion of the potential population for which an observed characteristic is true. The potential population, or population-at-risk, for a murder rate is the total population since everyone is a possible murder victim. However, total population may not be the most logical denominator or controlling factor in every case. Some of the data in this report pertain to adults incarcerated in government operated correctional facilities. Therefore, the standing adult population represents a more accurate population-at-risk. Accordingly, adult-specific rates are shown. In addition, when total provincial rates have been calculated, the standing populations of provinces for which no data were available have been excluded. A percentage distribution is a type of rate; that is, rate per 100 total. A percentage is useful in displaying the relative size of each component part to the aggregate total. An example would be the age distribution of adults admitted to custody.

## Reason for Admission - (Reference Table 10)

Both drinking/driving and fine default categories are mutually exclusive and refer to cause of incarceration rather than offence committed.

Defaulting on Fines - As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody who, if their original sentence of fine payment had been satisfied, would not have been required to serve a term of custody.

Drinking/driving - As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody whose most serious offence was either: a) impaired driving; b) blood/alcohol over 0.08; or c) refusing a breathalyzer (Sections 234-237 of the Criminal Code).

## Security Level - (Reference Tables 3 and 4)

Provincial and territorial correctional facilities are classified as either secure or open. A facility is considered secure if inmates are detained by security devices,

## Taux - (Tableaux de référence 5, 6, 16 et 17)

Un taux exprime un nombre en fonction d'un nombre précis d'unités d'un autre nombre; par exemple, le nombre de détenus au Canada par 100,000 habitants. Bien que cette règle ne soit pas toujours vraie, les taux sont souvent exprimés comme un pourcentage de la population à laquelle une certaine caractéristique observée pourrait s'appliquer. Dans le cas d'un taux de meurtre, cette population, ou le nombre de victimes possibles, est la population totale étant donné que n'importe qui peut être victime d'un meurtre. Toutefois, la population totale peut ne pas être le dénominateur le plus logique ou le facteur déterminant dans tous les cas. Certaines des données présentées dans le présent rapport ont trait à des adultes incarcérés dans des établissements de correction exploités par le gouvernement. Par conséquent, il est plus exact de considérer uniquement comme victimes possibles les membres de la population adulte permanente. Voilà pourquoi des taux spécifiquement applicables aux adultes sont indiqués. En outre, lorsque le total des taux provinciaux a été calculé, les populations permanentes des provinces pour lesquelles aucune donnée n'était disponible ont été exclues. Une répartition en pourcentage est un genre de taux; c'est-à-dire, taux par total de 100. Le pourcentage permet d'indiquer la valeur relative de chaque composante par rapport au total global. La répartition, selon l'âge, des adultes admis dans les établissements de détention en est un exemple.

## Raison de l'admission - (Tableau de référence 10)

La conduite en état d'ébriété et le défaut de payer l'amende sont des catégories qui s'excluent l'une à l'autre et qui désignent la cause de l'incarcération plutôt que l'infraction commise.

Défaut de payer l'amende - Dans le contexte des condamnations pour certains types choisis d'infraction, ce terme désigne le nombre de personnes incarcérées qui n'auraient pas eu à purger une peine d'emprisonnement si elles avaient acquitté l'amende qui leur avait d'abord été imposée.

Conduite en état d'ébriété - Dans le contexte des condamnations pour certains types choisis d'infraction, ce terme désigne le nombre de personnes emprisonnées dont l'infraction la plus grave était: a) la conduite avec facultés affaiblies; b) la conduite avec un taux d'alcoolémie supérieur à 0.08; ou c) le refus de se soumettre à une analyse d'haleine (articles 234 à 237 du Code criminel).

## Niveau de sécurité - (Tableaux de référence 3 et 4)

Les établissements de correction provinciaux et territoriaux sont classés comme des établissements à milieu fermé ou ouvert. Un établissement à milieu fermé est considéré comme

including those which operate with perimeter security features and/or where inmates are under constant supervision or observation. A facility classified as open denotes the use of minimal security devices or perimeter security containment and/or where supervision of inmates is only partial. Work camps are often considered to have an open security level, as are community-based correctional facilities. If the security level of an affiliated facility differs from that of the base facility, the security level of the base facility is reported.

The traditional classification of maximum, medium, and minimum is used to describe the security level of federal institutions.

**Sentence Length** - (Reference Tables 12, 14 and 18)

Refers to a calculation in days, months, or years of the total time to be served in a correctional facility or under probation supervision. For multiple sentences this is the sum of the consecutive sentences. If these sentences are served concurrently, the longest sentence is the aggregate. Sentence length is not equivalent to time served, particularly in the case of custody - the effect of remission and conditional release such as parole, result in a lesser amount of time served in comparison to original sentence length. In the case of a revocation from conditional release from custody, the amount of time to be served is the remanent of the aggregate if a new offence has not been committed.

The sentence length categorization was standardized across jurisdictions by linear interpolation before using the standard formula to calculate the median sentence length in each jurisdiction. For further explanation see **Age**.

**Time Served** - (Reference Table 15)

Refers to the total length of time, measured in years, actually served upon each release from a federal facility. All release types, apart from transfers to other custodial settings under federal jurisdiction, are included here.

tel lorsque les lieux de détention sont pourvus de dispositifs de sécurité et que la sécurité de pourtour est aussi assurée et (ou) lorsque les détenus font l'objet d'une surveillance constante. Un établissement ouvert a un minimum de dispositifs de sécurité des lieux et du pourtour, et (ou) n'assure qu'une surveillance partielle des détenus. Les baraquements sont souvent considérés comme des établissements ouverts tout comme les centres correctionnels communautaires. Si le niveau de sécurité d'un centre affilié diffère de celui de l'établissement principal, le niveau de sécurité de l'établissement principal est noté.

Les expressions "sécurité maximale", "sécurité moyenne" et "sécurité minimale" s'appliquent au niveau de sécurité des établissements fédéraux.

**Durée de la peine** - (Tableaux de référence 12, 14 et 18)

Ce terme désigne le nombre total de jours, de mois ou d'années qu'un détenu doit passer dans un établissement de correction ou être assujéti au régime de probation. Dans le cas de plusieurs peines, il s'agit de la somme des peines consécutives. Si les peines sont confondues, la peine la plus longue est retenue. La durée de la peine ne correspond pas à la période purgée, particulièrement dans le cas de l'incarcération - les réductions méritées de peine et les mises en liberté selon certaines conditions, comme la libération conditionnelle, réduisent la période purgée en comparaison de la durée de la peine initiale. Dans le cas de la révocation de la libération conditionnelle, la peine à purgée équivaut au reste de la peine totale, si une nouvelle infraction n'a pas été commise.

Avant d'utiliser la formule type pour déterminer la durée médiane des peines dans chaque juridiction, les catégories établies pour la durée des peines ont été uniformisées dans toutes les juridictions au moyen d'une interpolation linéaire. Pour de plus amples renseignements, voir **Age**.

**Peine purgée** - (Tableau de référence 15)

S'entend de la durée totale de la peine, mesurée en années, effectivement purgée au moment de chaque libération d'un établissement fédéral. Sont inclus tous les types de libération à l'exception des transfèrements à d'autres établissements de détention sous juridiction fédérale.



## APPENDIX E

### LIST OF CONTACTS

The following federal, provincial and territorial agencies contributed to the production of this report, and can be contacted for additional information.

#### Federal - Fédéral

Statistical Liaison Officer  
National Parole Board  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0R1  
(613) 593-5081

Analysis and Information System  
Correctional Services of Canada  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0P9  
(613) 593-5684

Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
11th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0P8  
(613) 995-4811

#### Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve

Director of Corrections  
Department of Justice  
P.O. Box 6084  
St. John's, Newfoundland.  
A1C 5X8  
(709) 753-8191

#### Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Probation & Family Court Services  
Department of Justice  
Provincial Administrative Building  
5th Floor Centre, Rockford Street  
P.O. Box 2000  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.  
C1A 7N8  
(902) 892-5411

## ANNEXE E

### LISTE DES CONTACTS

Les organismes fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux qui suivent, ont contribué à la production de ce rapport, et peuvent être contactés pour de plus amples renseignements.

#### Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse

Co-ordinator,  
Research and Planning  
3rd Floor, Lord Nelson Arcade  
Department of the Attorney General  
P.O. Box 3245 South  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
B3J 3H5  
(902) 424-5775

#### New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick

Correctional Services Division  
Department of Justice  
15 Carleton Street  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick.  
(506) 453-2846

#### Québec

Direction de la planification  
et gestion  
Direction générale de la probation  
et de la détention  
Ministère de la justice  
1200, route de l'Église,  
7e étage  
Ste-Foy (Québec).  
G1V 4M1  
(418) 643-4122

#### Ontario

Director,  
Management Data Services  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario.  
M1L 4P1  
(416) 750-3411

#### Manitoba

Chief, Information Systems and Statistics  
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R3C 0V8  
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S4P 2Y3  
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Alberta

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Resource Analyst Section  
Corrections Branch  
Ministry of the Attorney General  
535 Yates Street  
Victoria, British Columbia.  
V8W 2Z6  
(604) 387-1605



**Federal and Provincial Adult Correctional Institutions, Canada, 1981-82**  
**Établissements de correction fédéraux et provinciaux, Canada, 1981-82**

Legend  
 Légende  
 ◁ Provincial institution  
 Établissement provincial  
 ★ Federal institution  
 Établissement fédéral



Note: Institutions in Nova Scotia are municipally operated.  
 Nota: Les établissements en Nouvelle-Écosse sont administrés par les municipalités.

## Location of Federal Correctional Facilities in Operation, as of March 31, 1983

Emplacement des établissements de correction fédéraux en fonctionnement au 31 mars 1983









# Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1982-83

# Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada

1982-83

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Inquiries about this publication should be addressed to:

Canadian Centre  
for Justice Statistics,  
Corrections Program

Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (telephone: 593-7137) or to a local Advisory Services office:

St. John's (Nfld.)	(772-4073)
Halifax	(426-5331)
Montréal	(283-5725)
Ottawa	(992-4734)
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Winnipeg	(949-4020)
Regina	(359-5405)
Edmonton	(420-3027)
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Toutes demandes de renseignements sur la présente publication doivent être adressées à:

Centre canadien  
de la statistique juridique,  
Programme des services correctionnels

Statistique Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (téléphone: 593-7137) ou à un bureau local des Services consultatifs situé aux endroits suivants:

St. John's (T.-N.)	(772-4073)
Halifax	(426-5331)
Montréal	(283-5725)
Ottawa	(992-4734)
Toronto	(966-6586)
Winnipeg	(949-4020)
Regina	(359-5405)
Edmonton	(420-3027)
Vancouver	(666-3691)

On peut obtenir une communication gratuite avec le service régional d'information statistique de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard en composant 1-800-565-7192. En Saskatchewan, on peut communiquer avec le bureau régional de Regina en composant 1(112)-800-667-3524, et en Alberta, avec le bureau d'Edmonton au numéro 1-800-222-6400.

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Statistics Canada  
Canadian Centre  
for Justice Statistics

Statistique Canada  
Centre canadien  
de la statistique juridique

# **Adult Correctional Services in Canada**

**1982-83**

# **Services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada**

**1982-83**

Published under the authority of  
the Minister of Supply and  
Services Canada

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics,  
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© Minister of Supply  
and Services Canada 1984

May 1984  
4-2400-531

Price: Canada, \$8.85  
Other Countries, \$10.60

Catalogue 85-211  
ISSN 0715-2973

Ottawa

Publication autorisée par  
le ministre des Approvisionnements et  
Services Canada

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de la statistique juridique, Statistique Canada.

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Mai 1984  
4-2400-531

Prix: Canada, \$8.85  
Autres pays, \$10.60

Catalogue 85-211  
ISSN 0715-2973

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## SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in this Statistics Canada publication:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- (e) estimate.

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- .. nombres indisponibles.
- ... n'ayant pas lieu de figurer.
- néant ou zéro.
- nombres infimes.
- (e) estimation.

## PREFACE

The Corrections Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has a responsibility to publish information describing adult correctional services in Canada. This report contains data gathered since the formal assignment of this responsibility and establishment of this Program on June 1, 1981.

Data displayed cover the five fiscal years 1978-79 to 1982-83, and represent services provided by the governmental agencies responsible for adult corrections in each of the provincial, territorial, and federal sectors. Key indicators showing caseloads handled and resources expended, on both custodial and community supervision services, shape the overall structure and content of the report.

This publication is essentially an update of the 1981-82 report in this series. Given the new federal-provincial partnership that has been formed to provide national justice information, coupled with the relative youth of the Corrections Program, the structure and content of this report are continually being refined. Developmental efforts are currently being guided by a selected group of federal and provincial representatives, who are actively involved in the development and utilization of correctional statistics within their respective jurisdictions. The initiatives of this group will be reflected through improvements made and new ideas introduced to future releases of this report.

This publication is the product of a major collective effort on the part of individuals representing government agencies responsible for adult correctional services across Canada. Appreciation is expressed to the many contributors who provided direct input to this effort, and to those who continue to provide guidance and support to the Corrections Program.

## PRÉFACE

Le Programme des services correctionnels du Centre canadien de la statistique juridique a la responsabilité de publier des renseignements décrivant les services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada. Le présent rapport contient les données recueillies depuis l'affectation officielle de cette responsabilité et la création du Programme le 1er juin 1981.

Les données présentées, qui portent sur les cinq années financières allant de 1978-79 à 1982-83, sont représentatives des services fournis par les organismes gouvernementaux responsables des services correctionnels pour adultes dans chacun des secteurs provinciaux et territoriaux, ainsi que dans le secteur fédéral. La structure globale et le contenu du rapport sont fondés sur des indicateurs clés, qui montrent le nombre de cas traités et les ressources engagées, tant pour les services de détention que pour les services de surveillance communautaire.

La présente publication est essentiellement une mise à jour du rapport de 1981-82. Étant donné que le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces se sont associés depuis peu pour offrir de l'information juridique nationale, et que le Programme des services correctionnels est de création assez récente, la structure et le contenu de ce rapport continuent d'être raffinés. Toutefois, des efforts dynamiques sont faits en ce sens, le travail initial étant actuellement confié à un groupe choisi de représentants fédéraux et provinciaux qui jouent un rôle actif dans l'avancement et l'utilisation de la statistique correctionnelle au sein de leur propre secteur de compétence. Les initiatives de ce groupe se traduiront par des améliorations et de nouvelles idées qui seront incorporées dans les éditions à venir.

La présente publication est le fruit d'un effort collectif important fourni par des personnes représentant les organismes gouvernementaux responsables des services correctionnels pour adultes dans tout le Canada. Nous remercions les nombreuses personnes qui ont participé personnellement à ce travail, ainsi que celles qui continuent à fournir une aide et des conseils au Programme des services correctionnels.



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# Introduction



## REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- Expenditures on corrections totalled approximately \$1.1 billion in 1982-83, including \$568 million federally and \$516 million provincially; over the five-year period, only a slight increase is apparent in government spending on corrections when expressed in constant dollars.
- The average provincial inmate population increased by 14% over the 1981-82 figure and 27% over the five-year period, reaching 17,149 in 1982-83; the average federal inmate population in 1982-83 was 9,775 which represented an increase of 20% over the five-year period and 10% over the 1981-82 figure (see table on page 34); in addition to these figures, there were on average approximately 2,500 provincial inmates and 1,000 federal inmates who were on-register but not in custody at the time of the count.
- While 72% of the total correctional caseload were under some form of community supervision, only 9% of total correctional expenditures were for the provision of these services in 1982-83.
- The median sentence length on admission to provincial facilities in 1982-83 was 26 days; the corresponding sentence length for inmates admitted to federal penitentiaries was 42 months, or 3½ years.
- Inmates admitted to provincial custody are typically 25 years old and one-third of all admissions are for fine default; the median age for federal inmates is 28 years and they are typically incarcerated for either robbery or break and enter.
- The average provincial probationer is 21 years of age and is serving a probation order of 11 months in length.
- Female offenders comprised 6% of all provincial sentenced admissions to custody, 2% of all federal warrant of committal admissions to custody, and 16% of all admissions to provincial probation.
- There were 65 inmate deaths in 1982-83, of which over one-half (34) were suicides; compared to the suicide rate for adult Canadians in 1982-83 (1.9 per 10,000 adults) the rate for the inmate population was about seven times higher (12.6 per 10,000 inmates). This rate for the adult Canadian population has not been completely standardized for age and sex, and so it is not directly comparable to the Canadian inmate population.

## LES POINTS SAILLANTS DU RAPPORT

- En 1982-83, les dépenses pour les services correctionnels s'établissaient à environ 1,1 milliard de dollars, soit 568 millions de dollars au palier fédéral et 516 millions de dollars au palier provincial; au cours des cinq ans, on ne note qu'une légère augmentation des dépenses gouvernementales pour les services correctionnels lorsque ces dépenses sont exprimées en dollars constants.
- La population provinciale moyenne de détenus a augmenté de 14 % par rapport à 1981-82 et de 27 % au cours des cinq années pour atteindre 17 149 en 1982-83; la population fédérale moyenne de détenus en 1982-83 était de 9 775, soit une augmentation de 20 % au cours des cinq ans et de 10 % par rapport à 1981-82 (voir le tableau à la page 34). En outre, il y avait en moyenne environ 2 500 détenus provinciaux et 1 000 détenus fédéraux qui figuraient au registre mais qui étaient en liberté au moment du compte.
- Alors que 72 % du nombre total de cas traités par les services correctionnels étaient sous une forme quelconque de surveillance communautaire, seulement 9 % du total des dépenses portaient sur la prestation de ces services en 1982-83.
- La durée médiane de la peine au moment de l'admission aux établissements provinciaux se situait à 26 jours en 1982-83; le chiffre correspondant pour les détenus admis dans les pénitenciers fédéraux était de 42 mois ou 3½ ans.
- Le détenu type admis en détention provinciale est âgé de 25 ans; le tiers des admissions découle du défaut de paiement d'une amende. L'âge médian des détenus fédéraux est de 28 ans et ils sont le plus souvent incarcérés soit pour vol qualifié soit pour introduction par effraction.
- La personne en probation provinciale a en moyenne 21 ans et la durée de l'ordonnance de probation est de 11 mois.
- Les femmes constituaient 6 % de l'ensemble des admissions de personnes condamnées dans les établissements provinciaux, 2 % de l'ensemble des personnes admises dans des établissements provinciaux à la suite d'un mandat d'incarcération et 16 % de l'ensemble des admissions aux services provinciaux de probation.
- Il y a eu 65 décès de détenus en 1982-83, dont plus de la moitié (34) étaient des cas de suicide; en comparaison du taux de suicide pour les Canadiens adultes en 1982-83 (1,9 pour 10 000 adultes) le taux chez les détenus était environ sept fois plus élevé (12,6 pour 10 000 détenus). Le taux de la population adulte canadienne n'a pas été totalement normaliser selon l'âge et le sexe, c'est pourquoi ce taux n'est pas directement comparable à celui de la population carcérale canadienne.

## 1.1 Corrections in Context

The Canadian criminal justice system is characterized by three principal components: police, courts and corrections. Although each component within this model is influenced by the other, the impact absorbed by the corrections sector is particularly acute, as this facet of the system is very often considered, at least in structural terms, the final point of the criminal justice process. It is well recognized that neither these major components nor the service units within the corrections sector itself are fully integrated in terms of objectives and operating procedures. In fact, they are quite often in direct conflict with each other. Corrections, for example, with a long-range perspective must occasionally take short-term risks. The release of an offender into the community always contains some risks, whether or not it is a form of early release.

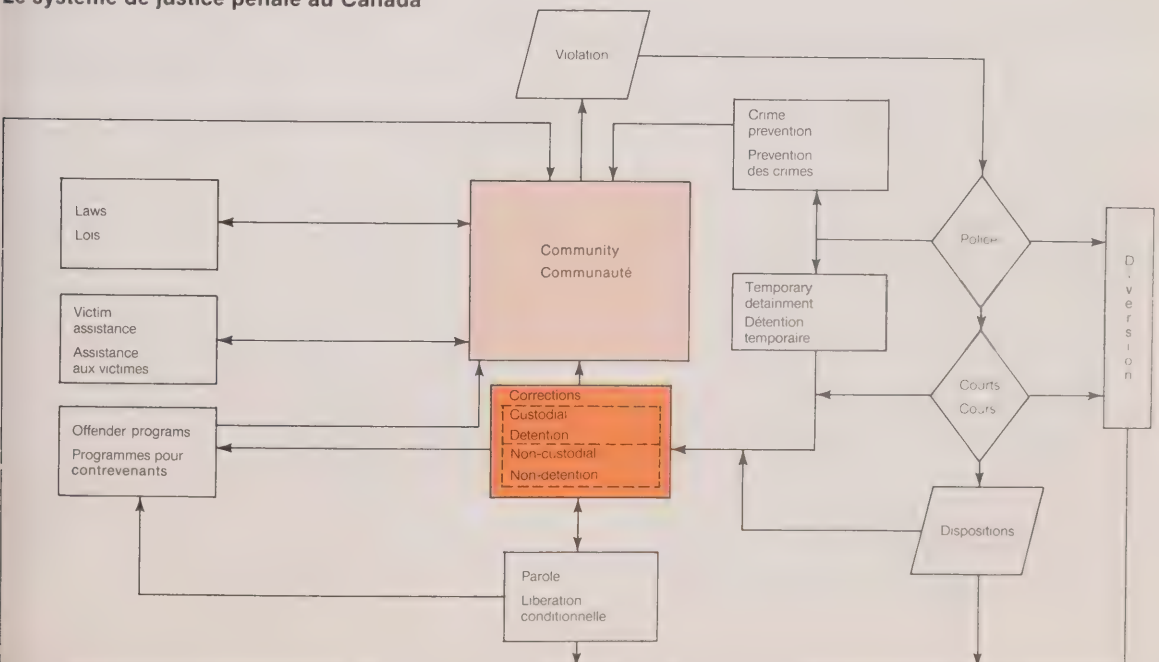
Figure 1 illustrates a more detailed view of the criminal justice model: processing of an offender and application of specialized programs, such as: diversion, crime prevention and victim assistance. The movement of an accused through police and court processes is largely determined by such factors as police strength, policing strategies, courtload, sentencing practices, and enacted

## 1.1 Contexte des services correctionnels

Le système de justice pénale du Canada comporte trois éléments principaux: la police, les tribunaux et les services correctionnels. Bien que chacun des éléments du modèle soit influencé par les autres, les répercussions sur le secteur correctionnel sont particulièrement importantes, car cet aspect du système est très souvent considéré, au moins en termes structuraux, comme l'aboutissement du processus de justice pénale. Il est évident que ni les objectifs ni les méthodes de ces principaux éléments non plus que ceux des principales unités qui composent les services correctionnels ne sont pleinement intégrés. En fait, il y a souvent conflit. Par exemple, les services correctionnels, qui adoptent un point de vue à long terme, doivent souvent prendre des risques à court terme. Il y a toujours un certain risque à rendre un contrevenant à la société, qu'il s'agisse ou non d'une libération anticipée.

La figure 1 illustre en plus de détail le modèle de la justice pénale: traitement d'un contrevenant, application de programmes spécialisés, tels que: diversion, prévention des crimes et assistance aux victimes. Le passage d'un accusé par la filière policière et le processus judiciaire est en grande partie guidé par des facteurs comme des effectifs policiers, les stratégies policières, la charge de travail des tribunaux, les

Figure 1  
The Criminal Justice System in Canada  
Le système de justice pénale au Canada



legislation. The impact of these factors varies both over time and geographic location. Corrections, in its capacity of responding to court dispositions, is required to be highly responsive to directions set by the other components of the criminal justice system and, as a result, correctional policy is constantly under evaluation and change. Although each element has a specialized function to perform, the inter-relationship among these elements must be understood within the context of overall system objectives.

## 1.2 Scope of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide the reader with a descriptive overview of the correctional system operating in each of the provincial, territorial, and federal sectors in Canada. Although corrections operates within a complex framework, the intent here is not to explain corrections in light of outside influences, but rather to describe the correctional system through the presentation of a number of key indicators - caseload characteristics, activity levels, and resource expenditures.

As a basic reference document for Canadian corrections, this report focuses on both custodial and community supervision services provided to adults across Canada. Data displayed were compiled centrally by the government agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction, and, for this reason, information contained herein is limited to correctional services rendered under the authority of each responsible government agency. Services provided through external agencies (e.g., municipal governments, RCMP, and social service departments) are generally excluded from the scope.

## 1.3 Division of Responsibility for Correctional Services

As specified in the Constitution Acts, 1867-1982, formerly known as the British North America Act, the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over legislation and procedural guidelines related to criminal matters, while provincial governments have exclusive authority over the enforcement of criminal law within their respective jurisdictions. Responsibility then, for the provision of adult correctional services in Canada, is shared among all federal, provincial, and in the case of Nova Scotia, municipal governments.

pratiques sentencielles et les lois en vigueur. Ces facteurs interviennent plus ou moins selon le moment et l'emplacement géographique. Les services correctionnels entrent en jeu sur l'ordre du tribunal. C'est dire qu'ils doivent constamment réagir aux orientations imposées par les autres éléments du système de justice pénale et que la politique en ce domaine est constamment soumise à l'évaluation et à l'évolution. Bien que chaque élément ait une fonction particulière, les rapports entre ces éléments doivent se comprendre dans le cadre des objectifs globaux du système.

## 1.2 Portée du rapport

Le présent rapport a pour objet de fournir au lecteur un aperçu descriptif du système correctionnel des provinces, des territoires et du gouvernement fédéral. Quoique les services correctionnels évoluent dans un cadre complexe, le rapport n'a pas pour objet de les expliquer à la lumière d'influences extérieures, mais plutôt de décrire le système au moyen de la présentation d'un certain nombre d'indicateurs clés - caractéristiques des cas, niveaux d'activité et ressources engagées.

En tant que document de référence de base pour les services correctionnels canadiens, le présent rapport est axé à la fois sur les services de détention et de surveillance communautaire offerts aux adultes dans tout le Canada. Comme les données présentées ont été compilées par l'organisme gouvernemental responsable des services correctionnels dans chaque secteur de compétence, les renseignements fournis ici ne portent que sur les services correctionnels offerts sous l'autorité de chaque organisme gouvernemental responsable. Les services assurés par des organismes de l'extérieur (p. ex., les administrations municipales, la GRC et des ministères oeuvrant dans le domaine des services sociaux) sont normalement exclus.

## 1.3 Partage des compétences des services correctionnels

Comme il est précisé dans la Loi constitutionnelle, 1867-1982, auparavant l'Acte de l'Amérique de Nord Britannique, le gouvernement fédéral a compétence exclusive sur les lois et les règles de procédure applicables aux questions de nature criminelle, alors que les provinces ont compétence exclusive sur l'application de la loi criminelle à l'intérieur de leurs secteurs de compétence respectifs. Par conséquent, la responsabilité des services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada est partagée entre les administrations fédérale, provinciales et, dans le cas de la Nouvelle-Écosse, municipales.

As set out in the Criminal Code of Canada, the federal government is responsible for offenders sentenced to custody for two years or more, while provincial governments have authority over persons given less than a two-year custodial sentence, or placed under other court orders. At the federal level, Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB) provide services under the auspices of the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. Responsible government agencies at the provincial level are listed in Section 3, Provincial Corrections. This report is divided into separate provincial and federal chapters in order to emphasize these two separate areas of responsibility.

Although there is a clear delineation in division of responsibility, provision is made for interchange among jurisdictions in the form of exchange-of-service agreements. These agreements are negotiated for such purposes as: transferring inmates across jurisdictions; accommodating parole suspensions; and providing for the efficient delivery of parole supervision, community assessment services, and health, psychiatric, and educational services.

As a result of the exchanges among jurisdictions, duplication can emerge when figures are aggregated at the national level. Extent of duplication is largely a function of combining data retrieved from individual information systems across Canada. The degree to which overlap is problematic has not yet been fully assessed.

The federal Prisons and Reformatories Act defines the general administrative structures and responsibilities for the operation of custodial facilities. Each province or territory, although bound by general guidelines, has instituted its own set of legislative and regulatory guidelines for corrections.

There are variations across jurisdictions in the degree of centralization found within individual government agencies, and in the extent to which services are purchased from the private sector. Correctional systems also differ in the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections. For example, the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia have autonomous parole boards, while in the remaining provinces and territories, cases are referred to the federal Board of Parole. The extent to which correctional facilities are used to detain persons remanded to custody or for temporary holding is also variable across systems.

Comme il est énoncé dans le Code criminel du Canada, les contrevenants condamnés à des peines de deux ans ou plus tombent sous la responsabilité du gouvernement fédéral, tandis que ceux qui purgent des peines de moins de deux ans, ou qui sont sous le coup d'une ordonnance quelconque du tribunal, relèvent des gouvernements provinciaux. Au niveau fédéral, Service correctionnel Canada (SCC) et la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles (CNLC) fournissent des services sous les auspices du ministère fédéral du Solliciteur général. Les organismes gouvernementaux responsables à l'échelon provincial figurent à la section 3, Services correctionnels provinciaux. Le présent rapport traite le palier provincial et le palier fédéral dans des chapitres distincts pour bien souligner ces deux domaines distincts de compétence.

Bien que les attributions des divers secteurs de compétence soient nettement définies, des contacts sont prévus sous la forme d'ententes d'échange de services. Celles-ci peuvent porter sur diverses questions, par exemple le transfert de détenus d'un secteur de compétence à un autre, la suspension de la libération conditionnelle, la prestation efficace de services de surveillance pour les libérés conditionnels, de services d'évaluation communautaire, ainsi que de services médicaux, psychiatriques et éducatifs.

Les échanges qui ont lieu entre les divers secteurs de compétence peuvent créer des chevauchements lorsque les données sont rassemblées au niveau national. Le degré de chevauchement est dans une large mesure attribuable à l'intégration des données récupérées des divers systèmes d'information de tout le Canada. La gravité des problèmes posés par le chevauchement n'a pas encore été évaluée pleinement.

La Loi sur les prisons et les maisons de correction du gouvernement fédéral définit de façon générale les structures administratives et les responsabilités pour ce qui est du fonctionnement des établissements de détention. Bien qu'assujettis à des règles générales, les territoires ou provinces ont tous adopté leur propre série de lois et de règlements pour les services correctionnels.

On retrouve des variantes d'un secteur de compétence à un autre pour ce qui est du degré de centralisation qui existe au sein des divers organismes gouvernementaux, ainsi que certaines différences quant à l'achat de services correctionnels au secteur privé. Le nombre d'organismes responsables de services correctionnels varie également d'un système à un autre. Par exemple, le Québec, l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique disposent de leur propre Commission de libération conditionnelle, alors que dans les autres provinces et territoires, les cas sont soumis à la Commission fédérale des libérations conditionnelles. La mesure dans laquelle les établissements de correction sont utilisés pour loger des personnes prévenues ou détenues temporairement varie également entre les divers systèmes.

#### 1.4 Administration of Juvenile Services

Although the federal Juvenile Delinquents Act specifies the age of criminal majority at 16 years, it also allows for provincial discretion in setting the age higher at either 17 or 18 years. Four provinces have taken this route - Newfoundland (17), British Columbia (17), Quebec (18), and Manitoba (18). Since young people make up a large portion of the corrections population, differences in the age of majority have significant implications for data comparability across jurisdictions.

In addition, certain jurisdictions, namely New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, have unified service structures for handling both adult and juvenile offenders. Attempting to identify the exclusive adult caseload or the exclusive expenditures on adult services does not, in some instances, represent normal operational practice. This report does, however, attempt to delimit statistics that are reported to adult services only.

#### 1.5 Diverse Information Systems

The development of operational information systems has proceeded rapidly within many jurisdictions over the past few years. Progress within individual jurisdictions, however, has not always led to an improvement in the capacity to produce comparable aggregate data at the national level.

Information systems and the respective meaning of terms used within these systems have been established locally to serve local needs. A common problem now faced as a result of this process is that even those data elements which might be viewed as basic (e.g., admissions) have a variety of meanings across the country. Therefore, the compilation of national information, by simply drawing data described by the same term from local operational systems does not, in some instances, lead to satisfactory comparisons.

Due to widespread differences in the responsibilities and administrative procedures which characterize correctional agencies across Canada, the reader is cautioned against detailed cross-jurisdictional comparisons. The data contained in this report should be viewed as a set of indicators on the state of correctional services, and not as a pure set of statistics.

#### 1.4 Administration des services pour jeunes

Bien qu'elle fixe à 16 ans l'âge de la majorité aux fins de la responsabilité criminelle, la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants du gouvernement fédéral autorise les provinces à relever cet âge à 17 ou 18 ans. Quatre provinces se sont prévaluées de cette disposition - Terre-Neuve (17), Colombie-Britannique (17), Québec (18) et Manitoba (18). Comme les jeunes représentent une partie importante de la clientèle des services correctionnels, les différences relatives à l'âge de la majorité ont une incidence importante sur la comparabilité des données d'un secteur à un autre.

En outre, certains secteurs de compétence, soit le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, la Colombie-Britannique et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ont des structures administratives unifiées s'occupant des services correctionnels pour adultes ou pour jeunes. Il est irrégulier, dans certains cas, de tenter d'isoler le nombre d'adultes ou les dépenses consacrées aux services pour adultes. Toutefois, le présent rapport s'efforce de le faire.

#### 1.5 Diversité des systèmes d'information

La mise en place de systèmes d'information sur les services correctionnels s'est faite rapidement au sein de nombreux secteurs de compétence ces dernières années. Cependant, les progrès réalisés par divers secteurs n'ont pas toujours contribué à améliorer la capacité de fournir des données intégrées comparables sur le plan national.

Les systèmes d'information et les diverses significations données aux termes utilisés à l'intérieur de ces systèmes ont été établis localement pour répondre aux besoins locaux. L'un des problèmes fréquents découlant de cette situation est que même les éléments d'information qui sont considérés comme fondamentaux (p. ex., les admissions) sont définis différemment dans diverses régions du pays. Par conséquent, le rassemblement de données nationales au moyen de l'extraction des données que recouvre une même appellation dans les systèmes locaux ne permet pas dans certains cas d'établir des comparaisons satisfaisantes.

Étant donné les nombreuses différences dans les responsabilités et les pratiques administratives qui caractérisent les organismes de services correctionnels de tout le Canada, il faut mettre le lecteur en garde contre l'établissement détaillé de comparaisons entre les divers secteurs de compétence. Les données que renferme le présent rapport devraient être considérées comme un ensemble d'indicateurs sur l'état des services correctionnels et non comme un recueil pur et simple de statistiques.

## 1.6 Delivery of Custodial Services

The split in responsibility for custodial services spans across each of the municipal, provincial, and federal levels of government. This three-tiered structure has been incorporated in divergent ways across Canada and, as a result, the defining characteristics of custodial populations are often founded on dissimilar data bases.

Although custodial sentences of two years less a day are under the authority of provincial government agencies, allowance is made to deviate from this guiding principle. Federal offenders are normally held in the provincial system prior to transfer for a 30-day period of appeal. Additionally, with transfer agreements between the Government of Canada and the provinces and territories, some federal offenders are detained in provincial facilities and vice versa. Such agreements exist with all but two provinces - Prince Edward Island and Ontario. To the extent that responsibility for sentenced offenders is shared, overlap of populations handled by provincial and federal governments may be reflected in the data reported.

The degree to which municipal and provincial governments share responsibility for temporary detainment is another source of variation. In Nova Scotia, municipalities have responsibility for the total corrections caseload. In seven other jurisdictions (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the two Territories), temporary lock-up functions are not under the direct responsibility of the province. In direct contrast to this, the provincial government of Prince Edward Island has assumed direct responsibility for lock-ups, while the remaining provinces share this responsibility to varying degrees. In most provinces and territories, inmates remanded into custody are generally under provincial authority.

Service structures also differ with respect to the provision of custodial services through the private sector. Normally, sentenced inmates are transferred from a secure custodial environment to private facilities which usually allow for regular access to community resources. This has been the case in most jurisdictions. In recent years, private facilities have in some cases been integrated into the government facility network which has had a resultant impact on the corresponding average inmate counts reported.

## 1.6 Prestation des services de détention

Toutes les administrations, soit les administrations municipales, provinciales et fédérale, assument des responsabilités pour ce qui est des services de détention. Cette structure à trois niveaux a été intégrée de diverses façons dans tout le Canada, et il s'ensuit que les définitions des caractéristiques des populations carcérales sont souvent fondées sur des bases de données dissemblables.

Quoique les peines d'emprisonnement de deux ans moins un jour soient la responsabilité des organismes des gouvernements provinciaux, la loi renferme une disposition permettant de déroger à ce principe directeur. Avant d'être transférés, les détenus fédéraux sont normalement gardés dans le système provincial pour une période d'appel de 30 jours. En outre, en vertu d'ententes de transfèrement conclues entre le gouvernement du Canada et les provinces et territoires, certains détenus fédéraux sont gardés dans des établissements provinciaux et vice-versa. Des ententes de ce genre ont été conclues avec toutes les provinces sauf deux - l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et l'Ontario. Dans la mesure où la responsabilité des détenus condamnés est partagée entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, il peut y avoir, dans les données présentées, un chevauchement des populations desservies par ces deux secteurs.

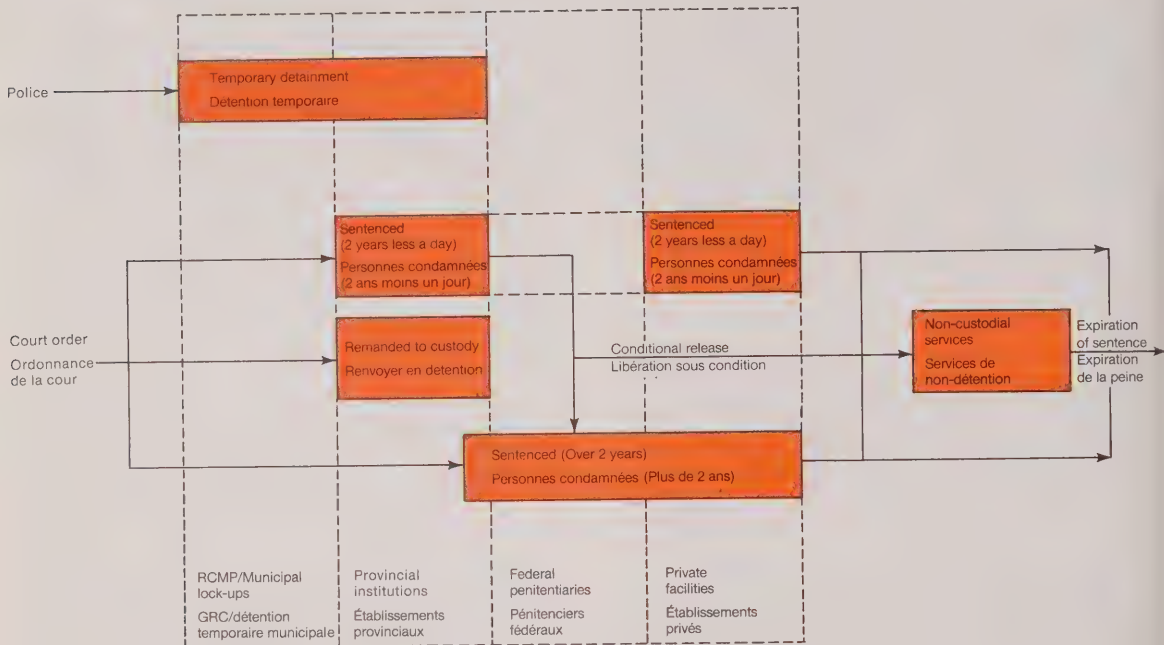
La mesure dans laquelle les administrations municipales et provinciales se partagent la responsabilité des détenus temporaires est une autre source de variation. En Nouvelle-Écosse, les municipalités sont chargées de tous les cas des services correctionnels. Dans sept autres secteurs de compétence (Terre-Neuve, Nouveau-Brunswick, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Colombie-Britannique et les deux territoires), la province n'est pas responsable des détentions temporaires. Par contraste, le gouvernement provincial de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard assume l'entière responsabilité des détenus temporaires, alors que les autres provinces partagent cette responsabilité à des degrés divers. Dans la plupart des provinces et territoires, les détenus prévenus relèvent généralement du gouvernement provincial.

Les structures des services diffèrent également pour ce qui est de la fourniture de services de détention par l'entremise du secteur privé. Normalement, les détenus condamnés sont transférés d'un établissement en milieu fermé à un établissement privé, qui leur assure habituellement un accès régulier aux ressources de la collectivité. C'est le cas de la plupart des secteurs de compétence. Au cours des dernières années, certains établissements privés ont été intégrés au réseau des établissements du gouvernement, ce qui a eu des répercussions sur les comptes moyens correspondants de détenus qui ont été signalés.

Data contained in this report generally refers to inmate populations under the direct authority of central government agencies responsible for corrections. Also note that facilities providing lock-up functions only are excluded from the data, regardless of governing agency.

Les données contenues dans le présent rapport s'appliquent généralement aux détenus sous la responsabilité directe des organismes gouvernementaux centraux responsables des services correctionnels. En outre, les établissements qui accueillent des détenus temporaires seulement sont exclus des données, quel que soit l'organisme responsable.

Figure 2  
**Custodial Services in Canada**  
**Services de détention au Canada**



### 1.7 Delivery of Non-custodial Services

The need to further develop community correctional services has been brought to the forefront in recent years, particularly in light of the high costs and questionable benefits of the custodial response to certain offender groups. In this report, case-loads handled through the primary non-custodial program provided in each jurisdiction are described; that is, federal parole/mandatory supervision, and provincial parole and probation.

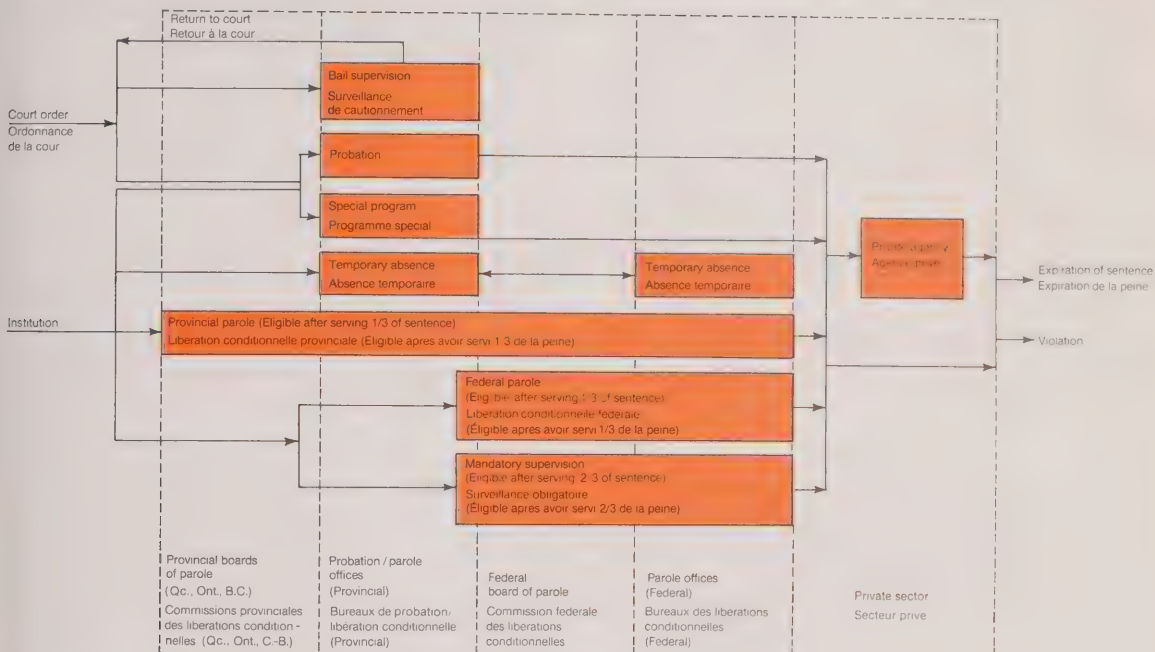
### 1.7 Prestation des services de non-détention

Le besoin d'élargir davantage les services correctionnels communautaires a été mis en évidence au cours des dernières années, surtout en raison du coût élevé et des avantages contestables de la détention pour certains groupes d'infractions. Dans le présent rapport, nous décrivons le nombre de cas traités dans le cadre du principal programme de non-détention offert dans chaque secteur de compétence; c'est-à-dire, le régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle/surveillance obligatoire et le régime provincial de libération conditionnelle et de probation.

Service delivery agencies and their respective responsibilities are illustrated below.

Les agences offrant des services ainsi que leurs responsabilités respectives sont illustrés ci-dessous.

Figure 3  
Non-custodial Services in Canada  
Services de non-détention au Canada



The measurement of community supervision services is characterized by unique service structures across the country, each of which serve different functions. As is the case when comparing custodial caseloads across systems, the reader is cautioned against rigorous cross-jurisdictional comparisons of non-custodial caseloads. Some factors impacting on data comparability are: extent of coverage, extent of supervision, and extent of centralized service delivery.

Non-custodial programs provided in each provincial jurisdictions are not limited to probation. However, it is the primary community-based disposition available as a sentencing alternative to incarceration. In recent years, other non-custodial correctional programs have emerged to varying degrees across Canada, some of which are available as conditions of probation orders.

Pour évaluer les services de surveillance communautaire, il faut tenir compte du fait que les structures de ces services varient d'une région du Canada à une autre et qu'elles remplissent toutes des fonctions différentes. Comme pour la comparaison des cas de détention, le lecteur est mis en garde contre l'établissement de comparaisons rigoureuses, d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre, des cas de non-détention. Certains facteurs qui influent sur la comparabilité sont: domaine observé, mesure de surveillance, et mesure de la prestation des services centralisés.

Bien que les programmes de non-détention offerts dans chaque secteur de compétence provincial ne soient pas limités à la probation, ils constituent la principale mesure communautaire qui puisse remplacer l'incarcération. Au cours des dernières années, d'autres programmes correctionnels de non-détention ont surgi à des degrés divers dans tout le Canada, dont certains peuvent être utilisés comme conditions des ordonnances de probation.

The use of specialized programs aimed at specific target groups (e.g. females, natives, and drinking/driving offenders) has grown in the past few years, as has the use of compensatory sentences (e.g. community service orders, fine options, and restitution). Further, the extent to which probation and parole officers are involved in the supervision of temporary absence cases varies across the country. As a result, caseloads reported do not represent a definitive picture of the offender population under community supervision in Canada.

Probation supervision can vary considerably in terms of contact with the probationer, and the conditions attached to probation orders. In some jurisdictions (e.g. the Yukon Territory) probation cases are labelled administratively inactive, meaning that although on record, the probationer has virtually no contact with the probation agency. All admissions to probation, regardless of degree of supervision, are included in the figures cited.

It should also be noted that due to increasing community supervision caseloads, volunteer programs have been established in most jurisdictions. Combined with the fact that probation officers supervise juveniles in some provinces, it is difficult to arrive at an accurate and comparable measure of officer caseload.

A significant development in the administration of parole in Canada occurred in 1978 when the Parole Act was amended to allow for the formation of provincial Boards of Parole. Subsequent to this amendment, provincial Boards were established in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. These Boards have responsibility and authority for the conditional release of inmates serving provincial sentences within their respective jurisdictions.

Among other things, the National Parole Board has authority to grant full parole and day parole to federal inmates and, to provincial inmates in the provinces and territories where no provincial Board exists. In addition to parolees, federal parole officers also supervise inmates released on mandatory supervision. Federal parole admis-

Ces dernières années, on a eu de plus en plus recours à des programmes spécialisés axés sur des groupes cibles bien précis (p. ex. les femmes, les autochtones, les contrevenants reconnus coupables de conduite en état d'ébriété), ainsi qu'aux peines compensatoires (p. ex. les ordonnances de service communautaire, les solutions de rechange à l'amende et l'indemnisation). En outre, la mesure dans laquelle les agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle participent à la surveillance de cas d'absence temporaire varie d'une région à l'autre du pays. Voilà pourquoi le nombre de cas signalés ne donne pas une image définitive des contrevenants assujettis à la surveillance communautaire au Canada.

La surveillance de probationnaire peut varier considérablement pour ce qui est de la fréquence des contacts avec le probationnaire et des conditions rattachées aux ordonnances de probation. Dans certains secteurs de compétence (par ex. le territoire du Yukon), les dossiers de probation sont, sur le plan administratif, considérés comme inactifs, c'est-à-dire que bien qu'il soit inscrit le probationnaire n'a à peu près aucun contact avec l'organisme de probation. Toutes les admissions au régime de probation, quel que soit le degré de surveillance, sont incluses dans les chiffres cités.

Il convient également de mentionner qu'en raison du nombre croissant de cas de surveillance communautaire, des programmes de bénévolat ont été mis sur pied dans plusieurs des secteurs de compétence. Si l'on considère également que, dans certaines provinces, les agents de probation surveillent de jeunes délinquants, il est difficile d'arriver à des données exactes et comparables sur le nombre de cas dont un agent est responsable.

L'administration du régime de libération conditionnelle au Canada a été marquée par un événement important en 1978, lorsque la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus a été modifiée afin de permettre la création de Commissions de libérations conditionnelles provinciales. À la suite de cette modification, des commissions provinciales ont été créées au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Ces commissions sont chargées d'accorder la libération conditionnelle aux détenus qui purgent des peines provinciales dans leurs secteurs de compétence respectifs, et elles disposent, à cette fin, de tous les pouvoirs requis.

Entre autres, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a le pouvoir d'accorder une libération conditionnelle totale ou de jour aux détenus fédéraux ainsi qu'aux détenus provinciaux dans les provinces et les territoires où il n'existe pas de commission provinciale. En plus des libérés conditionnels, les agents de libération conditionnelle fédéraux surveillent

sion data include inmates released from provincial facilities under the authority of the National Parole Board.

Centralization of services is also affected by the provision of supervision in outlying geographic locations. In northern and remote areas of the country, probation officers are often responsible for social welfare and federal parole cases. Also, social service departments often take on the supervision of probation and parole cases where a local office is not nearby.

The reader is advised to keep the above-mentioned differences in mind while reviewing the non-custodial caseload data.

### 1.8 Data Reliability/Comparability

The descriptive nature of this report hinders, to some extent, cross-jurisdictional comparisons. At this point in time, the data elements captured require further refinement; however, given a clear understanding of the framework within which correctional services are provided in each jurisdiction, data presented can be interpreted as generally indicative of corrections in and across systems. The key measures presented, although not entirely precise, can be used to monitor correctional trends, to stimulate policy analysis, and to evaluate legislative changes in a general way.

Factors impacting on cross-jurisdictional comparability are both definitional and systemic in nature. Definitional inconsistencies, which are in part a reflection of administrative differences, are outlined in the listing of table footnotes (see Appendix D). Some major administrative differences as previously described are: division in responsibility, administration of juvenile services and adult services, and diverse information systems.

In comparison to previous data collection attempts, in 1982-83 major efforts were directed to placing a greater emphasis on core-element definitions. Accordingly, several projects were initiated throughout the year: a financial definitions project, identification of new caseload indicators, a new questionnaire format, an expanded report

également des détenus libérés en vertu du régime de surveillance obligatoire. Les données sur les admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle fédéral comprennent les détenus libérés d'établissements provinciaux sous l'autorité de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.

La prestation de services de surveillance dans des endroits isolés influe également sur la centralisation des services. Dans les régions nordiques et éloignées du pays, les agents de probation sont souvent responsables de cas de bien-être social ainsi que de libérés conditionnels fédéraux. En outre, les ministères oeuvrant dans le domaine des services sociaux assument souvent la surveillance de libérés conditionnels et de probationnaires lorsqu'il n'existe pas de bureau local proche.

Le lecteur devrait donc garder les différences susmentionnées à l'esprit lorsqu'il examine les données sur les nombre de cas en non-détention.

### 1.8 Fiabilité/comparabilité des données

En raison du caractère descriptif du présent rapport, il est parfois difficile d'établir des comparaisons d'un secteur à un autre. À l'heure actuelle, les éléments d'information recueillis ont besoin d'être précisés davantage; toutefois, si l'on comprend bien le cadre à l'intérieur duquel les services correctionnels sont assurés par chaque secteur de compétence, on peut considérer les données fournies comme étant généralement indicatives des services offerts par les divers systèmes et d'un système à un autre. Les mesures clés présentées, bien qu'elles ne soient pas tout à fait précises, peuvent être utilisées pour vérifier les tendances qui se dessinent dans ce domaine, pour encourager l'analyste de politiques et pour évaluer de façon générale les changements d'ordre législatif qui sont apportés.

Les facteurs qui influent sur la comparabilité des données d'un secteur à un autre se situent au niveau tant des définitions que des systèmes. Les écarts dans les définitions, qui sont en partie due à des différences administratives, sont décrits dans la liste des notes des tableaux (voir l'annexe D). Certaines différences administratives majeures décrites antérieurement, sont: le partage des compétences, l'administration des services pour les jeunes, et les services pour adultes, et la diversité des systèmes d'information.

Par rapport aux tentatives antérieures de collecte de données, on a mis davantage l'accent, en 1982-83, sur les définitions des éléments de base. En conséquence, plusieurs projets ont été entrepris au cours de l'année: un projet de définitions financières, le dégagement de nouveaux indicateurs du nombre de cas, une nouvelle présentation du questionnaire, une expansion des

format and a correctional data element dictionary. In addition, program resources also addressed specific issues in corrections, such as: institutional overcrowding, sentencing patterns, and the need for improved remand data.

déclarations et un dictionnaire des éléments de données sur les services correctionnels. En outre, les ressources de programme ont également été consacrées à des dossiers particuliers des services correctionnels, notamment: le surpeuplement des établissements, les peines et la nécessité d'améliorer les données sur les prévenus.

# Summary Statistics

# Statistiques sommaires





## 2.1 EXPENDITURES, FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

Total government spending on adult correctional services during 1982-83 amounted to approximately \$1.1 billion, \$568 million federally (including \$55 million in construction costs) and \$516 million provincially. This is an increase of \$141 million or 15% from the previous year's total of \$943 million. In constant 1982 dollars, however, this increase amounted to \$40 million or 4%. Over the five-year period, total expenditures on adult corrections, when controlled for inflation, have experienced only a slight increase. Due to the inconsistency of provincial accounting practices for major capital costs, as well as the relatively small amount incurred in 1982-83, provincial major capital costs have been excluded from this report for all years.

As a percentage of the Canadian tax dollar, the amount spent on adult corrections represents about 0.6% of total government expenditures (see Figure 4). Expressed on a per capita basis, expenditures on adult corrections amounted to \$44 per Canadian. This figure shows little change from previous years when expressed in constant dollars.

Three-quarters of all corrections expenditures were to custodial services and the operation of the 235 institutions shown in Summary Table 1, with 16% going to Headquarters/regional offices and general administration and the remaining 9% to community supervision. There were 445 probation/parole offices in Canada as of March 31st, 1983. Staff salaries represented the largest expenditure category, accounting for over two-thirds of total expenditures. This proportion represents the cost of over 23,000 person-years in the employ of government correctional agencies.

Summary Table 2 shows that of the 23,417 person-years expended during 1982-83, correctional officers represented almost one-half, or 10,853 person-years, and probation/parole officers 6%, or 1,424 person-years. It should be noted that similar comparisons across provinces or at the federal/provincial level are misleading, and must be avoided. A major objective of the Corrections program has been to standardize expenditure data among the various correctional systems across Canada. This has been accomplished for the 1982-83 fiscal year as a result of a major financial definitions project. Some of these results have been summarized in this report.

## 2.1 DÉPENSES, ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET PERSONNEL

En 1982-83, les dépenses gouvernementales liées aux services correctionnels du Canada se sont élevées à environ 1,1 milliard de dollars, dont 568 millions provenaient du gouvernement fédéral, y compris 55 millions en frais de construction et 516 millions, des gouvernements provinciaux. Ces chiffres représentent une augmentation de 141 millions de dollars, ou de 15 %, par rapport au total de 943 millions, observé l'année précédente; mais en dollars constants de 1982, cette augmentation serait de 40 millions de dollars ou de 4 %. Au cours de la période de cinq ans, les dépenses totales liées aux services correctionnels des adultes n'ont connu, si l'on tient compte de l'inflation, qu'une légère augmentation. Dans le présent rapport, on a exclu, par rapport à toutes les années, les principales dépenses provinciales en immobilisations, étant donné, d'une part, l'hétérogénéité des méthodes comptables adoptées par les provinces dans ce domaine et, d'autre part, le montant relativement faible de ces dépenses au cours de l'exercice 1982-83.

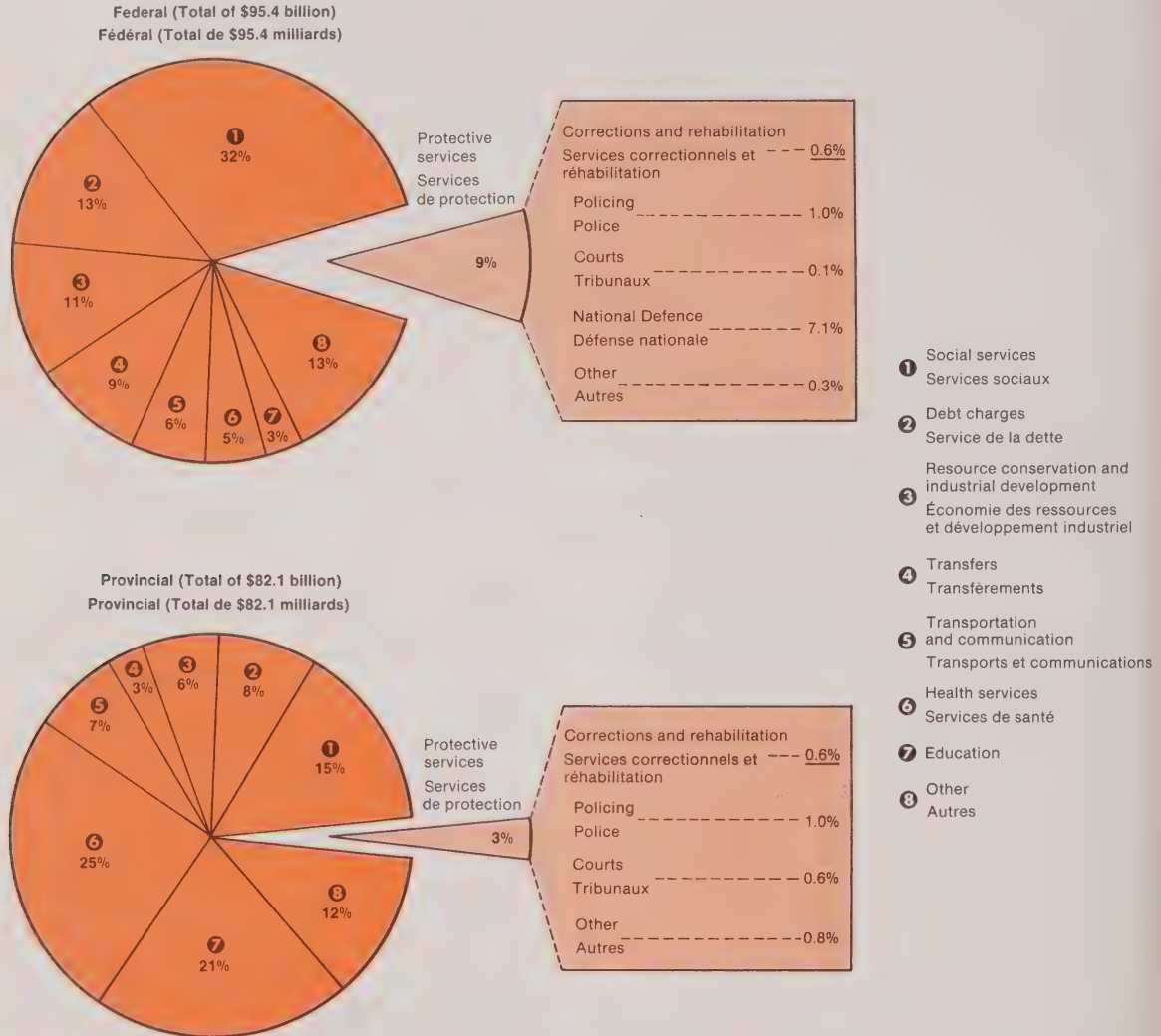
Les dépenses liées aux services correctionnels pour adultes représentent 0,6 % environ du total des dépenses du gouvernement (voir la figure 4); et si on les exprime par habitant, on obtient une moyenne de 44 \$, chiffre qui, exprimé en dollars constants, ne diffère pas substantiellement des chiffres obtenus pour les années antérieures.

Les trois-quarts des dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels sont absorbés par les services de détention et le fonctionnement des 235 établissements présentés au tableau sommaire 1, le reste étant réparti entre l'Administration centrale, les bureaux régionaux et l'administration générale (16 %) et les services de surveillance communautaire (9 %). On comptait 445 bureaux de probation/libération conditionnelle au Canada au 31 mars 1983. Les salaires, qui représentent le plus important poste budgétaire, absorbent les deux-tiers de l'ensemble des dépenses et couvrent un total de plus de 23 000 années-personnes affectées aux organismes correctionnels du gouvernement.

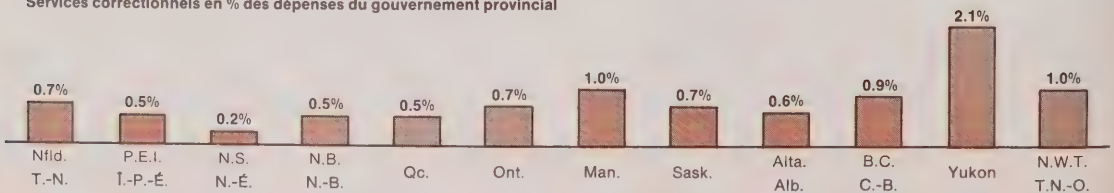
Selon le tableau sommaire 2, sur les 23 417 années-personnes dépensées en 1982-83, les agents de correction représentaient près de la moitié, soit 10 853 années-personnes et les agents de probation et de libération conditionnelle 6 %, soit 1 424 années-personnes. Il faut signaler que des comparaisons de ce genre d'une province à l'autre ou entre les provinces et le palier fédéral sont trompeuses et qu'il faut les éviter. L'un des principaux objectifs du programme des Services correctionnels était d'uniformiser les postes de dépense des divers systèmes correctionnels du pays. Cette uniformisation a été réalisée par rapport à l'exercice 1982-83, grâce à la normalisation des définitions des principales données financières. Le présent document mentionne sommairement une partie des résultats de cette normalisation.

Figure 4  
Expenditures Summary — Sommaire des dépenses

**Adult Corrections as a Percentage of 1982-83 Estimated Total Government Expenditures**  
**Services correctionnels pour adultes exprimés en pourcentage des estimations des dépenses gouvernementales totales de 1982-83**



**Corrections as a % of provincial government spending**  
**Services correctionnels en % des dépenses du gouvernement provincial**



**Summary Table 1. Correctional Facilities in Operation at Year-end, Canada, 1982-83**  
**Tableau Sommaire 1. Établissements en activité à la fin de l'année, Canada, 1982-83**

Facilities	Provincial	Federal	Total
Établissements		Fédéral	
Custodial facilities(1) - Établissements de détention(1)			
Number - Nombre	174	61	235
Capacity(2) - Capacité(2)	17,579	10,523	28,102
Probation/parole offices - Bureaux de probation/ libération conditionnelle			
Number - Nombre	387	58	445

- (1) Refer to Tables 6 and 24 for a listing of provincial and federal facilities respectively. As well, the location of these facilities are indicated on the appended maps.  
 (1) On trouvera la liste des établissements provinciaux et fédéraux aux tableaux 6 et 24 respectivement. L'emplacement de ces établissements est indiqué aux cartes présentées en annexe.  
 (2) Excludes special purpose bed space, such as: disassociation, medical, etc. In 1982-83 this amounted to about 2,000 additional bed spaces.  
 (2) Exclut les lits à usage particulier, comme la diassociation, les services médicaux, etc. En 1982-83, ceci s'élevait à environ 2 000 lits de plus.

**Summary Table 2. Authorized Staff Complement at Year-end, Canada, 1982-83**  
**Tableau Sommaire 2. Effectif autorisé à la fin de l'année, Canada, 1982-83**

Staff complement(1)	Provincial	Federal	Total
Effectif(1)		Fédéral	
Correctional officers - Agents de correction	7,615	3,238	10,853
Probation/parole officers - Agents de probation/libération conditionnelle	1,124	300	1,424
Others - Autres	4,604	6,536	11,140
Total	13,343	10,074	23,417

- (1) Provincial figures represent actual person-years utilized while federal figures represent budgetted person-years.  
 (1) Les chiffres provinciaux représentent les années-personnes effectivement utilisées alors que les chiffres fédéraux représentent les années-personnes prévues au budget.

Detailed reports have been prepared for each province and territory as well as for Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board. In each of these reports, a set of well-defined standardized financial categories have been created to allow comparability across varying jurisdictions.

As well, detailed descriptions are provided for each jurisdiction in terms of staffing, services provided by the Corrections Department, services provided by other government agencies, and services provided by private agencies to corrections.

Despite these efforts definitive comparisons between jurisdictions must still be made with caution. There are items that exist (medical services and fringe benefits for example) that may be paid by the Corrections Department in one jurisdiction and by a separate government department in another jurisdiction.

This detailed format will be continued in the future to enable a more accurate reflection of corrections expenditures than in the past.

## 2.2 OFFENDER CASELOAD

In general offender caseload can be measured from two different perspective: count and admissions. Summary Table 3 shows average offender count at the federal and provincial levels of government for both custodial and non-custodial populations for 1978-79 to 1982-83, while Summary Table 4 shows admissions at a comparable level of detail. Municipal and private agency caseloads are excluded from these figures.

Count - Count refers to average actual caseload counts throughout the fiscal year.

In 1982-83 there were on average 108,000 offenders in the Canadian corrections caseload, representing a 29% increase since 1978-79. The majority of these, 81,000, were under some form of community supervision, while 27,000 were held in custody. Little change was evident over the five-year period in this relationship. During the five years, between 81 and 85% of the total caseload was held in provincially operated facilities, while the remainder was serving long sentences in federal penitentiaries.

Perhaps the most significant point pertaining to average count data is the fact that two-thirds of the total caseload were offenders on probation under provincial supervision.

Pour faciliter la comparaison des divers secteurs de compétence, on a établi, à l'intention de chaque province et territoire, de Service correctionnel Canada et de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, des rapports détaillés comportant chacun un ensemble de postes budgétaires dûment normalisés et clairement définis.

Par ailleurs, on a élaboré pour chaque secteur de compétence des descriptions détaillées concernant la dotation ainsi que les services fournis par le ministère chargé du système correctionnel, par les autres organismes gouvernementaux et par les organismes privés.

Malgré ces initiatives, il faut toujours user de prudence lorsqu'on envisage d'établir des comparaisons définitives entre les secteurs de compétence. Certains frais par exemple (tels les services médicaux et les avantages sociaux) sont supportés, dans un secteur de compétence donné, par le ministère chargé des services correctionnels, alors que, dans d'autres secteurs de compétences, ils sont à la charge d'un ministère distinct.

Ces travaux se poursuivront à l'avenir afin de donner une idée de plus en plus précise des dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels.

## 2.2 NOMBRE DE CAS DE CONTREVENANTS

En général, il y a deux façons de mesurer le nombre de cas de contrevenants: d'après les comptes et d'après les admissions. Le tableau sommaire 3 donne le compte moyen des contrevenants aux paliers fédéral et provincial à l'égard des détenus et des non-détenus pour les années 1978-79 à 1982-83; le tableau sommaire 4 indique les admissions, à un niveau semblable de détail. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas le nombre de cas des municipalités et des organismes privés.

Compte - Le compte désigne le compte réel moyen des cas au cours de l'exercice financier.

En 1982-83, les services correctionnels canadiens s'occupaient d'environ 108 000 contrevenants, soit une augmentation de 29 % par rapport à 1978-79. La majorité de ces contrevenants, soit 81 000, faisaient l'objet d'une forme quelconque de surveillance communautaire, tandis que 27 000 étaient en détention. Ce rapport ne s'est guère modifié au cours des cinq années. Au cours des cinq années, entre 81 et 85 % du nombre total de cas étaient détenus dans des établissements provinciaux alors que le reste purgeait des peines plus longues dans des pénitenciers fédéraux.

Le facteur le plus significatif à l'égard du compte moyen est peut-être le fait que les contrevenants en probation sous surveillance provinciale constituaient les deux tiers du nombre total de cas.

**Admissions** - Admissions refer to the number of admissions to custody and probation, as well as releases to parole and mandatory supervision during the year. Excluded are intra-system transfers (i.e. offender transfers within one jurisdiction and offenders released to day parole).

In 1982-83 there were approximately 287,000 admissions to either custody or community supervision in Canada. Contrary to Summary Table 3 count data, 75% of these admissions were to custody. This difference is, to a large extent, due to the high turnover of inmates in provincial institutions. Provincial admission figures include non-sentenced admissions (remand and lock-ups, approximately 37% of all provincial admissions in 1982-83) which are normally in custody for a much shorter period of time than sentenced offenders.

Admission figures do not necessarily represent an unduplicated set of individuals. For example, federal offenders are normally held in the provincial system for a 30-day period of appeal prior to transfer. These offenders may be counted as admissions in both the federal and provincial systems.

For clearer definitions and more examples the reader should refer to the specific sections of the report that describe the various areas in more detail.

**Admissions** - Les admissions désignent le nombre d'admissions en détention et en probation, de même que les libérations conditionnelles et les cas de surveillance obligatoire pendant l'année. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les transfèrements internes (par exemple les contrevenants transférés au sein d'un même secteur de compétence et les contrevenants en libération de jour).

En 1982-83, il y a eu au Canada environ 287 000 admissions en détention ou en surveillance communautaire. Contrairement aux données du tableau sommaire 3, 75 % de ces admissions étaient en détention. La différence est due dans une large mesure au roulement élevé des détenus dans les établissements provinciaux. Les chiffres provinciaux sur les admissions comprennent les admissions de personnes dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée (prévenus et personnes en détention temporaire, qui constituent environ 37 % de l'ensemble des admissions provinciales en 1982-83). Ces personnes sont normalement en détention beaucoup moins longtemps que les contrevenants condamnés.

Les chiffres des admissions peuvent comporter un certain chevauchement. Par exemple, les contrevenants fédéraux sont normalement détenus dans le système provincial pendant une période d'appel de 30 jours avant d'être transférés. Ils peuvent être comptés comme des admissions tant au système fédéral qu'au système provincial.

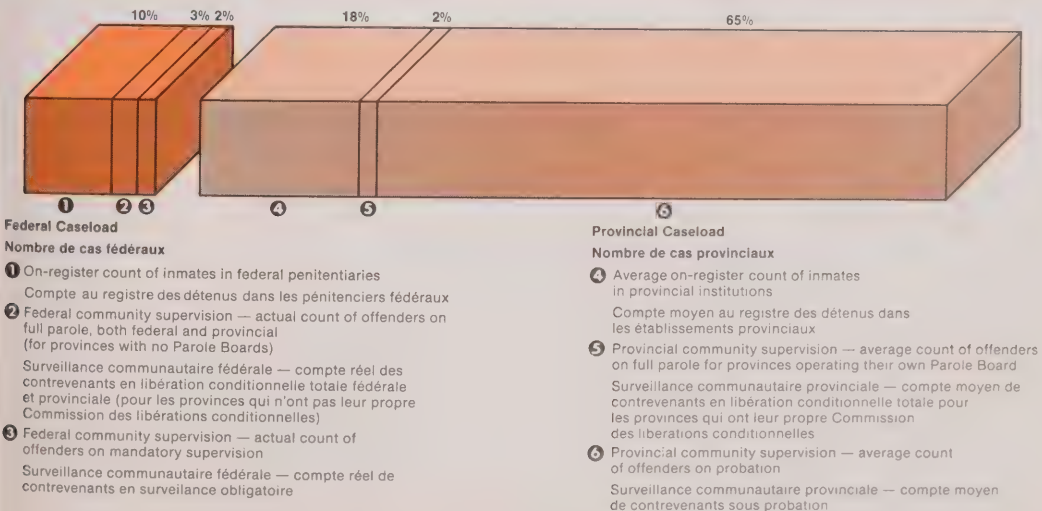
Le lecteur trouvera des définitions plus claires et d'autres exemples dans les sections du présent rapport qui traitent des diverses provinces.

Figure 5

Total Caseload — Nombre total de cas

**Average Federal and Provincial Corrections Caseload<sup>(1)</sup>, by Offender Status, Canada, 1982-83**

**Nombre moyen de cas<sup>(1)</sup> dans les établissements fédéraux et provinciaux, selon le statut du contrevenant, Canada, 1982-83**



<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes community supervision caseload which is not handled in conjunction with probation, and any caseload handled by municipalities or private agencies.

<sup>(1)</sup> Exclut les cas de surveillance communautaire qui ne sont pas traités avec la probation ainsi que les cas traités par les municipalités ou les organismes privés.

**Summary Table 3. Average Offender Caseload in Canadian Corrections(1), 1978-79 to 1982-83**  
**Tableau sommaire 3. Nombre moyen de cas de contrevenants dans les services correctionnels canadiens(1), de 1978-79 à 1982-83**

Average actual caseload Moyenne des cas réels	Year Année	Provincial	Federal Fédéral	Total
Custodial(2) - Détention(2)	1978-79	13,479	8,484	21,963
	1979-80	13,412	8,568	21,980
	1980-81	13,900	8,650	22,550
	1981-82	15,096	8,940	24,036
	1982-83	17,149	9,775	26,924
Non-custodial(3) - Non-custodial(3)	1978-79	54,639	7,099	61,738
	1979-80	60,799	6,486	67,285
	1980-81	64,744	6,043	70,787
	1981-82	67,764	6,541	74,305
	1982-83	74,215	6,697	80,912
<b>Total</b>	<b>1978-79</b>	<b>68,118</b>	<b>15,583</b>	<b>83,701</b>
	<b>1979-80</b>	<b>74,211</b>	<b>15,054</b>	<b>89,265</b>
	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>78,644</b>	<b>14,693</b>	<b>93,337</b>
	<b>1981-82</b>	<b>82,860</b>	<b>15,481</b>	<b>98,341</b>
	<b>1982-83</b>	<b>91,364</b>	<b>16,472</b>	<b>107,836</b>

(1) Includes the offender caseload handled by both the federal and provincial governments combined but excludes offenders in municipally operated corrections. - Inclut les cas de contrevenants traités à la fois par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, mais exclut ceux qui relèvent des services correctionnels municipaux.

(2) Refers to actual count and therefore excludes inmates temporarily not in custody at the time of count. In 1982-83 approximately 2,500 provincial and 1,080 federal inmates fell into this category. - Désigne le compte réel et exclut donc les détenus temporairement absents au moment du compte. En 1982-83, environ 2 500 détenus provinciaux et 1 080 détenus fédéraux appartenaient à cette catégorie.

(3) Figures for the federal non-custodial population which include full parole, day parole and mandatory supervision represent year-end counts. - Les chiffres pour la population hors-détention, qui comprend la libération conditionnelle totale, la libération conditionnelle de jour et la surveillance obligatoire, sont des comptes de fin d'année.

**Summary Table 4. Total Admissions to Canadian Corrections(1), 1978-79 to 1982-83**  
**Tableau sommaire 4. Nombre total des admissions aux services correctionnels canadiens(1), de 1978-79 à 1982-83**

Admissions	Year Année	Provincial	Federal Fédéral	Total
Custodial - Détention	1978-79	158,428	4,862	163,290
	1979-80	160,078	4,653	164,731
	1980-81	172,475	4,795	177,270
	1981-82	185,107	5,406	190,513
	1982-83	206,214	5,839	212,053
Non-custodial(2) - Non-détention(2)	1978-79	58,310	4,642	62,952
	1979-80	62,123	4,109	66,232
	1980-81	66,720	4,161	70,881
	1981-82	69,421	4,216	73,637
	1982-83	70,440	4,231	74,671
<b>Total</b>	<b>1978-79</b>	<b>216,738</b>	<b>9,504</b>	<b>226,242</b>
	<b>1979-80</b>	<b>222,201</b>	<b>8,762</b>	<b>230,963</b>
	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>239,195</b>	<b>8,956</b>	<b>248,151</b>
	<b>1981-82</b>	<b>254,528</b>	<b>9,622</b>	<b>264,150</b>
	<b>1982-83</b>	<b>276,654</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>286,724</b>

(1) Excludes municipally-operated corrections. - Exclut les services correctionnels municipaux.

(2) Includes admissions to probation and releases to parole and mandatory supervision. - Inclut les admissions à la probation ainsi que les libérations conditionnelles et la surveillance obligatoire.

**Provincial  
Corrections**

**Services  
correctionnels  
provinciaux**





### 3.1 OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL CORRECTIONS AND RESOURCES

The degree of centralization, or conversely decentralization, for the provision of adult correctional services within each province or territory varies across Canada. As well, types of facilities, inmates housed (i.e. lock-up), programs offered, both institutional and community, and degree of supervision are major sources of variation which impact on meaningful interpretation of the caseload indicators graphically illustrated in this section. Although some data elements still require further refinement, a clear understanding of the operational framework from which each provincial data set was drawn is an essential prerequisite to using those data within the right context. For quick reference, summary tables pertaining to types of offenders housed and programs offered have been incorporated in this section. However, the user of this report is urged to read the more detailed province-specific descriptions which follow.

### 3.1 APERÇU DES ÉTABLISSEMENTS PROVINCIAUX ET RESSOURCES

La prestation des services correctionnels pour adulte est centralisée, ou décentralisée, à des degrés divers dans chaque province ou territoire du Canada. Il y a également des variations importantes quant au genre d'établissement, aux détenus logés (par exemple la détention temporaire), aux programmes institutionnels et communautaires offerts ainsi qu'à la somme de surveillance; ces variations affectent l'interprétation des indicateurs du nombre de cas illustrés graphiquement à la présente section. Bien que certains éléments de données doivent être encore raffinés, il est essentiel, pour se servir de ces données dans le cadre approprié, de bien comprendre le cadre opérationnel d'où provient chaque ensemble provincial de données. Pour faciliter la consultation, nous présentons dans la présente section des tableaux sommaires portant sur le genre de contrevenants et sur les programmes offerts. Cependant, il est fortement recommandé au lecteur de prendre connaissance des descriptions détaillées de chaque province.

Major Administrative Differences in the Delivery of Provincial Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1982-83

Who is housed in provincially operated correctional facilities(1)	Nfld.(2)	P.E.I.(3)	N.S.(4)	N.B.	Qc.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.(5)	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T
1. What degree of responsibility does the provincial government have for housing the various inmate populations: (T)otal responsibility; (S)hared responsibility; or (N)o responsibility? (a) Sentenced (b) Remand (c) Lock-up (d) Other	T T S S	T T T T	... ... ... ...	T T N S	T T S S	T T N N	T T N N	T T N N	T T N S	T T N N	T T N N	T T N N
2. What inmate populations are actually held in provincially owned and operated facilities, and to what extent: almost (A)ll of the time; (M)ost of the time; (S)ome of the time; or almost (N)ever? (a) Sentenced (b) Remand (c) Lock-up (d) Other	M M S M	A A A A	... ... ... ...	A M N S	A A S S	A M N N	A M S S	A N N N	A A N M	A A N N	A A N N	A A N N
3. Are juveniles also housed in these adult facilities, and to what extent: almost (A)ll of the time; (M)ost of the time; (S)ome of the time; or almost (N)ever? (a) Sentenced (b) Remand (c) Lock-up (d) Other	N N S N	M A A A	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	S N S S	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N	N N N N
4. At what age is a person considered to be an adult?	17	16	16	16	18	16	18	16	16	17	16	16
5. In addition to secure facilities, does the province operate community-based residential centres or work camps for sentenced offenders: (Y)es; or (N)o?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6. In addition to the bed-space available in the provincial facilities, does the province also provide bed-space for sentenced inmates (i.e. prior to sentence termination) through purchased/contracted services provided by privately operated facilities: (Y)es; or (N)o?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7. Other than for court appearance, do municipally operated facilities (i.e. police lock-ups) also house sentenced or remanded inmates on a regular basis, and to what extent: almost (A)ll of the time; (M)ost of the time; (S)ome of the time; or almost (N)ever? (a) Sentenced (b) Remand (c) Lock-up (d) Other	S S S S	... ... ... ...	N N N N	N S A S	N N S N	N S A A	N S M S	N S A A	N S A S	N S A A	N S A A	N S A A
8. Are inmates who are sentenced to two years or longer generally transferred to a federal facility after the 30 - day appeal period: almost (A)ll of the time; (M)ost of the time; (S)ome of the time; or almost (N)ever?	S	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	S	S

Notes: Sentenced refers to all persons admitted to custody under a warrant of committal, whether or not other charges or court appearances are pending, including federal inmates who normally would be transferred to a federal facility following the 30-day appeal period; remand refers to all persons detained in custody under a remand warrant and who are not presently serving any type of sentence; lock-up, generally a police function, refers to all persons who are temporarily detained without warrants or court orders of any type; and, other refers to persons detained for short periods of time under court order, such as a person held for deportation under the Immigration Act.

- Adult facilities only.
- In 1981 the province began assuming responsibility for some lock-up facilities which were previously operated by the police.
- There are no municipally operated correctional facilities in the province; the lock-up function is a provincial responsibility.
- The municipalities have exclusive ownership and operating responsibility over all institutions in the province housing lock-ups, remanded prisoners, and all persons sentenced to less than two years. The provincial government is responsible for the setting of institutional standards and procedures, the inspection of institutions, the operating of the T.A. program, the remission program, the approval of per diem rates, and the authorization of inmate transfers. At present, the province is under negotiation to take over responsibility of the correctional centres in the province.
- Approximately seven years ago the province assumed total responsibility for the lock-up function in both the Calgary and Edmonton areas. In 1981 this practice was phased out and now, provincial facilities house only offenders under court order.

Principales différences administratives au titre de la prestation des services correctionnels pour adultes au Canada, 1982-83

[illegible]

Nota: **Condamnés** désigne toutes les personnes admises en détention en vertu d'un mandat de dépôt, que d'autres personnes soient admises en détention ou non en suspens; ceci comprend les détenus fédéraux qui seraient normalement transférés dans un établissement fédéral après un bref d'appel ou le jour; **prévenus** désigne l'ensemble des personnes détenues en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi et qui ne purgent pas présentement une peine; la **détention temporaire**, qui est d'ordinaire une fonction policière, désigne toutes les personnes en détention temporaire sans mandat ni ordonnance du tribunal; **autres** désigne les personnes détenues pour une courte période en vertu d'une ordonnance d'un tribunal, par exemple une personne détenue en attendant la déportation sous l'empire de la Loi sur l'immigration.

(1) Établissements pour adultes seulement.

(2) En 1981, la province a commencé à se charger de certains centres de détention temporaire qui relevaient précédemment de la police.

(3) La province ne compte aucun établissement correctionnel municipal; la fonction de détention temporaire relève de la province.

(4) Toutes les institutions de la province pour les personnes en détention temporaire, les prévenus et les personnes sous mandat d'arrêt, les moins de deux ans appartenant aux municipalités et sont exploitées par elles. Le gouvernement provincial est chargé d'inspecter les prisons et les centres institutionnelles, d'inspecter les établissements, du fonctionnement du programme d'absence temporaire, la planification de la détention, d'autoriser les transferts par jour et d'autoriser les transfèrements de détenus. À l'heure actuelle, la province est en négociation pour se charger des centres correctionnels de la province.

50) Il y a environ sept ans, la province s'est chargée complètement de la fonction de détention temporaire dans les régions de Calgary et d'Edmonton. En 1981, cette pratique a été graduellement abandonnée et à l'heure actuelle les établissements provinciaux ne logent que des contrevenants détenus en vertu d'une ordonnance d'un tribunal.

Institutional Programs Provided by Provincial and Territorial Correctional Services - 1982-83

Programmes dans les établissements prodigues par les services correctionnels provinciaux et territoriaux - 1982-83

Programs/services	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Qc.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Programmes/services	T.-N.	I.-P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.					Alb.	C.-B.		T.N.-O.
Chaplaincy/religious services - Aumônerie/services religieux	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Educational/counselling program - Programme d'éducation et de counselling	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X(1)	X(2)
Occupational/vocational training/ counselling program(skill upgrading) - Programme de counselling et de formation professionnelle (recyclage)	X		X	X(3)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inmate employment/work program - Programme d'emploi et de travail des détenus		X	X(4)		X	X	X	X	X	X(4)	X(4)	X(4)
Athletic/recreational program - Programme athlétique et récréatif		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Medical/dental/psychiatric/ psychological services - Services médicaux, dentaires, psychiatriques, psychologiques	X		X		X(5)	X(6)	X	X(7)	X	X	X	X(8)
Volunteer/outside agency services - Services des organismes bénévoles et extérieurs	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X(9)	

(1) Counselling services provided by native groups. - Services de counselling assurés par des groupes autochtones.

(2) Only counselling services, utilizing social workers, are offered. - On n'offre que des services de counselling assurés par des travailleurs sociaux.

(3) Training offered at community colleges. - La formation est offerte dans les collèges communautaires.

(4) Community service work only. - Travail de service communautaire seulement.

(5) Includes specialized treatment centres such as the Portage Centre (drug addiction), and the Philippe Pinel Institute (psychiatric disorders). - Comprend les centres spécialisés de traitement comme le Centre Portage (narcomanie) et l'Institut Philippe Pinel (troubles psychiatriques).

(6) Includes the Ontario Correctional Institute (alcoholic and psychiatric treatment), and the Monteith and Rideau Correctional Centres, the Vanier Centre for Women, and the Kenora Jail (facilities offering alcoholic treatment). - Comprend l'Institut correctionnel d'Ontario (traitement de l'alcoolisme et traitement psychiatrique), les centres correctionnels Monteith et Rideau, le Centre Vanier pour les femmes et la prison de Kenora (installations offrant un traitement de l'alcoolisme).

(7) Includes the St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre. - Comprend le Centre St. Louis de traitement de l'alcoolisme.

(8) Includes the Northern Addictions Program. - Comprend le programme des toxicomanies dans le Nord.

(9) Native Courtworker Program provides a variety of services to inmates of native ancestry. - Le programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones assure divers services aux détenus de descendance autochtone.

Community Services Provided by Provincial and Territorial Correctional Services - 1982-83

Services communautaires prodigues par les services correctionnels provinciaux et territoriaux, 1982-83

Community services	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Qc.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Services communautaires	T.-N.	I.-P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.					Alb.	C.		
Probation	X	X(1)	X	X	X(2)	X(2)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provincial parole - Libération conditionnelle provinciale				X(3)	X(2)	X(2)						
Community service order - Ordonnance de services communautaires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Temporary absence program - Programme d'absences temporaires	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drinking/driving program - Programme pour conducteurs en état d'ébriété	X(4)			X	X	X		X		X	X	
Fine option program - Programme de solution de rechange à l'amende	X			X	X(5)	X		X	X		X	
Victim-offender reconciliation - Réconciliation des victimes et des contrevenants					X	X						
Victim-witness program - Programme pour les victimes-témoins		X			X							
Bail verification/supervision - Vérification et surveillance des cautionnements						X		X	X	X		
Restitution program - Programme d'indemnisation		X			X					X		
Community-based/halfway house program - Programme des centres communautaires de transition	X		X	X	X	X(6)	X	X(7)	X	X		X(8)
Volunteer/outside agency services - Services des organismes bénévoles et extérieurs	X	X	X	X	X(9)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Includes services to family courts - Inclus services aux tribunaux de la famille.

(2) A liaison officer coordinates parole hearing information, release plans and probation - following incarceration appointments. - Un agent de liaison coordonne les renseignements sur les audiences de libération conditionnelle, les plans de libération et la probation après l'incarcération.

(3) N.B. has set up a parole program administered by the provincial correctional services - Le N.-B. a mis sur pied un programme de libération conditionnelle administré par les services correctionnels de la province.

(4) Implemented in Labrador. - Mis en oeuvre au Labrador.

(5) Bill 67 provides for compensatory work as an alternative to incarceration - La loi 67 prévoit des travaux compensatoires pouvant constituer des alternatives à l'incarcération.

(6) In Ontario, there is a co-ordinator of programs for native peoples - En Ontario, on retrouve le coordonnateur des programmes destinés aux autochtones.

(7) Corrections Division Attendance Centres in Regina and Saskatoon, offer, to probationers, specialized educational programs by utilizing community professionals and volunteers. - À Regina et à Saskatoon, des centres de la Division des services correctionnels offrent aux personnes en probation des programmes d'enseignement spécialisé utilisant des professionnels et des bénévoles de la communauté.

(8) In the N.W.T. there are programs directed specifically to the territorial population, such as partial-release programs for employment, alcoholism treatment in northern regions and the Quyta Lake forest-life program - On retrouve dans les T.N.-O. des programmes spécifiques à leur population, à savoir les programmes de semi-liberté à des fins d'emploi, de traitement des toxicomanes dans les régions nordiques et le programme de vie en forêt de Quyta Lake.

(9) Among other examples, the pilot project in community work north of the 50th parallel - Mentionnons, entre autres, l'expérience-pilote des travaux communautaires au nord du 50<sup>e</sup> parallèle.

### 3.1.1 Newfoundland

#### Introduction

In Newfoundland, adult correctional services are provided by the Adult Corrections Division of the Department of Justice. All persons aged 17 and over are considered adults. Juvenile correctional services are provided by the Department of Social Services.

The administration of correctional services in Newfoundland is divided into three levels of responsibility. First, the Department of Social Services provides probation supervision and pre-sentence report preparation to all offenders in outlying areas of the province where Adult Corrections does not have a presence. Second, the federal-provincial split in jurisdiction is unique in Newfoundland because the province has statutory jurisdiction over prisoners sentenced to federal terms. These offenders can be transferred to a federal penitentiary only with provincial consent as specified in the Penitentiary Act. Third, the RCMP provide a wide range of services which normally fall under the jurisdiction of the Corrections Division.

#### Custodial Services

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, a high security facility, remains the major correctional facility for the province, accommodating all federal and provincial long-term inmates. Salmonier Correctional Institution is a low security forestry/agricultural facility, the West Coast Correctional Centre is used for housing minimum risk prisoners, and the Newfoundland & Labrador Correctional Centre for Women houses federal and provincial female inmates.

The Clarenville Correctional Centre was opened in 1982 to replace the three outport jails closed earlier that year.

The network of outport jails for several decades represented the only regionalized detention facilities in the province and was dismantled completely with the closure of the Botwood Jail in March 1982.

In 1982, the Division also assumed responsibility for the 26-bed St. John's lock-up, formerly operated by the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, as well as the 12-bed Grand Falls lock-up and the 12-bed Corner Brook lock-up.

### 3.1.1 Terre-Neuve

#### Introduction

À Terre-Neuve, les services correctionnels pour adultes sont assurés par la Division des services correctionnels pour adultes du ministère de la Justice. Toutes les personnes âgées de 17 ans et plus sont considérées comme des adultes. Les services correctionnels pour jeunes sont administrés par le ministère des Services sociaux.

L'administration des services correctionnels est partagée entre trois niveaux. Premièrement, les Services sociaux administrent le régime de probation et préparent des rapports présentenciels pour les contrevenants dans les régions éloignées de la province où les Services correctionnels pour adultes n'ont pas de bureaux. Deuxièmement, le partage de la responsabilité entre les gouvernements fédéral et provincial est particulier à Terre-Neuve, en raison de la compétence que la loi confère à Terre-Neuve sur les contrevenants condamnés à des peines fédérales. Ces contrevenants ne peuvent être transférés à un pénitencier fédéral que lorsque la province consent au transfèrement comme le prévoit la Loi sur les pénitenciers. Troisièmement, la GRC fournit une large gamme de services qui relèvent normalement de la Division des services correctionnels.

#### Services de détention

Le pénitencier de Sa Majesté est le principal établissement correctionnel de la province. Il est classifié comme pénitencier à sûreté maximale et accueille tous les détenus purgeant des peines à long terme en exécution de sentences fédérales ou provinciales. L'établissement correctionnel Salmonier est un camp à sûreté minimale où l'on exploite des opérations forestières et agricoles. Le Centre de correction West Coast accueille les détenus présentant un risque minimal et le Centre correctionnel pour femmes de Terre-Neuve/Labrador accueille les femmes condamnées par des tribunaux fédéraux ou provinciaux.

Le Centre correctionnel de Clarenville fut inauguré en 1982 pour remplacer trois prisons secondaires qui avaient été fermées plus tôt au cours de la même année.

Durant plusieurs décennies, le réseau de prisons secondaires représentait les seuls établissements de détention de la province. Il fut complètement démantelé après la fermeture de la prison de Botwood en mars 1982.

En 1982, la Division des services correctionnels a également assumé l'administration du centre de détention temporaire de Saint-Jean (12 lits), qui était administré auparavant par la Police royale de Terre-Neuve, ainsi que des centres de détention temporaire de Grand-Falls (12 lits) et de Corner Brook (12 lits).

The Newfoundland Constabulary and RCMP are responsible for escorting new prisoner admissions to correctional centres and correctional officers are used as escorts for inmates transferred between correctional facilities.

Upon entering Confederation in 1949, it was agreed that persons sentenced in Newfoundland courts would be sent to Her Majesty's Penitentiary, and that costs associated with keeping persons under federal sentence would be paid by the Government of Canada. This was the practice until 1967, when because of overcrowding, some inmates receiving federal sentences were transferred to federal institutions. Now, only the occasional offender with a federal sentence is retained in Her Majesty's Penitentiary. It is estimated, that on average, there are ten inmates serving federal sentences in this facility. Another 15-30 federal inmates may be awaiting transfer to a federal institution on the mainland. The reader should be aware, however, that those serving federal sentences or awaiting transfer to mainland institutions are included in the operational, caseload, and population data, and may represent minor duplication of data provided in the Federal Section of this report.

Opportunities offered within facilities include inmate classification, religious services, educational/vocational programs, and counselling services.

#### Private Facility

Howard House, a community residential centre in St. John's operated by the John Howard Society, provides counselling and accommodation to offenders when incarceration or unsuitable community accommodation would be the only alternatives. The Society also operates employment projects for Howard House residents and offenders are able to become involved in community employment or training while at Howard House.

#### Non-custodial Services

The Community Corrections Branch provides adult probation services through five regional offices. This Branch is responsible for case supervision and the preparation of pre-sentence reports.

Les forces de police de Terre-Neuve et la GRC sont chargées d'accompagner les détenus qui viennent d'être condamnés au centre de correction pertinent, et les agents de correction sont chargés de les accompagner lorsqu'ils sont transférés à un autre établissement.

Au moment de l'entrée de Terre-Neuve dans la Confédération en 1949, il a été convenu que les personnes condamnées par les tribunaux de la province seraient envoyées au pénitencier de Sa Majesté et que les frais d'entretien des personnes qui reçoivent une sentence fédérale seraient assumés par le gouvernement du Canada. Cette pratique a été suivie jusqu'en 1967, année où le surpeuplement a entraîné le transfèrement à des établissements fédéraux de certains détenus qui avaient reçu des sentences fédérales. À l'heure actuelle, un contrevenant à qui a été imposée une sentence fédérale n'est qu'occasionnellement incarcéré au pénitencier de Sa Majesté. On estime que cet établissement loge, en moyenne, dix personnes ayant subi des condamnations fédérales. Un autre groupe de 15 à 30 détenus purgeant des sentences fédérales pourraient attendre leur transfert à des établissements situés sur le continent. Cependant, il est à noter que les données sur le fonctionnement des établissements, sur l'incarcération et sur la population, englobent les personnes qui purgent des sentences fédérales ou qui attendent leur transfèrement à des établissements situés sur le continent, ce qui constitue une certaine redondance par rapport aux données de la section du présent rapport, qui porte sur les services fédéraux.

Les services offerts par les établissements comportent, entre autres, la classification des détenus, les programmes religieux, les programmes d'enseignement général ou professionnel et les services de counselling.

#### Établissement privé

La maison Howard, centre résidentiel communautaire situé à Saint-Jean est exploitée par la Société John Howard, et consiste à conseiller les contrevenants et à leur fournir des services de logement dans les cas où, l'incarcération ou un logement non adéquat dans la collectivité serait la seule solution de rechange. La Société met également sur pied des projets d'emploi dans la collectivité pour les résidents de la maison Howard et ces derniers peuvent exercer un emploi ou suivre un cours de formation pendant leur séjour.

#### Services de non-détention

Les services de probation des adultes sont assurés par cinq bureaux régionaux qui relèvent du Bureau des services correctionnels communautaires. Ce dernier assume la surveillance des cas soumis au régime de probation et la préparation des rapports présentenciels.

In outlying areas of the province, where coverage is not provided by a regional probation office, adult probation services are provided by the provincial Department of Social Services without fee to user courts or the Community Corrections Branch.

A Temporary Absence Program as well as a Community Service Orders Program are administered by the Community Corrections Branch.

### 3.1.2 Prince Edward Island

#### Introduction

In Prince Edward Island, adult correctional services are provided by the Corrections Division and the Probation and Family Court Services Division of the Department of Justice. Each Division is headed by a director who reports to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Corrections Division is responsible for the general administration of the provinces three institutions. The Probation and Family Court Services Division is responsible for the general administration of traditional probation functions as well as the development, implementation and administration of new community correctional programs.

Services for juveniles, persons under 16 years of age, are provided by the Social Services Branch of the Department of Health and Social Services.

Municipalities share no responsibility for correctional programs in the province, and in fact, police lock-up facilities are essentially non-existent. The various police departments use provincial facilities for lock-up purposes.

#### Custodial Services

In 1982-83, there were three government-operated institutions in Prince Edward Island: one correctional centre and two county jails. Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, a multi-purpose facility generally holds all inmates serving more than three days.

The Prince County and Kings County Jails function primarily as short-term custodial facilities. All three facilities accommodate remanded and sentenced persons, as well as persons under police arrest. They also serve as holding facilities for juveniles as there are no juvenile correctional facilities in the province.

Dans les régions éloignées qui ne sont pas du ressort d'un bureau régional de probation, les services de probation pour adultes sont fournis par le ministère provincial des Services sociaux, sans frais aux tribunaux ou au Bureau des services correctionnels communautaires.

Le Bureau des services correctionnels communautaires administre un Programme d'absences temporaires et un Programme d'ordonnances de services communautaires.

### 3.1.2 Île-du-Prince-Édouard

#### Introduction

À l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, la Division des services correctionnels et la Division de la probation et des services aux tribunaux de la famille du ministère de la Justice assument la responsabilité des services correctionnels pour adultes. Chaque division est dirigée par un directeur qui relève du Sous-ministre de la Justice.

La Division des services correctionnels est responsable de l'administration générale des trois établissements de la province. La Division de la probation et des services aux tribunaux de la famille est chargée de l'administration générale des activités habituelles de probation ainsi que de l'élaboration, de la mise en oeuvre et de l'administration des nouveaux programmes correctionnels communautaires.

Les services pour jeunes délinquants (les personnes âgées de moins de 16 ans) sont assurés par la Direction des services sociaux du ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux.

Les municipalités ne partagent aucune responsabilité pour ce qui est des programmes correctionnels dans la province et, en fait, les postes de police n'ont à peu près pas de locaux pour déténir temporairement des contrevenants. Les divers services de police utilisent à cette fin les établissements provinciaux.

#### Services de détention

En 1982-83, on comptait trois établissements de correction en fonctionnement à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard: un centre de correction et deux prisons de comté. Le Centre de détention de Sleepy Hollow, établissement multifonctionnel, accueille généralement tous les détenus purgeant des peines de plus de trois jours.

La prison du comté de Prince et la prison du comté de Kings sont principalement des établissements de détention à court terme. Tous les trois établissements accueillent des personnes condamnées, prévenues ou détenues par la police. Ils servent également de lieux de détention pour les jeunes, étant donné que la province ne dispose pas d'établissements correctionnels pour jeunes délinquants.

Due to the short-term incarceration of prisoners in provincial jails, institutional programs and activities are limited. At Sleepy Hollow Correctional Centre, there are a number of services and programs offered to inmates such as: work, sports, visiting, community involvement and community service work programs.

### Non-custodial Services

Probation services are provided by the Probation and Family Court Services Division. Parole service is provided by Correctional Service Canada. As well, the John Howard Society of Prince Edward Island provides parole supervision under contract with Correctional Service Canada.

In addition to traditional probation services, the following community correctional services and programs are administered provincially: family counselling, Temporary Absence Program, Community Service Orders, restitution, Family Court Services and community activities.

### 3.1.3 Nova Scotia

#### Introduction

The province of Nova Scotia coordinates the delivery of adult correctional services through the Correctional Services Division of the Department of Attorney General. Juvenile correctional services, for persons less than 16 years of age, are provided by the Department of Social Services. The mandates of the two departments do not overlap, and there is little interaction between the delivery of adult and juvenile services in the province.

Nova Scotia is unique among all jurisdictions in that the municipalities currently have exclusive ownership and operating responsibilities over all institutions housing lock-ups, remanded prisoners, and all prisoners sentenced up to two years less a day. The Department of Attorney General provides annual grants to municipalities to assist in defraying institutional operating costs and cost shares certain capital projects.

### Custodial Services

In 1982, there were five municipal correctional centres and 11 municipal jails. A correctional facility is located in each county except Pictou. As well, the municipalities maintained 19 lock-ups and the RCMP, nine.

Comme les détenus dans les prisons provinciales n'y sont logés que pour de courtes périodes, les activités et programmes qui leur sont offerts sont assez limités. Le Centre de correction de Sleepy Hollow offre aux détenus un certain nombre de services et programmes, tel que: travail, sports, visites, participation communautaire et travail communautaire.

### Services de non-détention

Les services de probation sont assurés par la Division de la probation et des services aux tribunaux de la famille. Les services de libération conditionnelle relèvent de Service correctionnel Canada. En outre, la Société John Howard de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard assure la surveillance des libérations conditionnelles en vertu d'un contrat avec Service correctionnel Canada.

En plus des services habituels de probation, les programmes correctionnels communautaires suivants sont administrés par la province: conseil familial, Programme d'absences temporaires, ordonnances de service communautaire, indemnisation, Services aux tribunaux de la famille et activités communautaires.

### 3.1.3 Nouvelle-Écosse

#### Introduction

La province de la Nouvelle-Écosse coordonne les services correctionnels pour adultes par l'entremise de la Division des services correctionnels du ministère du Procureur général. Les services correctionnels pour jeunes, les personnes âgées de moins de 16 ans, sont assurés par le ministère des Services sociaux. Comme les mandats de deux ministères ne se chevauchent pas, il y a très peu d'interaction entre les services pour adultes et les services pour jeunes dans la province.

La Nouvelle-Écosse est un secteur de compétence unique dans le sens où tous les établissements qui accueillent des détenus temporaires, des prévenus, ou encore les détenus condamnés à un maximum de deux ans moins un jour sont la propriété exclusive des municipalités qui sont également seules responsables de leur fonctionnement. Le ministère du Procureur général fournit des subventions annuelles aux municipalités pour les aider à payer les frais de fonctionnement des établissements, et contribue aux frais de réalisation de certains projets d'immobilisations.

### Services de détention

En 1982, on comptait cinq centres municipaux de correction et 11 prisons municipales. Chaque comté est doté d'un établissement de correction, à l'exception du comté de Pictou. En outre, les municipalités disposaient de 19 prisons de police et la GRC en comptait neuf.

During the past two years, a number of institutions have experienced severe overcrowding from time to time. In these peak periods, it has been necessary to consider selected minimum security and fine default inmates for early release under the Temporary Absence Program.

Although there are no community-based correctional facilities in Nova Scotia, the Howard House Association of Cape Breton provides halfway house accommodation. The province provides an annual grant to the Howard House Association, while the remainder of the funding is provided through the Ministry of the Solicitor General, Childrens Aid, and the United Way.

Within the institutions there are a number of programs and services available to inmates, including volunteer programs, educational/vocational programs, medical and mental health services and a remission program.

#### Non-custodial Services

Probation services in Nova Scotia include a range of traditional functions such as the preparation of pre-sentence reports, caseload supervision, court attendance, and community education. With respect to caseload supervision, Nova Scotia is currently refining case classification methods through the use of a need-and-risk model originally developed in Wisconsin. In addition to full-time probation officers, probation services in Nova Scotia make extensive use of assistant and volunteer probation officers.

Due to the jurisdictional split between provincial and municipal responsibilities, probation services in Nova Scotia carry a somewhat broader mandate than is generally found in other jurisdictions. The courts rely heavily on probation services for both pre-sentence and sentencing purposes. Within correctional facilities probation officers attend all classification meetings and provide input on establishing appropriate programs for inmates. In smaller facilities, probation officers provide advice to jailers on a wide range of issues including sentence computation, warrant interpretation, internal classification, and general administration. Probation officers also take an active part in contacting community resources in preparation for inmate releases and in supervision of all inmates released on temporary absence.

Au cours des deux dernières années, un certain nombre d'établissements ont dû faire face, à certains moments, à un sérieux problème de surpeuplement. Au cours de ces périodes de pointe, il a fallu accorder, dans le cadre du Programme d'absences temporaires, une liberté anticipée à certains détenus présentant un risque minimal et à certaines personnes incarcérées pour non-paiement d'une amende.

Même si la province ne possède aucun centre correctionnel communautaire, l'Association des maisons Howard du Cap-Breton héberge des détenus en période de transition. L'Association reçoit une subvention annuelle de la province et le reste des fonds provient du ministère du Solliciteur général, de la Société d'aide à l'enfance et de Centraide.

Les établissements offrent aux détenus un certain nombre de programmes et services, notamment les programmes de bénévoles, les programmes d'enseignement général ou professionnel, les services médicaux et de santé mentale ainsi qu'un programme de réduction des peines.

#### Services de non-détention

En Nouvelle-Écosse, les services de probation comprennent les diverses fonctions habituelles, notamment l'établissement de rapports présentenciels, la surveillance des probationnaires, la comparution devant les tribunaux et l'éducation communautaire. En ce qui concerne la surveillance des probationnaires, la Nouvelle-Écosse est à raffiner ses méthodes de classification d'après le modèle besoin-risque qui a été conçu au Wisconsin. Outre les agents de probation à plein temps, on a souvent recours, en Nouvelle-Écosse, aux services d'agents de probation auxiliaires et bénévoles.

Étant donné le partage des compétences entre les autorités provinciales et municipales, le mandat des services de probation de la Nouvelle-Écosse est un peu plus vaste que celui qu'on retrouve généralement dans d'autres secteurs de compétence. Les tribunaux font souvent appel aux services de probation tant pour l'établissement de rapports présentenciels qu'aux fins de l'imposition des sentences. Dans les établissements de correction, les agents de probation assistent à toutes les séances de classification et contribuent à l'établissement de programmes destinés à répondre aux besoins des détenus. Dans les centres de détention de moindre envergure, ils conseillent les directeurs sur une multitude de questions, notamment le calcul des peines, l'interprétation des mandats, la classification interne et l'administration générale. De plus, ils s'occupent de faire dans la collectivité des préparatifs en vue de la libération de détenus, et assurent la surveillance de tous les détenus jouissant d'une absence temporaire.

Two programs are offered within the community apart from traditional probation services - the Temporary Absence Program and the Community Service Orders Program.

### 3.1.4 New Brunswick

#### Introduction

In New Brunswick, the Correctional Services Branch of the Ministry of Justice is responsible for providing correctional programs and facilities for both adults and juveniles. A wide range of services are provided, including probation supervision, community development, preparing offender assessment reports, and operating custodial institutions. The position of Director of Juvenile Services has recently been established, and will be reporting to the Assistant Deputy Minister.

#### Custodial Services

The Correctional Services Branch operates 14 correctional facilities, including two day-detention centres, five provincial jails, two regional correctional centres, three community residential centres, one central reformatory with a female annex, and one detention centre which operates on a 24-hour basis. All facilities in New Brunswick are government operated.

Custodial services offered through the Bathurst and St. Stephen Detention Centres continued to be reduced with the introduction of a day-detention system in April of 1981. These centres are intended to accommodate individuals awaiting court appearance. At 5:00 p.m. each day, inmates are transferred to another facility and returned at 9:00 a.m. the following day. There are virtually no programs offered to inmates in day-detention centres apart from minimal medical services provided by a doctor on-call and counselling/classification services provided by institutional staff or occasionally by a probation officer.

The three community residential centres (CRC's) operating in New Brunswick are used exclusively for minimum risk inmates participating in community programs. They provide a residential setting for offenders who normally reside in the vicinity of the CRC and have been classified for residential centre placement. Generally, these inmates are first-time offenders who have employment or educational opportunities, or can benefit from involvement in a program offered at the

Outre les services traditionnels de probation, deux programmes sont offerts au sein de la collectivité - le Programme d'absences temporaires et le Programme d'ordonnances de service communautaire.

### 3.1.4 Nouveau-Brunswick

#### Introduction

Au Nouveau-Brunswick, les services de correction, les programmes et les établissements pour jeunes et pour adultes relèvent de la Division des services correctionnels du ministère de la Justice. Celle-ci assure toute une gamme de services, y compris la surveillance des probationnaires, l'élaboration de programmes communautaires, la préparation de rapports d'évaluation sur les contrevenants et l'exploitation d'établissements de détention. Récemment, le poste de Directeur des services pour jeunes a été créé et revêtu du Sous-ministre adjoint

#### Services de détention

La Division des services correctionnels administre 14 établissements de correction, dont deux centres de détention de jour, cinq prisons provinciales, deux centres de correction régionaux, trois centres résidentiels communautaires, un centre de réforme doté d'une annexe pour femmes, et un centre de détention qui fonctionne 24 heures par jour. Tous les établissements de correction au Nouveau-Brunswick sont exploités par le gouvernement.

Les services de détention offerts par les centres de détention de Bathurst et de St. Stephen ont été réduits avec l'adoption, en avril 1981, d'un régime de détention de jour. Ces centres servent à loger les personnes qui attendent leur procès. Tous les jours à 17 h les détenus sont transférés à un autre établissement et ramenés à 9 h le lendemain. Les centres de détention de jour n'offrent à peu près aucun programme aux détenus, sauf des services médicaux essentiels fournis par un médecin de garde et des services d'orientation ou de classification assurés par le personnel de l'établissement ou, dans certain cas, un agent de probation.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick compte actuellement trois centres résidentiels communautaires (CRC) utilisés exclusivement pour des détenus présentant un risque minimal qui participent à des programmes communautaires. Ils fournissent un foyer aux contrevenants qui habitent normalement dans les environs du CRC et qui ont été classifiés comme aptes à être placés dans un centre résidentiel. De façon générale, ces détenus sont des contrevenants primaires qui ont un emploi ou qui suivent des cours, ou qui peuvent tirer profit

CRC. Included among CRC programs are recreational activities, Alcoholics Anonymous, job search training, and counselling on such topics as family law, marital matters, and finance.

Programs offered in the secure facilities are varied and in some cases institution specific. Among the services offered are recreational activities, church services, family visiting, group counselling, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, referral to outside agencies (mental health clinics), and community release programs (Temporary Absence). Educational/vocational opportunities are available through local community colleges and academic upgrading and life skills classes are offered in institutions by qualified teachers.

#### Non-custodial Services

There are 11 probation offices operating throughout the province. Probation officers prepare pre-sentence reports for the court and provide caseload supervision services to both adults and juveniles, but they rarely supervise parolees.

The Community Services Branch of the Division administers a number of non-custodial programs for offenders apart from probation supervision. They are: Temporary Absence Program, Fine Option Program, Community Service Orders, Impaired Driving Program and a Provincial Parole Program. Provincial Parole in New Brunswick is a province-wide program which provides for the release of adult offenders sentenced to prison terms pursuant to a provincial statute infraction only.

### 3.1.5 Quebec

#### Introduction

The Probation and Custodial Facilities Branch of the Department of Justice is responsible for adult correctional services in the province. Juvenile services, for persons under 18 years, are the responsibility of the Department of Social Affairs.

Primary functions of this Branch are: to maintain custody of incarcerated persons; to assist the courts and the Quebec Parole Board in exercising their parole powers; to

d'un programme offert au CRC. Les CRC offrent divers programmes, dont des activités récréatives, des réunions des Alcooliques anonymes, une formation en recherche d'emploi, et des discussions sur des sujets comme le droit de la famille, la vie conjugale et les finances.

Les programmes offerts dans les établissements en milieu fermé sont variés et, dans certains cas, axés sur la vie en établissement. Au nombre des services offerts, mentionnons des activités récréatives, des services religieux, des visites familiales, des cours d'orientation donnés par les travailleurs sociaux de groupe, des réunions des Alcooliques anonymes, l'accès aux services d'organismes extérieurs (les cliniques d'hygiène mentale) et des programmes de libération communautaire (le Programme d'absences temporaires). En outre, les détenus peuvent acquérir une formation générale ou professionnelle dans les collèges communautaires locaux, et des cours de perfectionnement et de préparation à la vie sont offerts dans les établissements par des professeurs qualifiés.

#### Services de non-détention

La province compte 11 bureaux de probation. Les agents de probation établissent des rapports présentenciels à l'intention des tribunaux et surveillent à la fois des adultes et des jeunes, mais rarement des libérés conditionnelles.

Le Bureau des services communautaires de la Division offre aux contrevenants un certain nombre de programmes de non-détention en plus du régime de probation, soit: le Programme d'absences temporaires, le Programme de solutions de rechange à l'amende, les ordonnances de service communautaire, le Programme de conduite en état d'ébriété et la libération conditionnelle provinciale. La libération conditionnelle provinciale au Nouveau-Brunswick est un programme qui fonctionne dans toute la province, et prévoit la libération des contrevenants adultes condamnés à des peines d'emprisonnement en vertu d'une infraction à la loi provinciale seulement.

### 3.1.5 Québec

#### Introduction

La Direction générale de la probation et des établissements de détention du ministère de la Justice est responsable des Services correctionnels pour adultes dans la province. Les services pour jeunes, soit les personnes âgées de moins de 18 ans, relèvent du ministère des Affaires sociales.

Les fonctions principales de la direction, sont: d'assurer la garde des personnes incarcérées; d'assister les cours de justice et la Commission québécoise des libérations condition-

provide offenders with probation services, and help them re-enter society; and to promote community participation in preventing crime and rehabilitating offenders.

The Probation and Detention Centres Branch is composed of four directorates - the Detention Directorate, the Probation Directorate, the Community Participation Directorate and the Planning and Management Directorate.

#### Custodial Services

The Detention Directorate operates 30 custodial facilities, with a mandate to maintain custody of persons turned over to it by the courts and to help rehabilitate inmates by attending to their needs and ensuring that they appear in court. Sentenced, remanded and lock-up, as well as both male and female offenders are housed in provincial facilities in Quebec.

The Directorate provides inmates with food, clothing, health care, religious, consulting and canteen services. It also offers them a wide range of programs and services, such as: educational, recreational, sports and community programs, as well as vocational training, paid work and temporary absence programs.

#### Private Facilities

In Quebec, there are several privately operated community residential centres which provide open environment accommodation for persons about to complete their sentence. They function to facilitate an inmate's return to society following a period of incarceration.

The number of facilities of this kind operating under contract to the provincial Department of Justice has risen to 35 in 1982, and the number of residents utilizing these centres also continues to grow.

In addition to community residential centres, there were privately operated rehabilitation workshops being funded by the Department of Justice. The clientele of these workshops is made up of offenders who find it difficult to obtain work on the regular job market. Training courses, normally taken during their term in prison, help them to acquire skills, work habits and attitudes which increase their ability to find employment.

nelles dans l'exercice de leurs pouvoirs en matière de sentence de libération conditionnelle; de fournir aux contrevenants des services de probation et faciliter leur réinsertion sociale; et de promouvoir la participation de la communauté à la prévention de la délinquance et à la réinsertion sociale des contrevenants.

La Direction générale de la probation et des établissements de détention est composée de quatre directions, soit la Direction de la détention, la Direction de la probation, la Direction de la participation communautaire et la Direction de la planification et de la gestion.

#### Services de détention

La Direction de la détention est responsable des 30 établissements de détention, elle a comme mandat d'assurer la garde des personnes qui lui sont confiées par les tribunaux et de faciliter leur réinsertion sociale, de pourvoir aux besoins des personnes incarcérées et d'assurer leur comparution. Les personnes condamnées, prévenues et en détention temporaire, ainsi que les contrevenants de sexe masculin et féminin sont logés dans les établissements du Québec.

La Direction de la détention offre aux personnes incarcérées des services de repas, d'habillement, de soins de santé, de pastorale, de cantine et de consultation. Elle offre également aux personnes incarcérées un vaste éventail de programmes et de services, comme, des programmes éducatifs, récréatifs, sportifs et socio-culturels ainsi que des programmes d'activités occupationnelles, rémunérées et d'absence temporaire.

#### Établissements privés

Il existe au Québec, dans le secteur privé, plusieurs centres résidentiels communautaires grâce auxquels des personnes incarcérées qui sont sur le point d'être libérées peuvent réintégrer plus facilement dans la communauté en vivant pendant un certain temps en milieu ouvert.

Le nombre d'établissements de ce genre liés à contrat au ministère provincial de la Justice était de 35 en 1982, et le nombre de résidents qui y séjournent s'accroît constamment.

Outre les centres résidentiels communautaires, la province comptait également des ateliers de réinsertion sociale exploités par des organismes privés et subventionnés par le ministère de la Justice. La clientèle de ces ateliers est constituée de contrevenants qui éprouvent des difficultés à trouver du travail. Des cours, qui sont habituellement donnés durant l'incarcération permettent au contrevenant d'acquérir les aptitudes, les habitudes de travail et les attitudes qui l'aideront à obtenir un emploi.

### Non-custodial Services

The Probation Directorate's mandate is to encourage the use of probation terms for offenders and to rehabilitate them.

The directorate produces pre-sentence reports and pre-release evaluation reports, administers community service order programs and supervises adult probationers and parolees.

The mandate of the Community Participation Directorate is to secure and foster the efforts of individual citizens and the community in general in support of the Justice Department's objectives in the area of criminal justice and, in particular, correctional services in Quebec.

It is responsible for making sure that the services and resources of other departments and private and community agencies are available, and for adjusting these services and activities to the needs of the correctional system and offenders. Its resources include community housing, work rehabilitation programs and, just recently, compensatory community service as an alternative to imprisonment for persons unable to pay fines imposed by the courts.

### Quebec Board of Parole

Since April 1st 1979, the Board is the decision making agency responsible for applying parole modalities. The Board has jurisdiction over persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six months or more who are imprisoned in Quebec correctional facilities.

The Board's essential objective is to promote social rehabilitation of inmates, inasmuch as they evidence sufficient motivation and capability for behaviour modification and do not constitute a grave threat for society.

The Board's Office of the Chairman is made up of six full-time members and 37 part-time members. In addition, support services are provided by: an officer in the general secretariat, an officer responsible for research, a professional in each of the regional offices, a technician, two staff officers and five secretariat employees.

### Services de non-détention

La Direction de la probation a comme mandat de favoriser l'application de mesures de probation à l'égard des personnes reconnues coupables d'infractions et de faciliter la réinsertion sociale de ces personnes.

La Direction de la probation a comme rôles la production de rapports présentenciels, de rapports d'évaluation prélibératoires, l'administration des programmes de sentence de travaux communautaires et la surveillance de probationnaires et de libérés conditionnels pour adultes.

La Direction de la participation communautaire a comme mandat d'assurer et de supporter la contribution des citoyens et de la collectivité en général dans la poursuite des objectifs du ministère de la Justice en matière de justice pénale et plus particulièrement de Services correctionnels au Québec.

La Direction a la responsabilité d'assurer la disponibilité des services et des ressources des autres ministères ainsi que celle d'organismes para-publics et privés, d'adapter ces services ou ces actions aux besoins du système correctionnel et des contrevenants. Comme type de ressources, soulignons entre autres les ressources d'hébergement communautaires, les ateliers de réadaptation au travail, et, plus récemment, les travaux compensatoires dans la communauté comme mesure alternative à l'emprisonnement dans le cas des personnes incapables de payer l'amende imposée par le tribunal.

### Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles

La Commission, depuis le 1er avril 1979, constitue l'organisme décisionnel responsable de l'application des modalités de la libération conditionnelle. Le mandat de la Commission s'applique aux personnes condamnées à une peine d'emprisonnement de six mois ou plus qui sont incarcérées dans les établissements de détention du Québec.

La Commission a pour objectif essentiel de favoriser la réinsertion sociale de personnes incarcérées, dans la mesure où celles-ci démontrent une motivation et une capacité pour modifier leur comportement et qu'elles ne représentent pas un risque grave pour la société.

Le Cabinet du Président de la Commission se compose de six membres à temps plein et de 37 membres à temps partiel. Les services de soutien sont assurés par un agent responsable du Secrétariat général, un chargé de recherche, un professionnel dans chacun des bureaux régionaux, un technicien, deux agents d'administration et cinq secrétaires.

### 3.1.6 Ontario

#### Introduction

In Ontario, the Ministry of Correctional Services provides adult correctional services. Juvenile correctional services are provided by the Ministry of Community and Social Services for all offenders less than 16 years of age.

The Ministry of Correctional Services is self-contained except for a few services which are obtained through the Ministry of Government Services. Additionally, municipal governments play a limited role in the provision of correctional services in that local police forces may provide overnight lock-up detainment and transportation of inmates to and from court. The transportation of prisoners between provincial and federal institutions is provided by the Inmate Classification and Transfer Branch of the Ministry.

The Institutions Division, is responsible for all functions and programs carried out within government owned institutions and for the inmate population housed in community resource centres (CRC's). The conduct of inmates in CRC's is the responsibility of the parent institution although the administration of these centres falls under the Community Programs Division.

#### Custodial Services

In total, there were 45 adult government institutions operating in Ontario during 1982-83. Included were 26 jails, nine detention centres, nine correctional centres, and one adult training centre. There were also two forestry camps and 31 privately operated community resource centres.

Adult offenders enter the correctional system via jails or detention centres. Detention centres are regional facilities offering more program opportunities. Both types of institutions provide maximum security settings for inmates on remand awaiting trial or serving short sentences. Occasionally, they are used to hold inmates on lock-up status. Persons sentenced to terms of incarceration exceeding three months are generally transferred to a correctional centre, and those sentenced to two years or more are transferred to a federal penitentiary. All local jails and detention centres house inmates serving intermittent sentences. However, in Metro Toronto, these sentences are generally served at the Mimico Correctional Centre.

### 3.1.6 Ontario

#### Introduction

En Ontario, le ministère des Services correctionnels a la responsabilité d'assurer les services correctionnels pour adultes. Les services correctionnels pour jeunes sont administrés par le ministère des Services communautaires et sociaux, pour tous les contrevenants âgés de moins de 16 ans.

Le ministère des Services correctionnels est autonome si l'on fait abstraction de certains services obtenus en grande partie à travers le ministère des Services gouvernementaux. En outre, les administrations municipales jouent un rôle restreint dans la prestation des services correctionnels, en ce sens que les forces de police locales peuvent accueillir pour la nuit des personnes détenues temporairement et assurer le transport des détenus entre les établissements et les tribunaux. La Direction de la classification et des transfèrements des détenus du Ministère s'occupe du transport des détenus entre les établissements provinciaux et fédéraux.

La Division des établissements, est responsable de toutes les activités relatives aux programmes offerts dans les établissements du gouvernement ainsi que des détenus logés dans des centres communautaires. Le comportement de ces détenus est sous la surveillance de l'établissement principal, quoique l'administration des centres eux-mêmes relève de la Division des programmes communautaires.

#### Services de détention

En 1982-83, 45 établissements de correction pour adultes étaient administrés par le gouvernement de l'Ontario, dont 26 prisons, neuf centres de détention, neuf centres de correction et un centre de formation. On comptait également deux camps forestiers et 31 centres communautaires exploités par des organismes du secteur privé.

Le premier contact du contrevenant adulte avec le système correctionnel se fait par l'intermédiaire des prisons ou des centres de détention. Les centres de détention sont des établissements régionaux qui offrent des programmes. Les deux types d'établissement sont dotés de quartiers cellulaires à sécurité maximale pour les personnes prévenues qui attendent leur procès ou pour celles qui purgent de courtes peines. Ces cellules servent parfois à loger des personnes en détention temporaire. Les personnes condamnées à une peine d'emprisonnement de plus de trois mois sont généralement transférées à un centre de correction et celles qui sont condamnées à des peines de deux ans ou plus sont transférées à un pénitencier fédéral. Toutes les prisons locales et tous les centres de détention accueillent des détenus purgeant des sentences intermittentes; toutefois, dans la région du Grand Toronto, ces peines sont généralement purgées au Centre de correction de Mimico.

Due to difficulties experienced in accommodating intermittent inmates, the Ministry has developed an Immediate Temporary Absence Program which is initiated at the court level. Under this program, absence may be granted immediately following verification of the offenders educational or employment plans.

Correctional centres are generally large long-stay institutions for offenders serving sentences of more than 90 days and less than two years. Emphasis is placed on industrial trades training and work experience programs. All security classifications, from open settings to maximum security, are available. One maximum security institution houses inmates who present behavioural problems or a security risk.

Institutional programs and services include: volunteer programs, educational/vocational/counselling and life skills programs, religious services, and other services for special needs groups.

#### Private Facilities

Community resource centres (CRC's) are administered by a branch of the Community Programs Division. As of April 1983, there were 32 CRC's with bed-space for 432.

Sentenced inmates at any institution may apply or be transferred to a CRC. They are then assessed on their proposed program, their suitability to participate in this program, and the likelihood of their refraining from further criminal activity while living in the community. Cases are then evaluated for acceptance by the Director of the CRC.

Programs at the CRC are designed to assist the resident in establishing a positive pattern of social interaction. Special emphasis is given to employment and individual counselling. Residents unable to make positive use of the program or who commit repeated infractions may be returned to an institution.

Some community agencies which also work with offenders can enter into agreements with the Ministry to maintain a residential facility and to provide programs for inmates. In contract with each agency the Ministry commits itself to a minimum payment to cover the day-to-day operational expenses of the home, with additional payments if the occupancy rises above a base level. The

En raison des problèmes que posent les peines intermittentes, le Ministère a mis sur pied un Programme d'absences temporaires immédiat qui est appliqué au niveau des tribunaux. Dans le cadre de ce programme, une absence peut être accordée tout de suite après une vérification, par téléphone, des projets d'emploi ou d'études du délinquant.

Les centres de correction sont des établissements conçus pour de longs séjours qui accueillent des contrevenants purgeant des peines de plus de 90 jours et de moins de deux ans. Un accent est placé sur les programmes industriels, la formation professionnelle et le travail. Tous les niveaux de sécurité qui vont des centres en milieu ouvert aux établissements à sécurité maximale sont offerts. Un établissement à sécurité maximale est réservé aux détenus qui présentent des problèmes de comportement ou des risques du point de vue de la sécurité.

Divers programmes et services sont offerts, dont des programmes de bénévolat, des programmes d'études, de formation professionnelle, d'orientation et de préparation à la vie, des services religieux et d'autres services destinés à des groupes spéciaux.

#### Établissements privés

Les centres communautaires sont administrés par un bureau de la Division des programmes communautaires. En avril 1983, 32 centres pouvant accueillir 432 détenus étaient en fonctionnement.

Les personnes qui purgent une peine d'emprisonnement dans un établissement doivent faire une demande ou obtenir un transfert à un centre communautaire. Elles font ensuite l'objet d'une évaluation qui est fondée sur l'à-propos du programme proposé, sur leur aptitude à participer au programme et sur les probabilités qu'elles ne s'adonneront plus à des activités criminelles si elles retournent dans la collectivité. Les cas sont ensuite évalués et, le cas échéant, approuvés par le directeur du Centre communautaires.

Les programmes des centres communautaires aident les détenus qui y résident à établir des rapports dans la collectivité et à adopter une attitude positive vis-à-vis la société. Une attention spéciale est accordée à l'emploi et à l'orientation individuelle. Les résidents qui sont incapables de tirer profit de leur séjour dans un tel centre, ou qui commettent des infractions répétées, peuvent être renvoyés à l'établissement.

Certains organismes communautaires qui oeuvrent auprès des contrevenants peuvent conclure avec le Ministère une entente visant l'établissement d'un centre résidentiel afin d'offrir aux détenus un programme approprié de réinsertion dans la collectivité. Aux termes d'un contrat distinct passé avec chaque organisme, le Ministère s'engage à verser une indemnité minimale garantie pour couvrir les dépenses quotidiennes

contracts include an agreement which defines the rules and regulations for the operation of the centre and the conduct of the residents.

In addition to the CRC's, contracts were in effect with 30 community agencies during 1982-83 for ad hoc usage of halfway houses.

#### Non-custodial Services

Non-custodial services are provided by the Community Programs Division which operates on the principle that it is preferable to help offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behaviour while in the community. The organization of the Division is deliberately decentralized to allow community involvement in providing services and in assuming responsibility for the care and reintegration of the offender.

Although it's main activity is probation and parole supervision, the Community Programs Division also administers the maintenance of community resource centres as work/academic release centres, hostels for parolees, probationers, and those awaiting trial who require supervision in the community. Major programs include community service orders, restitution, victim-witness assistance, volunteers, and special needs for native people.

#### Ontario Board of Parole

The Ontario Board of Parole operates under the Ministry of Correctional Services but reports directly to the Minister. Members are appointed by Order-in-Council.

The Board exercises parole jurisdiction over all prisoners sentenced to provincial institutions and for any federal offenders serving a sentence in provincial institutions as a result of a transfer.

All inmates serving six months or more in a provincial institution are automatically reviewed for parole. No formal application is required by the inmate. Parole hearings are held in the institution where the Board has at its disposal the inmate's file and the community assessment prepared by the local probation/parole officer. Once parole is granted any change is dealt with by the Regional Board with jurisdiction in the area where the parolee resides. A report is required of the parole officer to the Board

de fonctionnement du centre, le montant de cette indemnité étant relevé lorsque le nombre de détenus dépasse un certain niveau de base. Le contrat renferme une entente décrivant les règles et règlements qui régissent le fonctionnement du centre et le comportement des résidents.

En 1982-83, 30 organismes communautaires, en plus des centres communautaires, accueillent à l'occasion des détenus dans des foyers de transition, et ce en vertu de contrats.

#### Services de non-détention

Les services de non-détention sont assurés par la Division des programmes communautaires qui fonctionne selon le principe qu'il est préférable d'aider les contrevenants à adopter et à maintenir un comportement responsable et acceptable au sein de la collectivité. L'organisation de la Division est délibérément décentralisée de façon à permettre à la collectivité de participer à la prestation des services et à assumer une certaine responsabilité pour le traitement et la réinsertion des contrevenants.

Outre sa principale activité de surveiller des probationnaires et des libérés conditionnels, la Division des programmes communautaires maintient des centres communautaires comme centres de libération à des fins d'emploi ou d'études, ainsi que d'auberges pour les probationnaires, les libérés conditionnels et ceux qui doivent être surveillés dans la collectivité en attendant leur procès. Les programmes d'ordonnances de service communautaire, d'indemnisation, d'aide aux victimes, de bénévolat et les programmes visant à répondre aux besoins spéciaux des autochtones sont au nombre des principaux programmes dont elle est chargée.

#### Commission des libérations conditionnelles de l'Ontario

La Commission des libérations conditionnelles de l'Ontario fait partie du ministère des Services correctionnels mais relève directement du Ministre. Tous les membres sont nommés en vertu de décrets du Conseil.

La Commission administre le régime de libération conditionnelle pour tous les détenus condamnés dans les établissements provinciaux et pour tous les contrevenants fédéraux purgeant une peine dans un établissement provincial par suite d'un transfèrement.

Les cas de tous les détenus purgeant des peines de six mois ou plus dans des établissements provinciaux sont examinés d'office aux fins de la libération conditionnelle. Le détenu n'a pas à présenter de demande officielle. La Commission tient ses audiences à l'établissement où elle peut consulter le dossier du détenu et l'évaluation communautaire préparée par un agent de probation ou de libération conditionnelle de l'endroit. Une fois la libération conditionnelle accordée, il appartient à la commission régionale compétente d'examiner tout changement à la situa-

only in the event of a change in circumstances during parole, or on termination of parole. Decisions regarding revocations are made by the Board based on violation reports from the parole officer, the community, and/or the police. Supervision of parole cases is provided by the probation/parole staff of the Ministry.

### 3.1.7 Manitoba

#### Introduction

The Corrections Division, headed by the Commissioner of Corrections, is part of the Department of Community Services and Corrections, and is responsible for the provision of both adult and juvenile correctional services in Manitoba. Services provided to adults include probation supervision, and the operation of custodial facilities.

Two other government departments also provide services to corrections: the Department of Government Services provides capital construction, maintenance, and the provision of all utilities, excluding telephone; and the Sheriff's Department, a Division of the Attorney General's Department, provides escort services for prisoners both to and from court and often between institutions. These services are not charged to Corrections but are paid directly by the Department providing the service.

#### Custodial Services

The Adult Corrections Directorate operates six secure correctional facilities, including five correctional institutions and one remand centre, which provide for the custody, care, treatment and reintegration of adult offenders. In addition, there are three rehabilitation work camps affiliated with the base facilities.

The five correctional institutions, located at Headingly, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Portage provide a combined bed-space for sentenced and remanded adult prisoners, as well as persons held temporarily under lockup status. The correctional institution at Headingly houses only males, while only females are accommodated at the Portage Correctional Centre for Women. All other facilities house both adult men and women. The Dauphin Correctional Institution also houses juvenile lock-ups.

tion du libéré conditionnel. L'agent de libération conditionnelle doit présenter un rapport à la Commission seulement lorsque la situation a évolué au cours de la période de libération conditionnelle ou lorsque celle-ci prend fin. La décision de révoquer la libération conditionnelle est prise par la Commission sur la foi des rapports de violation établis par l'agent de libération conditionnelle, des membres de la collectivité ou la police. La surveillance des libérés conditionnels est assurée par le personnel de probation ou de libération conditionnelle du Ministère.

### 3.1.7 Manitoba

#### Introduction

Le Commissaire des services correctionnels est à la tête de la Division des services correctionnels et fait partie du ministère des Services communautaires et correctionnels. La division est responsable à la fois des services correctionnels pour adultes et pour jeunes. Les services fournis aux adultes comprennent, entre autres, la surveillance de probationnaires et le fonctionnement des établissements de détention.

Deux autres ministères gouvernementaux assurent également des services aux services correctionnels: le ministère des Services gouvernementaux s'occupe de la construction, de l'entretien et de la prestation des services d'utilités publiques, à l'exclusion du téléphone; le Service du shérif, qui fait partie du ministère du Procureur général, assure des services d'escorte pour les prisonniers entre les institutions et la cour et souvent entre les institutions. Ces services ne sont pas imputés aux services correctionnels mais sont payés directement par le ministère qui assure le service.

#### Services de détention

Les Services correctionnels pour adultes administrent six établissements de correction à sécurité maximale, incluant cinq établissements et un centre de détention temporaire qui servent à l'incarcération, au traitement et à la réinsertion des contrevenants adultes. En outre, trois camps de réadaptation sont affiliés à trois établissements principaux.

Les cinq établissements, situés à Headingly, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas et Portage accueillent les prisonniers adultes condamnés et les prévenus, de même que les personnes en détention temporaire. L'établissement de Headingly ne loge que des hommes alors que les femmes sont logées au Centre correctionnel pour les femmes de Portage. Tous les autres établissements logent à la fois les hommes et les femmes adultes. L'établissement correctionnel de Dauphin loge également les jeunes en détention temporaire.

The Winnipeg Remand Centre serves the Eastern Judicial District by providing secure accommodation for adult men and women arrested and awaiting trial, detained for further court appearances, held pending the result of an appeal, or temporarily detained under The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act.

The three work camps serve as satellites to main institutions and provide work activities for minimum security inmates by approximating normal working conditions and providing a service to Manitoba's provincial parks.

In adult corrections, emphasis is placed on developing work habits and skills, and providing alcohol treatment, basic literacy, life skills and short-term counselling. Wherever possible, inmates are eased back into the community under supervision, and attempts are made to re-establish jobs and home life prior to release.

#### Private Facilities

Private halfway houses are used when inmates being released have no place to stay, but need the opportunity to adjust to community life before their final release from a provincial institution. The type of halfway facility selected is based on the programs offered and the particular needs of the inmate concerned.

Offenders can be placed in halfway residence while under probation supervision or while on a temporary absence from a provincial institution. Funding for halfway homes is largely derived from per diem charges.

#### Non-custodial Services

The major functions of the Manitoba probation services are to conduct pre-disposition investigations and to supervise offenders placed on probation by the courts. An assessment at the time of sentencing assists the court in deciding on a disposition that gives full consideration to both the community and the offender. Supervision serves to protect the public by controlling the behaviour of the offender, and assisting the offender in becoming a law-abiding citizen. For many offenders, probation is considered an effective and cost-efficient correctional service.

Services are delivered by 16 field teams in eight regions, each headed by a Senior Probation Officer and composed of field

Le Centre de prévention de Winnipeg dessert le District judiciaire Est et accueille des hommes et des femmes adultes qui ont été arrêtés et attendent de subir leur procès, qui sont détenus en attendant de comparaître à nouveau devant le tribunal, qui attendent les résultats d'un appel ou qui sont détenus temporairement en vertu de la Intoxicated Persons Detention Act.

Trois camps sont affiliés aux établissements principaux et offrent des activités de travail aux détenus classés au niveau de sécurité minimale. Ils tentent de créer des conditions de travail normales et fournissent un service aux parcs provinciaux du Manitoba.

Dans les établissements correctionnels pour adultes, on met l'accent sur le développement des aptitudes et habiletés professionnelles et l'on organise des cures de désintoxication, des programmes de formation de base, des cours de préparation à la vie et des programmes de counselling à court terme. Dans la mesure du possible, on facilite la réinsertion des détenus dans la communauté et l'on n'épargne aucun effort pour leur trouver un emploi et un foyer avant leur remise en liberté.

#### Établissements privés

Des foyers de transition privés sont utilisés lorsque des détenus sur le point d'être libérés n'ont pas de logement, mais ont besoin d'un endroit où ils peuvent apprendre à s'adapter à la vie en société avant qu'ils ne soient définitivement relâchés d'un établissement provincial. Le choix du type de foyer de transition est basé sur les programmes offerts par le foyer et sur les besoins particuliers du détenu concerné.

Les contrevenants peuvent y être logés pendant qu'ils sont sous probation ou qu'ils bénéficient d'une absence temporaire d'un établissement provincial. Le financement des foyers de transition est assuré dans une large mesure par des indemnités journalières qui leur sont versées.

#### Services de non-détention

Les Services de probation du Manitoba sont principalement chargés d'effectuer des enquêtes présentielles et de surveiller les contrevenants mis sous probation par les tribunaux. Une évaluation faite au moment du prononcé de la sentence aide le tribunal à prendre une décision qui tient pleinement compte des intérêts tant de la collectivité que du contrevenant. La surveillance protège le public, car elle permet de contrôler le comportement du contrevenant et de l'aider à devenir un citoyen respectueux des lois. Pour un grand nombre de contrevenants, la probation est considérée comme un outil de correction efficace et rentable.

Les services sont fournis par 16 équipes régionales, situées dans huit régions, chacune dirigée par un agent de probation supérieur et

staff and clerical support. Wherever possible, services are delivered within the offender's home community, and local community resources are utilized.

Community correctional programs carried out by probation services include: Temporary Absence Program, Community Service Orders, community committees and placement services.

### 3.1.8 Saskatchewan

#### Introduction

Adult correctional services in Saskatchewan are provided by the Corrections Division within the Department of Social Services. Effective April 1, 1983, the Corrections Division along with the former Attorney General's Department formed the Department of Justice. During the 1982-83 fiscal period, adult correctional services provided by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan were amalgamated with Corrections Division to form a single service.

The two basic units of the Corrections Division which supply services to offenders are Institutional Operations and Community Operations. Each Branch Director is directly responsible to the Executive Director of Corrections.

#### Custodial Services

There were 20 correctional facilities in Saskatchewan during 1982-83. Four of these facilities were correctional centres; three were community correctional centres; and five were community-training residences. Eight correctional work camps were in operation.

Of the four correctional centres, three were male only facilities located in Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina, and one was for females only, also located in Prince Albert. All four centres housed both sentenced inmates and individuals on remand.

Community correctional centres located in North Battleford, Creighton and Buffalo Narrows housed selected short term sentenced inmates. A unique aspect of each community correctional centre is the Community Advisory Boards. Each Board is comprised of local citizens, representatives from local reservations and institutional staff. It is one mechanism for direct community involvement within the criminal justice system.

composée d'agents assistés d'un personnel de soutien. Partout où la chose est possible, les services sont offerts dans la collectivité d'origine du contrevenant, et des ressources communautaires locales sont utilisées.

Les services de probation administrent les programmes correctionnels communautaires suivants: Programme d'absences temporaires, ordonnances de service communautaire, comités communautaires et services de placement.

### 3.1.8 Saskatchewan

#### Introduction

En Saskatchewan, les services de correction pour adultes sont assurés par la Division des services correctionnels du ministère des Services sociaux. A compter du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1983, la Division des services correctionnels s'est fusionnée à l'ancien ministère du Procureur général pour former le ministère de la Justice. Au cours de l'exercice financier 1982-83, les services correctionnels pour adultes assurés par le ministère du Nord de la Saskatchewan ont été amalgamés à la Division des services correctionnels.

Les deux sections principales de la Division des services correctionnels qui assurent des services aux contrevenants sont celle des opérations institutionnelles et celle des opérations communautaires. Chaque directeur relève directement du directeur exécutif des services correctionnels.

#### Services de détention

En 1982-83, la Saskatchewan comptait 20 établissements de correction. Quatre de ces établissements étaient des centres de correction; trois des centres correctionnels communautaires; et cinq des résidences communautaires de formation. Huit camps de travail étaient en opération.

Sur les quatre centres de correction, trois étaient destinés uniquement aux hommes, soit ceux de Prince Albert, Saskatoon et Regina; un centre pour femmes seulement était également situé à Prince Albert. Les quatre centres logeaient à la fois des condamnés et des prévenus.

Les centres correctionnels communautaires situés à North Battleford, Creighton et Buffalo Narrows accueillaient des contrevenants devant purger de courtes sentences. Une caractéristique particulière à ces centres correctionnels communautaires est son Conseil consultatif communautaire. Chaque conseil composé de membres de la collectivité locale, de représentants des réserves locales et du personnel des établissements assure un lien direct entre la collectivité et le système de justice pénale.

During 1982-83 the Corrections Division also operated eight work camps for sentenced inmates, of which seven were satellites to correctional centres, and one operated as both a direct and indirect admissions facility. At those camps inmates working with Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources personnel in park development and maintenance receive training in forest harvestry and cut pulp under contract with local companies.

The community-training residences, five were operational during 1982-83, are designed to assist in the re-integration of offenders into the community. The program enables selected offenders, both incarcerated inmates and probationers, to participate in employment, treatment programs, vocational and academic training and other activities designed to assist the offender to learn and practise responsible behavior. Female offenders at Pine Grove Correctional Centre participate in the work, vocational training or educational aspects of the Community-Training Program; however, they continue to reside at the correctional centre.

There are a number of services and programs available to the inmate population in Saskatchewan, including academic/vocational training programs, inmate employment programs, counselling services, chaplaincy-religious programs, medical/dental and psychiatric services, recreational, visitation and community service programs.

#### Private Facility

The St. Louis Alcoholism Rehabilitation Centre is a legislated correctional facility. The primary purpose of the Centre is to provide educational and rehabilitative services to selected inmates who are serving a period of incarceration for second or subsequent offences of impaired driving. Probation services play a key role in the referral and placement of offenders in the St. Louis Program. Probation staff assess and prepare special reports on eligible offenders, after conviction but before sentencing, to allow immediate transfer to the St. Louis Centre upon arrival at any one of the provincial correctional centres. Follow-up treatment is provided by the Provincial Alcoholism Commission. The Centre is funded by a Department of Health grant and operated by a non-government organization. It is administered by an Advisory Board consisting of members from various government departments and the local community.

En 1982-83, la Division des services correctionnels exploitait également huit camps de travail pour les détenus condamnés, dont sept étaient des satellites des centres de correction alors que l'autre recevait à la fois des admissions directes et indirectes. Dans ces camps, les détenus travaillent avec le personnel du ministère du Tourisme et des Ressources renouvelables de la Saskatchewan à la mise en valeur et à l'entretien des parcs; ils reçoivent une formation en récolte forestière et coupent du bois de pâte à contrat avec des entreprises locales.

Les centres communautaires de formation dont cinq étaient en opération en 1982-83, visent à favoriser la réinsertion sociale des contrevenants. Il permet à certains contrevenants, que ce soit des détenus ou des probationnaires, d'occuper un emploi, de suivre une cure, de s'inscrire à des cours de formation générale ou professionnelle, ou de prendre part à d'autres activités visant à les aider à apprendre à se comporter de façon responsable. Les contrevenants du Centre de correction de Pine Grove participent aux travaux ou aux activités de formation professionnelle ou scolaire offerts dans le cadre du programme de formation communautaire; cependant, elles continuent de résider au Centre de correction.

En Saskatchewan un certain nombre de services et de programmes, sont offerts aux détenus, tels que les programmes de formation scolaire et professionnelle, d'emplois pour les détenus, les services d'orientation, l'aumônerie et programme religieux, les services médicaux, dentaires et psychiatriques, les programmes de loisirs, de visites et de services communautaires.

#### Établissement privé

Le Centre St. Louis de traitement de l'alcoolisme est un établissement de correction régi par une loi. L'objectif principal du Centre est d'offrir des services d'enseignement et de réadaptation à certaines personnes condamnées à une peine d'emprisonnement pour avoir été reconnues coupables de conduite en état d'ébriété au moins à deux reprises. Les services de probation jouent un rôle clé dans l'orientation de contrevenants vers le Centre St. Louis. Le personnel de détention détermine quels sont les contrevenants admissibles et rédige à leur sujet des rapports spéciaux, une fois qu'ils ont été reconnus coupables mais avant que leur sentence ne leur soit imposée, afin qu'ils puissent être transférés au Centre St. Louis dès leur arrivée dans un centre provincial de correction. Les soins subséquents sont assurés par l'Alcoholism Commission de la province. Le Centre, qui est financé au moyen d'une subvention du ministère de la Santé, est exploité par un organisme non gouvernemental. Son administration relève d'un Conseil consultatif composé de membres de divers ministères gouvernementaux et de la collectivité locale.

### Non-custodial Services

Probation services are an integral part of the Corrections Division. Principle probation activities centre around the preparation of pre-sentence reports and the court ordered supervision of offenders in the community. The Division also provides direct support to the John Howard Society and the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime.

While parole services in Saskatchewan are provided by the National Parole Board, probation officers provide parole services in geographical areas isolated from the three regional parole offices. These services are provided under a contractual agreement with the National Parole Service.

In the Saskatoon Regional office, approximately 80 volunteers are active in the Volunteer in Probation Program. They provide offender supervision on a one-to-one basis. The objectives of the program are to develop and encourage community involvement in corrections, utilization of the helping potential inherent in volunteers and to increase the range of services available to offenders. These include fine option, bail verification and supervision, restitution and community service order programs.

The Corrections Division also operates two attendance centres, located at the regional offices in Regina and Saskatoon. These centres are a sentencing alternative that attempts to close the gap between regular probation supervision and incarceration. They are based upon the principle that, through increased offender/supervisor contact, an offender can participate in the program as a direct alternative to incarceration.

Admittance to an Attendance Centre is accomplished under the authority of a probation order. Specialized educational programs take place during the day, evening or on weekends. Courses are offered in areas of employment skills, alcohol and drug education, money management, life skills, women's concerns and native concerns. Community professionals, specialists and volunteers are utilized to provide comprehensive instruction and supervision.

### Services de non-détention

Les services de probation font partie intégrante de la Division des services correctionnels. Les principales activités de probation se situent au niveau de l'établissement de rapports présentenciels et de la surveillance, en vertu d'une ordonnance d'un tribunal, des contrevenants dans la collectivité. La division fournit également un soutien directe à la Société John Howard et à l'Association canadienne pour la prévention du crime.

Alors que les services de libération conditionnelle en Saskatchewan sont assurés par la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, ce sont les agents de probation qui assurent les services de libération conditionnelle dans les régions isolées des trois bureaux régionaux des libérations conditionnelles. Ces services sont assurés en vertu d'un contrat avec le Service national des libérations conditionnelles.

Au bureau régional de Saskatoon, environ 80 bénévoles travaillent au programme de libération conditionnelle. Ils assurent la surveillance individuelle des contrevenants. Le programme vise à développer et à encourager la participation communautaire aux services correctionnels, l'utilisation du potentiel d'aide des bénévoles et l'augmentation de l'éventail des services disponibles aux contrevenants. Ces services comprennent des programmes de solution de rechange à l'amende, de vérification et de surveillance des cautionnements, d'indemnisation et d'ordonnances de service communautaire.

La Division des services correctionnels exploite également deux centres non résidentiels, situés dans les bureaux régionaux de Regina et de Saskatoon. Ces centres constituent une option de peine visant à combler l'écart entre la probation et l'incarcération. Ils reposent sur le principe qu'un contact accru entre les contrevenants et les surveillants peut permettre aux contrevenants de participer au programme comme solution de rechange à l'incarcération.

L'admission à ces centres se fait en vertu d'une ordonnance de probation. On y donne des programmes éducatifs spécialisés le jour, le soir ou en fin de semaine. Les cours portent sur les compétences d'emploi, l'alcoolisme et la toxicomanie, la gestion des finances personnelles, les techniques de la vie courante, les préoccupations des femmes et des autochtones. Des professionnels, des spécialistes et des bénévoles de la communauté assurent l'enseignement et la surveillance.

### 3.1.9 Alberta

#### Introduction

In Alberta, adult correctional services are provided by the Correctional Services Division of the Department of the Solicitor General. Juvenile services for persons less than 16 years of age, are provided by the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Social Services and Community Health.

The Division has sole responsibility for the provision of adult correctional services, apart from temporary lock-up supervision which is provided by the police. Also, the Federal-Provincial Transfer of Prisoner Agreement and interprovincial agreements with Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories, permit inmates sentenced in the above mentioned jurisdictions to be housed in Albertan correctional centres and vice versa. Transfer of inmates occurs for either humanitarian (e.g. to keep offenders closer to their families) or custodial purposes.

In 1980, a major re-organization of the Alberta correctional system resulted in the decentralization, regionalization and integration of its services. The Community Corrections and Institutional Services Branches were amalgamated under separate regional management teams in the new model. The regional management concept serves to stream-line decision making and more closely co-ordinate the various services and programs of the correctional system.

#### Custodial Services

There were ten adult correctional institutions operating in Alberta during 1982-83. Included among these facilities were two remand centres, three community correctional centres, and five correctional centres. Additionally, there are 11 forestry camps affiliated with five parent institutions.

A remand centre is a secure facility for accused persons awaiting trial or trial outcomes, convicted persons prior to sentence, and sentenced persons awaiting transfer to other provincial and federal institutions. These centres also accommodate federal deportation cases, parole violators, and some sentenced prisoners serving short sentences where transfer to another institution would not be feasible.

### 3.1.9 Alberta

#### Introduction

En Alberta, les services correctionnels pour adultes sont assurés par la Division des services correctionnels du ministère du Solliciteur général. Les services pour jeunes, personnes de moins de 16 ans, relèvent de la Direction du bien-être à l'enfance du ministère des Services sociaux et de la Santé communautaire.

La Division est la seule responsable de la prestation des services correctionnels pour adultes, exception faite de la surveillance des détenus temporaires qui est assurée par la police. En outre, en vertu de l'Entente fédérale-provinciale sur le transfèrement de détenus et d'ententes interprovinciales avec la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba, l'Ontario et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les détenus condamnés dans les secteurs de compétence susmentionnés peuvent être logés dans des centres de correction de l'Alberta, et inversement. Les détenus sont transférés soit pour des raisons humanitaires (par ex. pour être plus près de leur famille), soit à des fins de détention.

En 1980, une réorganisation importante du système correctionnel de l'Alberta a abouti à la décentralisation, à la régionalisation et à l'intégration de ces services. Le nouveau modèle amalgame la Direction des services correctionnels communautaires et la Direction des services institutionnels sous des équipes régionales de gestion. Le concept de gestion régionale permet d'accélérer la prise de décision et de mieux coordonner les divers services et programmes du système correctionnel.

#### Services de détention

En 1982-83, l'Alberta comptait dix établissements de correction pour adultes. Les installations dont la province dispose comprennent deux centres de prévention, trois centres correctionnels communautaires et cinq centres de correction. En outre, 11 camps forestiers sont affiliés à cinq établissements principaux.

Un centre de prévention est un établissement en milieu fermé qui loge des personnes détenues sous le coup d'une inculpation qui attendent leur procès ou le résultat de leur procès, des personnes reconnues coupables d'une infraction mais qui n'ont pas encore reçu leur peine, et des personnes condamnées qui attendent d'être transférées à d'autres établissements fédéraux ou provinciaux. Ces centres accueillent également les cas sous le coup d'une ordonnance de déportation fédérale, les personnes qui ont violé les conditions de leur libération conditionnelle, et certains détenus condamnés qui purgent une peine de courte durée et qui ne peuvent être transférés à un autre établissement.

A correctional centre is a relatively large facility designed primarily to house sentenced inmates and in some instances, to provide custodial services for individuals placed on remand. It can have a secure, open, or combined secure and open setting depending on the population held.

Community correctional centres in Alberta are open facilities designed to assist inmates in their reintegration into society. Such facilities are located in or near a community to allow inmates to become involved in employment or educational pursuits.

Forestry camps are open facilities where inmates work on such projects as brush clearing, tree planting and park development. A number of the camps provide services to other departments, such as Recreation and Parks, and Energy and Natural Resources. These camps operate as satellites to parent institutions, and in some cases, private agencies are contracted to manage camps, however, inmates remain within the Correctional Services administrative system.

Some of the institutional services provided to inmates in Alberta include employment, educational, religious and co-correctional programs, vocational/training counselling, life skills courses, special health services and volunteer/outside agency services.

#### Private Facilities

There were 19 private facilities operating in Alberta in 1982-83, all of which were community residential centres (CRC's). A CRC is a facility operated by a non-profit organization and is contracted to provide a supervised residence in the community, counselling and assistance, and referral services.

These facilities with which the Alberta Solicitor General had agreements in 1982-83 were different from one another in terms of programs and target populations. Their funding is based on a fee-for-service model. In addition to CRC's, Alberta Solicitor General uses the services of facilities financed by other government departments, such as treatment centres for the mentally ill, and hospitals when necessary.

Un centre de correction est un établissement relativement vaste conçu principalement pour loger des détenus condamnés et, dans certains cas, pour assurer des services de détention à des personnes prévenues. Le centre peut avoir un milieu fermé, ouvert ou mixte (offrant à la fois un milieu fermé, et ouvert) dépendant de la population logée.

Les centres correctionnels communautaires en Alberta sont des établissements en milieu ouvert destinés à faciliter la réinsertion des détenus dans la société. Ces centres sont situés au sein ou près d'une collectivité afin de motiver les détenus à occuper un emploi ou suivre des cours.

Les camps forestiers sont des centres en milieu ouvert. Les détenus qui y travaillent, plantent des arbres, font le déblaiement des broussailles et l'aménagement paysager des parcs. Un certain nombre de camps prêtent leurs services à d'autres ministères tels Parcs et récréation et Énergie et ressources naturelles. Ces camps sont affiliés à des établissements principaux, et dans certain cas, des organismes du secteur privé administrent les camps en vertu de contrats; toutefois, les détenus continuent à relever, sur le plan administratif, des Services correctionnels.

Certains des services offerts en Alberta aux détenus par les établissements comprennent les programmes d'emploi, d'études, religieux, correctionnel mixte et les services de formation et orientation professionnelles, les cours de préparation à la vie, les services médicaux spéciaux et les services de bénévoles et d'organismes extérieurs.

#### Établissements privés

En 1982-83, l'Alberta comptait 19 établissements privés, tous des centres résidentiels communautaires. Un centre résidentiel communautaire est un établissement exploité par un organisme à but non lucratif. En vertu d'un contrat, il fournit une résidence surveillée dans la collectivité, assure les services d'aide et d'orientation, et formule des recommandations au sujet des services spécialisés dont ont besoin les détenus.

Ces centres résidentiels communautaires, avec lesquels le Solliciteur général de l'Alberta avait conclu des ententes en 1982-83 différaient les uns des autres pour ce qui est des programmes et des populations cibles. Leurs fonds sont versés en vertu d'un contrat forfaitaire. En plus des centres résidentiels communautaires, le Solliciteur général a recours aux services d'établissements financés par d'autres ministères du gouvernement, comme des centres de traitement pour malades mentaux et des hôpitaux au besoin.

## Non-custodial Services

Probation services are provided by Community Corrections staff in each region of Alberta. Although there is no provincial parole system operating in the province, there is a vigorous Temporary Absence Program in effect. In addition, the Division is contracted by the National Parole Service to provide services to certain parolees.

The departments responsible for adult and juvenile services communicate as required for specific probation cases. The Department of the Solicitor General pays on a fee-for-service basis, for the use of community residential centres, which are also used by other departments such as Social Services and Community Health and the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission.

Volunteers are recruited to provide a number of services in probation. They attend court to record proceedings, instruct defendants referred for pre-sentence reports or placed on probation, and perform other tasks that are assigned by probation/court officials.

Assistant probation officers differ from volunteer probation officers in that they are paid an honorarium and have more responsibility. They usually reside in isolated communities where probation officer visits are limited to two or three each month. The probation officer does not normally have personal contact with the offender but maintains supervisory contact with the assistant probation officer. This allows more intensive supervision and a higher degree of contact with offenders in isolated communities than would otherwise be possible.

In addition to probation, there are a number of other correctional services in Alberta based at the community level. They include a Temporary Absence Program, a Fine Option Program, a Community Service Orders Program, a Pre-trial Release Program, a Public Education Program and volunteer services.

### 3.1.10 British Columbia

#### Introduction

Within the broad framework of the administration of justice in the Province of British Columbia, the Commissioner of Corrections is responsible to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Branch. The Branch delivers

## Services de non-détention

Dans toutes les régions de l'Alberta, les services de probation sont assurés par le personnel de la Division des services correctionnels communautaires. Bien que la province ne soit pas dotée d'un régime de libération conditionnelle, un Programme d'absences temporaires est en vigueur. La Division assure, sur une base contractuelle établie par le Bureau fédéral des libérations conditionnelles, la surveillance des libérés conditionnels.

Les ministères chargés des services pour adultes et pour jeunes se consultent au besoin au sujet de certains cas de probation. Le ministère du Solliciteur général verse des indemnités forfaitaires pour l'utilisation des centres résidentiels communautaires, qui sont aussi utilisés par d'autres ministères comme celui des Services sociaux et de la Santé communautaire, et l'Alberta Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commission.

Des bénévoles sont recrutés pour offrir un certain nombre de services de probation. Ils assistent aux audiences des tribunaux pour prendre note des délibérations, renseignent les contrevenants devant faire l'objet d'un rapport présentiel ou placés sous probation, et remplissent d'autres tâches qui leur sont assignées par des agents de probation ou des agents des tribunaux.

Les agents de probation auxiliaires se distinguent des agents de probation bénévoles en ce sens qu'ils reçoivent un salaire et assument davantage de responsabilités. Ils habitent normalement dans des collectivités isolées où l'agent de probation ne se rend que deux ou trois fois par mois. Celui-ci ne communique normalement pas personnellement avec le contrevenant, mais il assure une surveillance au moyen de contacts avec l'agent de probation auxiliaire. Cette formule permet une surveillance plus intensive et des contacts plus nombreux avec les contrevenants dans les collectivités isolées.

Outre les services de probation, d'autres services correctionnels sont offerts en Alberta au niveau de la collectivité. Sont inclus les programmes d'absences temporaires, d'ordonnances de service communautaire, de solutions de rechange à l'amende, de mise en liberté sous caution avant le procès, d'information du public et les services de bénévoles.

### 3.1.10 Colombie-Britannique

#### Introduction

Dans le cadre général de l'administration judiciaire de la Colombie-Britannique, l'administration et le fonctionnement de la Direction des services correctionnels relèvent du Commissaire des services correctionnels qui fait rapport au Procureur général. La Direction administre un

a wide range of correctional programs, including Family Court Counselling Services, Adult and Juvenile Probation, Community Service and Attendance Programs, juvenile institutions and adult institutions for remanded persons and for adult offenders serving sentences of up to two years.

The operations of the Corrections Branch are managed through six regions. Each region is headed by a regional director and within each region, programs are the specific responsibility of district and local directors in each institution or service delivery unit.

#### Custodial Services

At the end of 1982-83, there were a total of 27 government-operated correctional facilities in the province providing housing for both sentenced and remanded inmates. The administration of lock-up facilities is the sole responsibility of the municipalities.

Open facilities are the primary type of adult institutions used. Sentenced offenders are accommodated in forest camps, farms, or special program facilities which act as a bridge toward returning the offender to society. Secure facilities are also provided for sentenced or remanded adult and juvenile offenders. These facilities provide security back-up to the open facilities.

Intermittent sentences are normally given to individuals whom the court feels need an institutional sentence, but also have some strong community ties. These individuals normally serve their institutional time on weekends and are under community supervision during the week. The Corrections Branch is presently considering having these sentences served at CCC's as an alternative to the use of secure bed space.

There are several services and programs available to inmates in these facilities and include employment programs, educational programs, life skills program, chaplaincy/religious programs and medical, psychological services.

#### Private Facilities

There are some privately operated facilities known as community based residential centres (CBRC's). These facilities contain

vaste éventail de programmes, notamment les services de counselling du tribunal de la famille, les services de probation des adultes et des jeunes délinquants, les services communautaires, les services associés aux centres de fréquentation obligatoire, les services d'administration des établissements correctionnels pour jeunes et des établissements correctionnels pour les adultes renvoyés sous garde ou purgeant des peines de moins de deux ans.

L'administration des opérations de la Direction des services correctionnels est répartie entre six régions, dont chacune est dirigée par un directeur régional. Les programmes mis en oeuvre dans chaque région relèvent exclusivement du district et des directeurs de chaque établissement ou unité de service.

#### Services de détention

À la fin de 1982-83, la province comptait 27 établissements de correction administrés par le gouvernement, servant à loger les détenus condamnés et prévenus. Les municipalités ont la responsabilité unique de l'administration des centres de détention temporaire.

Les établissements en milieu ouvert sont les principaux genres d'installations pour adultes utilisées. Les personnes condamnées sont logées dans des camps forestiers, des fermes ou des établissements spéciaux qui préparent le contrevenant à réintégrer la société. Les établissements de détention en milieu fermé sont utilisés pour les adultes ou les jeunes qui ont été condamnés ou prévenus. Les détenus des établissements en milieu ouvert qui présentent des risques sur le plan de la sécurité peuvent y être transférés.

Les tribunaux imposent normalement une peine discontinue aux personnes qui, d'après eux, méritent une peine d'emprisonnement mais sont liées par de fortes obligations communautaires. Ces contrevenants purgent normalement leur peine les fins de semaine et sont soumis à une surveillance communautaire pendant la semaine. La Direction des services correctionnels tente actuellement de faire en sorte que ces peines puissent être purgées dans un centre correctionnel communautaire, ce qui éviterait de mobiliser un certain nombre de lits pour les personnes condamnées à de telles peines dans les établissements de détention.

Plusieurs programmes et services sont offerts aux détenus de ces établissements, incluant les programmes d'emploi, d'études, de préparation à la vie, d'aumônier et religieux et des services médicaux et psychologiques.

#### Établissements privés

La province compte un certain nombre d'établissements privés qu'on appelle centres résidentiels communautaires. Ces établissements ac-

inmates on conditional release and range from small therapeutic programs to larger forest camp operations. In total, they account for approximately 5% of the inmate population.

#### Non-custodial Services

The Corrections Branch provides probation services and has offices in each major area of the province.

Probation offices offer a range of services which are generally grouped as pre-trial, pre-sentence, and post-dispositional. Upon judicial order, persons released from custody during a remand period are also supervised. This function is to ensure that people on bail appear in court on schedule and that they obey the law during the remand period.

In some cases, the Corrections Branch uses contracted personnel to deliver specific types of community based programs (e.g. Impaired Drivers Course). Also, volunteers are used extensively throughout the province to work with both juvenile and adult offenders, and to serve, on behalf of probation officers, in communities where there is no resident officer.

Probation officers also serve as parole supervisors for all offenders released by the British Columbia Board of Parole, as well as National Parole cases in areas not serviced by the Correctional Service of Canada.

A wide range of programs are provided within the community for adult offenders, such as: Temporary Absence Program, Community Service Orders, Bail Supervision, Impaired Drivers Course, restitution and Vocational Training/Counselling.

#### British Columbia Parole Board

The British Columbia Board of Parole, since its inception in 1949, has operated under the provisions of the Prisons and Reformatories Act in releasing young offenders under the age of 22 during the indeterminate portion of sentence. Based on revisions to the Parole Act of Canada, in which provinces can now assume full paroling authority for all inmates held in provincial correctional centres, a 1979 Order-in-Coun-

cueillent les détenus mis en liberté sous certaines conditions et varient en importance depuis les petits centres thérapeutiques jusqu'aux camps d'exploitation forestière. Leur clientèle représente 5 % environ de la population carcérale.

#### Services de non-détention

La Direction des services correctionnels est responsable des services de probation. Elle possède des bureaux dans tous les grands centres de la province.

Les bureaux de probation offrent une gamme de services qui sont généralement regroupés en trois catégories: services avant procès, pré-sentenciels et post-sentenciels. Ils assurent, sur l'ordre d'un tribunal, la surveillance de personnes libérées au cours d'une période de prévention. Ce service a pour objet de garantir que les personnes mises en liberté sous caution se présentent devant le tribunal au moment opportun et qu'elles respectent la loi pendant la période de prévention.

Dans certains cas, la Direction des services correctionnels a recours aux services de contractuels pour l'administration de certains types de programmes communautaires (par ex. le cours de sensibilisation à la conduite en état d'ébriété). En outre, la province fait beaucoup appel aux services de bénévoles pour travailler auprès des jeunes et des adultes, et jouent un rôle d'agents de probation dans les endroits où il n'y a pas d'agent en poste.

Les agents de probation agissent également comme surveillants de libérés conditionnels mis en liberté par la Commission des libérations conditionnelles de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que par la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles dans les régions non desservies par Service correctionnel Canada.

Les contrevenants adultes ont accès à un vaste éventail de programmes mis en oeuvre dans la collectivité, tels que les programmes d'absences temporaires, d'ordonnances de service communautaire, de sensibilisation à la conduite en état d'ébriété, de surveillance aux fins de la mise en liberté sous caution, d'indemnisation et de formation et orientation professionnelles.

#### Commission des libérations conditionnelles de la Colombie-Britannique

Depuis sa création en 1949, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles de la Colombie-Britannique exerce, en vertu de la Loi sur les prisons et les maisons de correction, le pouvoir de mettre en liberté de jeunes délinquants de moins de 22 ans pendant la partie indéterminée de leur peine. À la suite de modifications apportées à la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus du Canada, auxquels les provinces assument l'entière responsabilité de la libération con-

cil authorized this jurisdictional extension.

The National Parole Board retains jurisdiction in British Columbia for those inmates incarcerated in federal penitentiaries.

The provincial parole program is intended to provide a more responsive early release decision-making process to all provincially incarcerated inmates. Parole hearings are conducted at or near eligibility (after one-third of sentence has been served), and include a personal interview by Board Members with the inmate at the correctional centre.

### 3.1.11 Yukon

#### Introduction

Correctional Services in the Yukon are provided through the Institutional Services Branch and the Community Corrections Branch of the Department of Justice. Juvenile correctional services are the responsibility of the Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health & Human Resources. All persons less than 16 years of age are considered juveniles in the Yukon.

The Department of Justice was formally constituted by Cabinet instruction effective January 19, 1979, drawing together functions which had previously been administered by various departments. The creation of the Department resulted in the abolition of the position of Director of Corrections, and provided for a direct reporting line between both the Chief Probation Officer and the Director of Institutional Services, to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

#### Custodial Services

Canada's least populated jurisdiction, the Yukon, has only one correctional institution - the Whitehorse Correctional Centre. This facility has custody of all male and female inmates sentenced to less than two years, as well as those on remand, immigration and deportation hearings, and awaiting appeal hearings. Inmates being transferred to a federal penitentiary or a mental institution are also held in custody at this Centre.

All inmates admitted to the Whitehorse Correctional Centre are given a security risk evaluation prior to program placement

ditionnelle pour tous les détenus dans les établissements de correction provinciaux, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles de la Colombie-Britannique a reçu en 1979, en vertu d'un décret du Conseil, le mandat d'assumer cette nouvelle charge.

Les détenus incarcérés dans des pénitenciers fédéraux en Colombie-Britannique continuent de relever de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.

Le programme provincial vise à assurer un processus décisionnel plus rapide en matière de libération conditionnelle pour tous les détenus incarcérés dans les établissements provinciaux. Les audiences aux fins de la libération conditionnelle ont lieu à la date d'admissibilité (après qu'un tiers de la peine a été purgé), ou aux environs de cette date et comprennent une entrevue personnelle de membres de la Commission avec le détenu à l'établissement de correction.

### 3.1.11 Yukon

#### Introduction

Au Yukon, les services correctionnels sont assurés par les Services de détention et les Services correctionnels communautaires du ministère de la Justice. La Direction du bien-être de l'enfance du ministère de la Santé et des Ressources humaines est responsable des services correctionnels pour jeunes. Au Yukon, toutes les personnes âgées de moins de 16 ans sont considérées comme des jeunes.

Le ministère de la Justice a été officiellement constitué en vertu d'une instruction du Cabinet qui a pris effet le 19 janvier 1979. Plusieurs activités qui relevaient auparavant de divers ministères ont été regroupées au sein du nouveau Ministère. Sa création a entraîné l'abolition du poste de Directeur des Services correctionnels et a établi un rapport hiérarchique direct entre, d'une part, l'Agent de probation en chef et le Directeur des Services de détention et, d'autre part, le Sous-ministre de la Justice.

#### Services de détention

La région la moins peuplée du Canada, le Yukon, ne compte qu'un seul établissement de correction - le Centre de correction de Whitehorse. Cet établissement assure la détention de tous les détenus, hommes et femmes, qui purgent une peine d'emprisonnement de moins de deux ans, et de toutes les personnes prévenues, les personnes qui attendent leur audition concernant l'immigration ou l'expulsion ou l'instruction de leur appel. Les détenus qui attendent d'être transférés à un pénitencier fédéral ou à un centre psychiatrique sont également hébergés dans ce Centre.

Tous les détenus admis au Centre de correction de Whitehorse font l'objet d'une évaluation avant d'être autorisés à participer à un programme par

by a classification committee. The Correctional Centre employs a three level security rating system which determines the degree of freedom and type of programming appropriate for each offender.

A number of services are offered within the institution including a Community Work Program, a Vocational Training/Counselling Program, an Education Program, a Native Courtworker Program, a Spiritual Program, an Alcohol and Drug Program, and a Food Services Program.

#### Non-custodial Services

The Community Corrections Branch of the Department of Justice provides adult probation and community corrections services through two units: Community Programs and Court Services.

With the establishment of a National Parole Service office in Whitehorse in 1978, Community Corrections no longer was responsible for functions related to parole. Information on offenders common to both Community Corrections and the parole office is shared and both offices participate in policy workshops.

The Community Programs Unit consists of probation officers responsible for the Impaired Drivers Programs, Community Work Service, the Fine Option Program, and the development of new sentencing alternatives.

The Court Services Unit consists of probation officers based in Whitehorse who supervise probationers and do report preparation for the court.

Over 50 community organizations or agencies are involved in providing volunteer supervisors of community work service and fine option placements.

In addition to probation services, there are a number of other correctional programs operating at the community level such as Temporary Absence Program, Community Service Orders, Fine Option Program and educational programs. It should be understood that, due to the size of the Yukon correctional system, there are services which do not exist as formal programs but may be performed

un comité de classification. Le Centre utilise un système de classification sécuritaire à trois niveaux, qui détermine le degré de liberté et le genre de programmes qui conviennent à chaque contrevenant.

Le Centre offre un certain nombre de services dont les programmes de travail communautaire, d'orientation et de formation professionnelle, d'études, d'assistance parajudiciaire aux autochtones, d'activités religieuses, de lutte contre l'alcool et les drogues, et les services alimentaires.

#### Services de non-détention

La Direction des services correctionnels communautaires du ministère de la Justice fournit des services de probation pour adultes et des services correctionnels communautaires. La prestation des services est assurée par deux divisions: les Programmes communautaires et les Services aux tribunaux.

En 1978, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a ouvert un bureau à Whitehorse, qui a assumé toutes les responsabilités en matière de libération conditionnelle qui incombaient jusqu'alors aux Services correctionnels communautaires. Le bureau et les Services échangent des renseignements sur les contrevenants dont ils sont conjointement responsables, et ils participent à des ateliers sur les politiques.

La Division des programmes communautaires compte des agents de probation chargés du programme mis sur pied à l'intention des personnes trouvées coupables de conduite en état d'ébriété, du programme de travail communautaire, du programme de solution de rechange à l'amende, et de l'élaboration de solutions de rechange à l'incarcération.

La Division des services aux tribunaux compte des agents de probation installés à Whitehorse, qui assurent la surveillance des probationnaires et établissent des rapports à l'intention des tribunaux.

Plus de 50 associations ou organismes communautaires font fonction de surveillants bénévoles auprès des détenus qui participent à des travaux communautaires ou au programme de solutions de rechange à l'amende.

En plus des services de probation, certains autres programmes correctionnels, sont offerts au niveau de la collectivité, tels que les programmes d'absences temporaires, d'ordonnance de service communautaire, de solutions de rechange à l'amende et éducatifs. Il convient de mentionner qu'en raison de la taille du système correctionnel du Yukon, certains services ne constituent pas des programmes distincts mais sont offerts

within the traditional service. For example, while identified restitution or victim offender programs do not exist, possibilities for these options are explored during the pre-sentence report process.

### 3.1.12 Northwest Territories

#### Introduction

In the Northwest Territories, both adult and juvenile corrections services are provided by the Department of Social Services. The Department is divided into two branches - Health Services, and Social Services. In the Social Services Branch, the Chief of Corrections is responsible for all adult institutions and community programs, including probation. Correctional services are integrated with other social services, and social workers within the Branch support all service areas. Juvenile offenders, persons under age 16, are under the responsibility of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Regional Superintendents are responsible for supervising social service workers in the five regions of the Northwest Territories. Departmental social workers perform a wide range of duties on behalf of the Department of Social Services including probation, parole, and aftercare supervision services.

Under agreements with the Federal Government, the Provincial Government of Alberta, and the Northwest Territories Government, prisoner exchanges occur as the need arises.

#### Custodial Services

The Northwest Territories operate four correctional centres, one open and three with both open and secure settings. These centres provide housing for both sentenced or remanded adult offenders. The RCMP has sole responsibility for operating and maintaining the lock-up facilities in the Northwest Territories. Custodial populations continue to rise and as a result of overcrowding, the Department has sought assistance from the Government of Alberta in the provision of additional bed space when needed. Intermittent sentences are used throughout the Territories, but in areas where there are no correctional centres, intermittent sentences may be served in RCMP lock-ups.

dans le cadre des services habituels. Par exemple, bien qu'il n'y ait pas de programmes bien structurés d'indemnisation ou de réconciliation de la victime avec le contrevenant, la possibilité d'offrir ces solutions de rechange est étudiée au cours de l'établissement du rapport présentiel.

### 3.1.12 Territoires du Nord-Ouest

#### Introduction

Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les services correctionnels pour adultes et jeunes délinquants sont assurés par le ministère des Services sociaux. Ce dernier comprend deux grandes directions: la Direction des services de la santé et la Direction des services sociaux. Au sein du ministère des Services sociaux, le chef des Services correctionnels est responsable de tous les établissements pour adultes et de tous les programmes communautaires, y compris la probation. Les services correctionnels sont intégrés aux autres services sociaux, et le rôle des travailleurs sociaux faisant partie de la Direction englobe toute la gamme des services offerts. La responsabilité des services aux jeunes délinquants, personnes de moins de 16 ans, incombe au Surintendant du bien-être à l'enfance.

Des Surintendants régionaux agissent comme surveillants des travailleurs sociaux oeuvrant dans les cinq régions des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Les travailleurs sociaux du ministère fournissent une gamme de services, dont la surveillance de probationnaires, de libérés conditionnels et des services d'assistance postpénale.

Des détenus sont transférés, au besoin, dans le cadre d'ententes conclues avec le gouvernement fédéral, le gouvernement de l'Alberta et le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

#### Services de détention

Les Territoires du Nord-Ouest comptaient quatre centres de correction, un établissement à milieu ouvert et trois établissements mixtes, offrant à la fois un milieu fermé et ouvert. Ces centres logent à la fois les détenus adultes condamnés et prévenus. La GRC a l'unique responsabilité du fonctionnement et du maintien des centres de détention temporaire dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Le nombre de détenus continue d'augmenter et, à la suite d'un problème de surpeuplement, le ministère a demandé au gouvernement de l'Alberta de fournir des lits supplémentaires selon les besoins. Les tribunaux ont recours aux peines discontinues dans l'ensemble des Territoires, mais dans les régions où il n'existe aucun centre de correction, ces peines peuvent être purgées dans les postes de la GRC.

Specialized services are offered at some facilities. The Baffin Correctional Centre offers a land based program of teaching offenders from the Eastern Arctic many traditional hunting and survival skills. This program is unique in Canada and has proven successful in providing young Inuit offenders with practical skills and increased self-esteem.

The South Mackenzie Correctional Centre operates a very active wood cutting program and a fishing program in the Great Slave Lake area.

#### Private Facility

One contracted residential facility operates in the Territories. It provides accommodation and counselling for day parolees and probationers, and voluntary aftercare for those who have no definite release plans. On occasion, individuals on full parole or mandatory supervision stay in this facility for short periods of time. Residents are active outside the facility during the day (e.g., work, school, etc.), and are assigned counsellors.

This facility operates on a Departmental contribution and a per diem from Correctional Service Canada. Policies are established by a Board of Directors with input from both Correctional Service Canada and the Corrections Section of the Department of Social Services, Northwest Territories.

#### Non-custodial Services

The Social Services Branch supervises an average of 400 probation cases.

Continued emphasis is placed on community correctional programming. Community service orders are utilized with probationers and inmates involved in various community work projects. As well, programs are being explored to more effectively meet the needs of the large native offender population in the Territories. In small settlements, the RCMP and community organizers have successfully implemented community work projects. Other community correctional services offered include: a Temporary Absence Program, a Work Release Program, an Addictions Program and a Wilderness Program.

Certains établissements offrent des services spécialisés. Le Centre de correction de Baffin offre aux contrevenants de l'Est de l'Arctique un programme de formation axé sur les techniques traditionnelles de la chasse et de la survie dans le Nord. Ce programme, qui n'est offert nulle part ailleurs au Canada, a permis à de jeunes délinquants Inuit d'acquérir des connaissances utiles et davantage de confiance en eux-mêmes.

Le Centre de correction de South Mackenzie offre un excellent programme de coupe du bois, et un programme de pêche dans la région du lac Great Slave.

#### Établissement privé

Un seul établissement fournit des services à forfait dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il offre des services d'hébergement et d'orientation aux libérés conditionnels de jour et aux probationnaires, ainsi qu'une assistance postpénale aux personnes qui n'ont pas de plan arrêté pour leur libération. L'établissement accueille, pour de courts séjours, des personnes qui bénéficient d'une libération conditionnelle totale ou qui sont sous surveillance obligatoire. Pendant la journée, les résidents participent à des activités à l'extérieur de l'établissement (par ex. travail, cours, etc.) et sont suivi par un conseiller.

Le financement de cet établissement est assuré au moyen d'une subvention du ministère et d'indemnités journalières versées par Service correctionnel Canada; les politiques sont établies par un conseil d'administration qui bénéficie d'un apport de Service correctionnel Canada et des Services correctionnels du ministère des Services sociaux des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

#### Services de non-détention

On estime qu'en moyenne 400 probationnaires sont surveillés par la Direction des services sociaux.

On continue à mettre l'accent sur les programmes correctionnels communautaires. Grâce aux ordonnances de service communautaire, les probationnaires et les détenus prennent part à divers projets communautaires. En plus, on procède actuellement à l'examen de divers programmes en vue de satisfaire plus efficacement aux besoins de la population des Territoires du Nord-Ouest qui, en grande partie, est constituée d'autochtones. Dans de petites agglomérations, la GRC et des organisateurs locaux ont aidé à mettre sur pied certains projets communautaires. D'autres services correctionnels communautaires, tels que les programmes d'absences temporaires, de semiliberté à des fins d'emploi, de traitement des toxicomanies et de vie en forêt sont offerts.

### 3.2 PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES, FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

In 1982-83, \$516 million was spent on provincial adult correctional services in Canada. The majority of this money (79%) went towards custodial services, while community supervision (probation and parole) received 14%, and administrative services 7%.

Compared to the federal level, much more money is spent provincially on community supervision. Conversely, the provinces spend less on administration than does federal corrections.

When expenditures are broken down by major financial category, salaries (and fringe benefits where applicable) account for 75% of the total, maintaining about 13,400 workers. Of these employees, approximately 7,600 are custodial officers and 1,125 are probation/parole officers.

For all the provinces, the percentage of total government spending accounted for by corrections is 0.6%. Among the provinces, the Yukon government spends over 2% of its total budget on corrections, while in Nova Scotia, corrections accounts for only 0.2% of total government spending.

While a great deal of expenditures on corrections are common across all jurisdictions, there are numerous services that may or may not be actually charged to the Corrections Department in question. Examples of these are the following:

- employee benefits;
- health costs;
- computer services;
- education costs;
- phone service;
- major repairs and construction; and,
- financial services.

Some of these services may be provided to corrections at no charge, while others may be charged back, depending on the jurisdiction. For this reason, inter-provincial expenditure comparisons must still be made with caution.

### 3.2 DÉPENSES PROVINCIALES, ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET EFFECTIFS

En 1982-83, les dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels provinciaux pour adultes se sont élevées à 516 millions de dollars. La majeure partie de ce montant (79 %) fut absorbée par les services de détention, le reste étant réparti entre les services de surveillance communautaire (probation et libération conditionnelle) (14 %) et les services administratifs (7 %).

En comparant ces données avec les données fédérales, on observe que les provinces consacrent plus d'argent à la surveillance communautaire et moins d'argent à l'administration.

Si on procède à la ventilation des dépenses selon la catégorie, on observe que les salaires (et les avantages sociaux, s'il y a lieu) absorbent 75 % du total et sont répartis entre 13 400 employés, dont 7 600 environ sont des agents de détention et 1 125, des agents de probation ou de libération conditionnelle.

Pour l'ensemble des provinces, les services correctionnels absorbent 0,6 % du budget total du gouvernement. Considéré par rapport aux différentes provinces, ce taux n'est pas uniforme: il atteint 2 % au Yukon, alors qu'en Nouvelle-Écosse il n'excède pas 0,2 %.

Les dépenses au titre des services correctionnels sont, pour la plupart, communes à tous les secteurs de compétence, mais il existe de nombreux frais qui ne sont pas nécessairement supportés par le ministère chargé des services correctionnels, notamment les frais occasionnés par:

- les avantages sociaux;
- les soins de santé;
- les services informatiques;
- les programmes d'éducation;
- les communications téléphoniques;
- les principaux travaux de réparation et de construction; et,
- les services financiers.

Parmi ces services, certains sont gratuits, d'autres sont payants; cela varie d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre. Pour cette raison, les comparaisons budgétaires interprovinciales exigent encore beaucoup de prudence.

### 3.2.1 Total Expenditures

In 1982-83, total expenditures on adult corrections in the provinces totalled \$516 million. This represented an increase of \$73 million (16%) over the previous year's figure. When controlling for inflation, by expressing the figures in constant 1982 dollars, expenditures increased by only 2% between 1978-79 and 1981-82. However, provincial expenditures (in constant dollars) jumped by \$26 million or 5% in 1982-83.

As mentioned in the introduction, as a result of a major financial project undertaken in 1983 by the Corrections Program, 1982-83 expenditures may not be entirely consistent with historical figures. The increase in expenditures in 1982-83 may have been caused by the increased caseload experienced during that year or simply by a more-detailed accounting of expenditure data, or both.

Major capital costs are not included in these expenditures due to differing accounting procedures among the provinces. For 1982-83 this amount was negligible.

### 3.2.1 Dépenses totales

En 1982-83, les dépenses totales provinciales consacrées aux services correctionnels pour adultes se sont élevées à 516 millions de dollars, soit une augmentation de 73 millions (16 %) par rapport à l'année précédente. Exprimées en dollars constants de 1982, pour tenir compte de l'inflation, ces dépenses n'ont augmenté que de 2 % entre 1978-79 et 1981-82, mais en 1982-83 elles ont augmenté de 26 millions de dollars (dollars constants) ou de 5 %.

Comme l'indique l'introduction, à la suite d'un projet financier majeur entrepris en 1983 par le Programme des services correctionnels, les dépenses de 1982-83 pourraient ne pas être entièrement conformes aux chiffres historiques. L'augmentation des dépenses en 1982-83 peut être due à une augmentation du nombre de cas au cours de cette année ou, tout simplement, à un compte rendu plus détaillé des données sur les dépenses, ou aux deux facteurs.

Les principales dépenses en capital ne sont pas comprises dans ces chiffres, en égard à l'hétérogénéité des méthodes comptables adoptées par les provinces. En ce qui concerne l'exercice 1982-83, ce montant est négligeable.

Figure 6  
Provincial Expenditures — Dépenses provinciales

**Total Expenditures on Provincial Corrections, in Current and Constant Dollars, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83, and the Provinces, 1982-83**

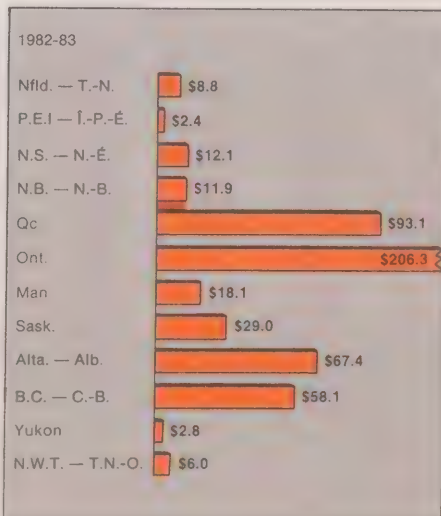
**Total des dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels provinciaux, en dollars courants et constants, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83, et selon la province, 1982-83**



Current dollars (in millions)  
 Dollars courants (en millions)  
 Constant 1982 dollars (in millions)  
 Dollars constants de 1982 (en millions)

Reference: Table 9.

Référence: Tableau 9.



### 3.2.2 Per Capita Costs

Per capita costs refer to total expenditures divided by the entire provincial or Canadian population for that year. This figure, in constant dollars, has remained very stable over the five-year period between \$20 and \$21 per capita.

In current dollars, however, per capita rates have increased by 61% since 1978-79 when the per capita rate was \$13.

There are large fluctuations in per capita rates among the jurisdictions, particularly in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Among the provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan show relatively high per capita rates, while the Atlantic provinces and Quebec exhibit lower than average rates.

The high per capita rates in the Yukon and Northwest Territories can be very misleading. Due to their small populations and remote locations, expenditures tend to be exaggerated when expressed on a per capita basis.

### 3.2.2 Coûts par habitant

Pour calculer le coût par habitant, on divise le montant des dépenses totales d'une année donnée par le nombre d'habitants de l'ensemble des provinces ou du pays. Exprimé en dollars constants, ce coût est demeuré très stable (20 \$ à 21 \$) durant la période de cinq ans.

En dollars courants, cependant, les taux par habitant ont augmenté de 61 % depuis 1978-79, alors qu'ils s'établissaient à 13 \$.

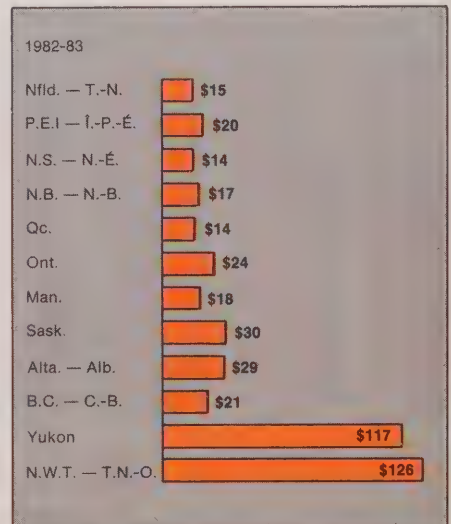
À l'échelle des secteurs de compétence, particulièrement au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les coûts par habitant varient considérablement. À l'échelle des provinces, on observe qu'ils sont relativement élevés dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, et inférieurs à la moyenne dans les provinces de l'Atlantique et au Québec.

Les taux élevés par habitant au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest peuvent être trompeurs. L'éloignement et l'exiguïté de la population tendent à exagérer les dépenses lorsqu'elles sont exprimées par habitant.

Figure 7  
Provincial Expenditures — Dépenses provinciales  
Per Capita Cost<sup>(1)</sup> of Provincial Corrections, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83, and the Provinces, 1982-83  
Coût par habitant<sup>(1)</sup> des services correctionnels provinciaux, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83, et selon la province, 1982-83



(1) Expressed in 1982 dollars.  
(1) Exprimé en dollars de 1982.  
Reference: Table 9.  
Référence: Tableau 9.



### 3.2.3 Major Function

For the provinces as a whole in 1982-83, 78% of all expenditures on adult corrections went towards government operated custody centres. The amount spent on this function ranged from a low of 71% in British Columbia to a high of 95% in the Northwest Territories.

Government-operated community supervision services was the next largest function, accounting for 10%. The provincial range here went from a low of 4% in Newfoundland to a high of 17% in Prince Edward Island. The other category comprising 8% includes headquarters, regional offices, parole boards etc.

The final 4% of provincial correctional expenditures went towards contracted services from private agencies. Some provinces contracted out few, if any, services, while both Quebec and Ontario spent over 5% of their budgets in this area.

### 3.2.3 Fonction principale

Les établissements de détention administrés par le gouvernement ont absorbé 78 % des dépenses provinciales de 1982-83 au titre des services correctionnels pour adultes. Les proportions attribuées à cette fonction ont varié d'un minimum de 71 %, en Colombie-Britannique, à un maximum de 95 % dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les services de surveillance communautaire administrés par le gouvernement viennent au deuxième rang, avec une proportion de 10 % dont les valeurs locales varient d'un minimum de 4 %, à Terre-Neuve, à un maximum de 17 %, dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard. La catégorie autres (8%) comprend l'administration centrale, les bureaux régionaux, les commissions des libérations conditionnelles, etc.

La proportion résiduelle (4 %) des dépenses provinciales au titre des services correctionnels a été consacrée aux services contractuels fournis par les organismes privés. Dans certaines provinces, ces services étaient rares; dans d'autres, notamment au Québec et dans l'Ontario, ils ont absorbé plus de 5 % du budget.

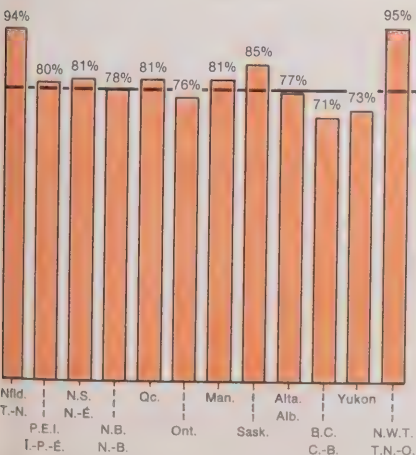
Figure 8

Provincial Expenditures — Dépenses provinciales

Distribution of Total Expenditures on Provincial Corrections, by Major Function, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Répartition du total des dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels provinciaux, selon la fonction principale, Canada et provinces, 1982-83

% government custodial services  
% services de détention gouvernementaux



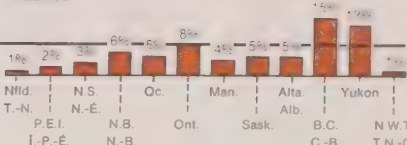
% government non-custodial services  
% services de non-détention gouvernementaux



% services provided by private agencies  
% services fournis par des organismes privés



% other  
% autres



Reference: Table 10.  
Référence: Tableau 10.

### 3.2.4 Per Diem Inmate Costs

Per diem costs refer to the average daily cost of housing each inmate in a government-operated facility. This is calculated by dividing total institutional operating expenditures by total inmate days stay. Per diem rates are calculated simply to provide an alternative measure of corrections expenditures, and provincial comparisons should be viewed with caution.

Figure 9 displays per diem costs for the last five years expressed in constant 1982 dollars in order to control for inflation. There has been a very noticeable decline in per diem costs over this time frame, from \$77 in 1978-79 to \$61 in 1982-83. This has been caused primarily by fairly constant operating expenditures combined with a rapidly rising inmate count, particularly in the last two years.

Manitoba experienced the lowest per diem rate (\$45) while Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia all reported per diems lower than the provincial average of \$61 per day per inmate. When expressed in constant 1982 dollars, only four jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories) experienced increases in their 1982-83 per diem rates from the previous year.

Figure 9  
Provincial Expenditures — Dépenses provinciales

Per Diem Inmate Cost<sup>(1)</sup> of Provincial Corrections, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83, and the Provinces, 1982-83  
Coût par jour par détenu<sup>(1)</sup> des services correctionnels provinciaux, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83, et provinces, 1982-83



(1) Expressed in 1982 dollars.  
(1) Exprimé en dollars de 1982.

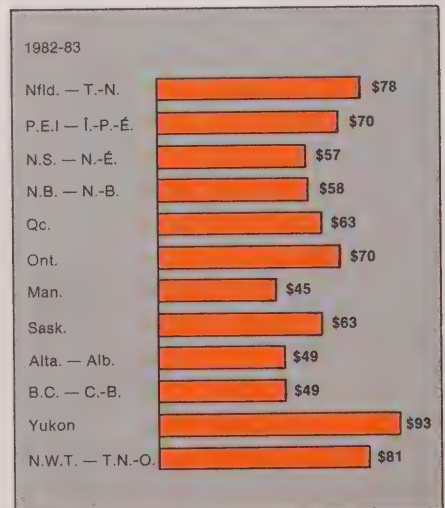
Reference: Table 11.  
Référence: Tableau 11.

### 3.2.4 Coûts par jour par détenu

Les coûts par jour désignent ce qu'il en coûte en moyenne chaque jour pour loger chaque détenu dans un établissement gouvernemental. Ce coût se calcule en divisant le total des frais d'exploitation de l'établissement par le nombre total de séjours des détenus. Les coûts par jour sont calculés uniquement pour donner une autre mesure des dépenses pour les services correctionnels et les comparaisons entre les provinces ne devraient se faire qu'avec la plus grande prudence.

La figure 9 donne les coûts par jour pour les cinq dernières années, exprimés en dollars constants de 1982 afin de tenir compte de l'inflation. Il y a eu une baisse très remarquable des coûts par jour au cours de cette période, depuis 77 \$ en 1978-79 à 61 \$ en 1982-83. Ceci tient principalement à des frais d'exploitation relativement constants s'ajoutant à une augmentation rapide du nombre de détenus, particulièrement au cours des deux dernières années.

C'est le Manitoba qui a connu le coût par jour le plus bas (45 \$) alors que la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique ont toutes signalé des coûts par jour inférieurs à la moyenne provinciale de 61 \$ par jour par détenu. En dollars constants de 1982, seuls quatre secteurs de compétence (Terre-Neuve, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le Nouveau-Brunswick et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest) ont connu une augmentation du coût par jour en 1982-83 par rapport à l'année précédente.



### 3.2.5 Facilities and Personnel

In 1982-83 there were 174 provincial custodial facilities in operation, of which 134 were secure facilities and 40 were designated as open facilities. These facilities combined for a total operational capacity of approximately 17,579 beds. In addition, 1,356 special purpose beds were available for temporary detainment, temporary isolation, medical purposes, emergency housing and other miscellaneous reasons, resulting in a total available bed-space in provincial facilities of 18,935.

In 1982-83, the average actual inmate count for all provinces was 17,149. This means that, on average, provincial institutions operated at 97% of operational capacity during the year and 90% of total available capacity. Due to seasonal fluctuations in provincial caseload there were obviously many occasions during the year in which normal operating capacity was exceeded, resulting in prison overcrowding.

### 3.2.5 Établissements et effectifs

En 1982-83, 174 établissements provinciaux de détention étaient en exploitation, dont 134 constituaient des milieux fermés et 40 étaient désignés milieux ouverts. Ces établissements avaient une capacité totale de fonctionnement d'environ 17 579 lits. En outre, 1 356 lits à usage particulier étaient disponibles pour la détention temporaire, l'isolation temporaire, les usages médicaux, le logement d'urgence et d'autres usages divers, soit un nombre total de 18 935 lits disponibles dans les établissements provinciaux.

En 1982-83, le compte réel moyen des détenus pour l'ensemble des provinces s'établissait à 17 149. Ceci signifie qu'en moyenne les établissements provinciaux fonctionnaient à 97 % de leur capacité opérationnelle pendant l'année et à 90 % de la capacité totale. Par suite des fluctuations saisonnières du nombre de cas dans les provinces, il est manifeste qu'à de nombreuses reprises pendant l'année la capacité normale d'exploitation a été dépassée, ce qui a abouti au surpeuplement des prisons.

#### Facilities - Établissements

##### Number of institutions - Nombre d'établissements

Secure - Milieu fermé	134
Open - Milieu ouvert	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>

##### Total capacity - Capacité totale

Operational - Opérationnelle	17,579
Special purpose - Condition spéciale	1,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,935</b>

##### Average counts - Comptes moyens

Actual count - Compte réel	17,149
On-register count - Compte au registre	19,550(e)

#### Personnel - Effectifs

##### Number of staff - Nombre d'employés

##### Central administration - Administration centrale

815

##### Custodial services - Services de détention

Correctional officers - Agents de correction	7,615
Other - Autres	3,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,765</b>

##### Non-custodial services - Services de non-détention

Probation/parole officers - Agents de probation/libération conditionnelle	1,124
Other - Autres	639
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,763</b>

##### Total staff - Total des employés

13,343

Over one-half of all provincial correctional facilities were constructed within the last 20 years. However, provincial facilities of Eastern and Central Canada are among the oldest in use throughout the country. Very few facilities still functioning in Western Canada were built before the turn of the century.

The emergence of less secure prison constructions began in the early 1950's and has increased steadily since that time. Within the past ten years, many community-based facilities, which tend to be much smaller in size when compared to more secure facilities, were built. During this phase in prison construction, many jurisdictions chose to purchase less secure residential services through the private sector.

In 1982-83 over 13,000 persons were employed in provincial corrections. Distributed by major service area, 81% were employed in custodial services, 13% worked in non-custodial services, and the final 6% were employed in central administration. Employee salaries accounted for approximately 75% of total provincial corrections expenditures in 1982-83.

Specifically, there were roughly 7,600 persons employed as correctional officers in provincial institutions during the year, representing 71% of total institutional staff and 57% of total corrections staff. In terms of non-custodial services, there were approximately 1,124 provincial probation/parole officers, operating out of nearly 400 probation offices, accounting for two-thirds of all non-custodial staff and 8% of total corrections staff. In addition, there were thousands of volunteers involved in community supervision who are not included in the figures above.

Plus de la moitié de l'ensemble des établissements correctionnels provinciaux ont été construits au cours des 20 dernières années. Cependant, les établissements provinciaux de l'Est et du Centre du Canada sont parmi les plus vieux en usage au pays. Très peu d'établissements toujours en usage dans l'Ouest du Canada ont été construits au siècle dernier.

C'est au début des années 1950 que l'on a commencé à construire des prisons plus ouvertes, et cette tendance s'accroît régulièrement depuis lors. Au cours des dix dernières années, on a construit de nombreux établissements communautaires, qui sont en général plus petits que les établissements plus fermés. Pendant cette phase, de nombreux secteurs de compétence ont choisi d'acheter des services résidentiels moins fermés par l'entremise du secteur privé.

En 1982-83, plus de 13 000 personnes étaient employées par les services correctionnels provinciaux. Si l'on ventile ce total selon les domaines de service, 81 % étaient employées aux services de détention, 13 % aux services de non-détention et 6 % à l'administration centrale. Les salaires des employés rendaient compte d'environ 75 % du total des dépenses provinciales pour les services correctionnels en 1982-83.

En termes plus précis, environ 7 600 personnes étaient employées comme agents de correction dans les établissements provinciaux au cours de l'année, soit 71 % de l'effectif total des établissements et 57 % de l'effectif total des services correctionnels. Pour ce qui est des services de non-détention, on comptait environ 1 124 agents provinciaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle, rattachés à près de 400 bureaux de probation, ce qui rendait compte des deux tiers de l'ensemble des effectifs de non-détention et de 8 % de l'ensemble des effectifs des services correctionnels. En outre, des milliers de bénévoles travaillant à la surveillance communautaire ne sont pas inclus dans ces chiffres.

### 3.3 PROVINCIAL CUSTODIAL CASELOAD

#### 3.3.1 Average On-Register Count

The term **average count** has two distinct interpretations associated with it in terms of measuring the number of inmates within an institution. The first of these, referred to here as the **actual count**, is actually a head count of all inmates physically inside the facility at the time of the count: usually a daily count taken at midnight.

The second measure of average count is referred to as the **on-register** count. This represents the number of inmates who are on-register at the institution and includes those who are temporarily absent from the institution due to medical reasons, temporary absences (TA's), day parole, being unlawfully at large, etc.

Figure 10 shows that, on average, approximately 15% (excluding Ontario and British Columbia) of all inmates who are **on-register** are temporarily not in custody. This proportion varies from province to province, 1% to 25%, depending on the availability and application of the temporary absence program in each jurisdiction, as well as other related factors.

The on-register count is becoming increasingly more important as overcrowding becomes a major concern. Many institutions are resorting to releasing a greater number of inmates on TA's in order to alleviate the situation.

### 3.3 NOMBRE DE CAS DE DÉTENTION DANS LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS PROVINCIAUX

#### 3.3.1 Compte moyen au registre

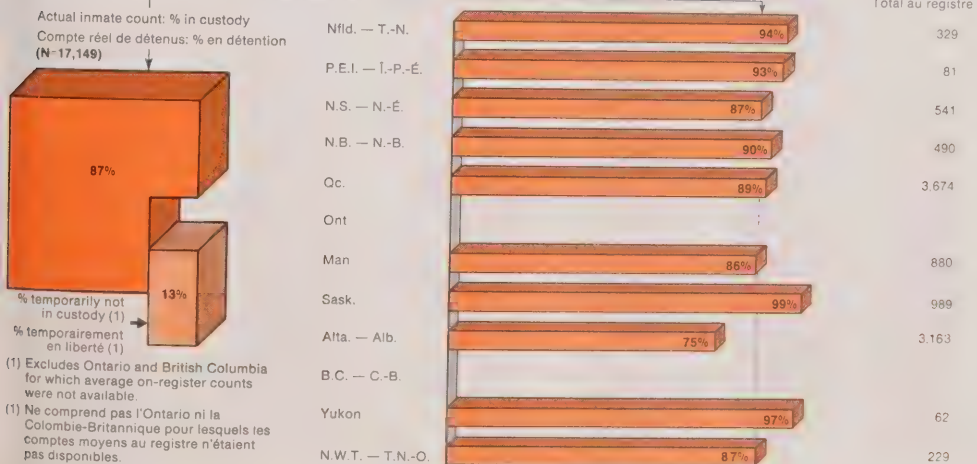
Le terme **compte moyen** peut s'interpréter de deux façons distinctes s'il s'agit de mesurer le nombre de détenus dans un établissement. La première façon, que l'on appelle ici le **compte réel**, consiste à compter tous les détenus physiquement présents à l'intérieur d'un établissement au moment du compte: il s'agit d'ordinaire d'un compte quotidien, fait à minuit.

La seconde mesure du compte moyen s'appelle le **compte au registre**. Il s'agit du nombre de détenus qui figurent au registre de l'institution, y compris ceux qui sont temporairement absents pour des raisons médicales, en absence temporaire, en libération conditionnelle de jour, en liberté illégale, etc.

La figure 10 montre que, en moyenne, environ 15 % (à l'exclusion de l'Ontario et de la Colombie-Britannique) de l'ensemble des détenus figurant **au registre** sont temporairement en liberté. Cette proportion varie d'une province à l'autre, de 1 % à 25 %, selon que le programme d'absence temporaire existe et est appliqué dans chaque secteur de compétence, de même que selon d'autres facteurs connexes.

Le compte au registre devient de plus en plus important à mesure que le problème du surpeuplement prend de l'importance. Bon nombre d'établissements libèrent un plus grand nombre de détenus en absence temporaire pour résoudre ce problème.

Figure 10  
Provincial Custody, Total Caseload  
Détenus dans un établissement provincial, nombre total de cas  
Average Count of Offenders On-Register, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83  
Compte moyen de contrevenants au registre, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.3.2 Average Actual Inmate Count

In general terms, offenders are housed in provincial facilities, under either sentenced or non-sentenced status. Non-sentenced status includes remand and lock-up, as well as any other reason for being detained while not sentenced, such as being held for deportation under the Immigration Act or as a court witness.

Figure 11 illustrates that the average provincial inmate population reached 17,149 in 1982-83, an increase of 27% over the last five years. However, this figure represented an increase of 14% over the 1981-82 average count.

In 1982-83, 79% of all inmates housed in provincial facilities were there under sentence (i.e. admitted to custody under warrant of committal). It is important to note, that the sentenced category includes those who have been sentenced on at least one offence but may be awaiting the completion of court hearings regarding additional charges.

The sentenced population exhibited a larger increase over the four-year period than did the non-sentenced population. The 1982-83 average count of sentenced offenders was 13,608, an increase of 14% over the previous year and 30% since 1978-79. The average non-sentenced population of 3,588 represented an increase of 11% over 1981-82, but only a 15% increase over the five-year period.

### 3.3.2 Compte réel moyen des détenus

En termes généraux, les contrevenants sont logés dans les établissements provinciaux soit à la suite d'une condamnation soit alors que la peine n'est pas prononcée. Les cas où la peine n'est pas prononcée comprennent le renvoi sous garde et la détention temporaire, de même que toute autre raison d'être détenu sans être condamné, comme le fait d'être détenu en vue de la déportation sous l'empire de la Loi sur l'immigration ou à titre de témoin.

La figure 11 montre que la population moyenne des détenus provinciaux a atteint 17 149 en 1982-83, soit une augmentation de 27 % au cours des cinq dernières années. Cependant, ce chiffre représente une augmentation de 14 % par rapport au compte moyen de 1981-82.

En 1982-83, 79 % des détenus des établissements provinciaux avaient été condamnés (c'est-à-dire qu'ils avaient été admis en détention en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération). Il est important de signaler que la catégorie des condamnés comprend tous ceux qui ont été condamnés pour au moins une infraction mais qui peuvent attendre la fin d'un procès à l'égard d'autres accusations.

La population de condamnés manifeste une plus grande augmentation au cours des quatre années que la population dont la peine n'est pas prononcée. Le compte moyen des condamnés en 1982-83 était de 13 608, soit une augmentation de 14 % par rapport à l'année précédente et de 30 % depuis 1978-79. La population moyenne de détenus dont la peine n'était pas prononcée s'établissait à 3 588, soit une augmentation de 11 % par rapport à 1981-82, mais seulement de 15 % au cours des cinq années.

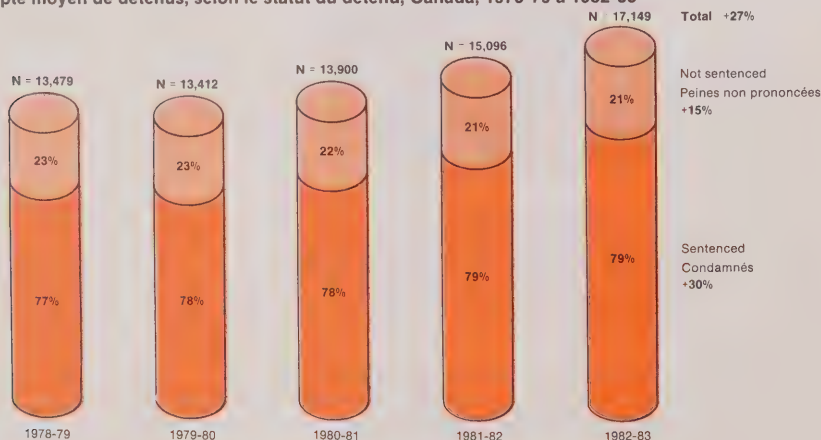
Figure 11

Provincial Custody, Total Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre total de cas

Average Inmate Count, by Inmate Status, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Compte moyen de détenus, selon le statut du détenu, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



### 3.3.3 Admissions to Custody

Admissions to custody can be grouped into two general categories: sentenced and non-sentenced. Non-sentenced admissions are composed of remand, lock-up and other. For the purposes of this report, inmates who are originally admitted under remand status and who are later sentenced are counted as sentenced admissions. Figure 12 reveals that sentenced admissions accounted for 64% of all admissions in 1982-83.

In 1982-83 there were 206,214 admissions to provincial custody, an increase of 11% from the previous year and 30% over the five-year period. Sentenced admissions showed a larger increase since 1978-79 (44%) than did non-sentenced admissions (11%). Total sentenced admissions reached 131,291 in 1982-83, an increase of 17% from the previous year's figure.

Non-sentenced admissions totalled almost 75,000 in 1982-83 up 3% over the previous year. Although comparable data are not readily available for the remand and lock-up populations, it is estimated that remand accounted for about 56,000 or 75% of these admissions and lock-ups, 19,000 or 25%.

### 3.3.3 Admissions à la détention

Les personnes admises à la détention se regroupent en deux grandes catégories: les condamnés et ceux dont la peine n'est pas prononcée. Ce dernier groupe comprend les prévenus, la détention temporaire et les autres cas. Aux fins du présent rapport, les détenus admis une première fois à titre de prévenus et condamnés par la suite sont comptés comme des condamnés. La figure 12 montre que les condamnés rendaient compte de 64 % de l'ensemble des admissions en 1982-83.

En 1982-83, il y a eu 206 214 admissions à des établissements provinciaux, soit une augmentation de 11 % par rapport à l'année précédente et de 30 % au cours des cinq ans. Les admissions de condamnés manifestaient une augmentation plus considérable par rapport à 1978-79 (44 %) que les admissions de personnes dont la peine n'était pas prononcée (11 %). Le total des admissions de condamnés atteignait 131 291 en 1982-83, soit une augmentation de 17 % par rapport à l'année précédente.

Les admissions de personnes dont la peine n'était pas prononcée atteignaient près de 75 000 en 1982-83, soit 3 % de plus que l'année précédente. Bien que des données comparables ne soient pas facilement disponibles pour le renvoi sous garde et la détention temporaire, on estime que les renvois sous garde rendaient compte d'environ 56 000, ou 75 %, de ces admissions et les détentions temporaires de 19 000, soit 25 %.

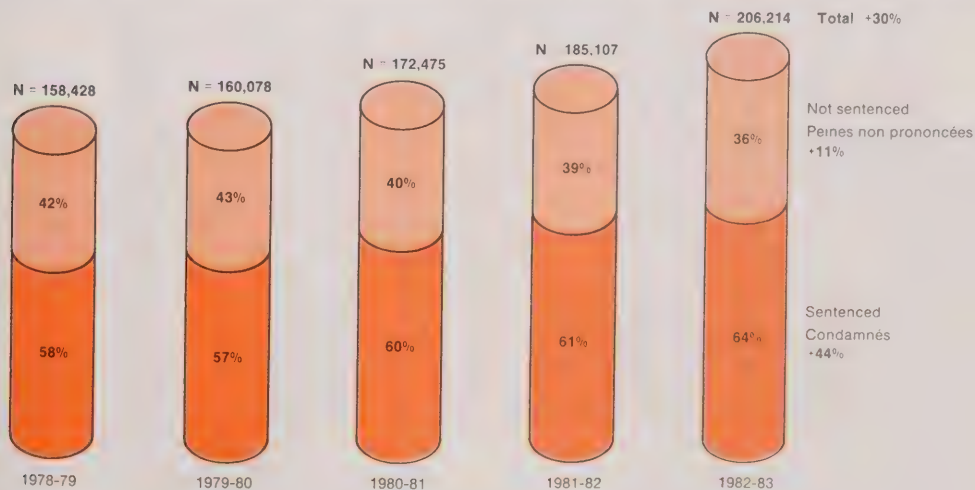
Figure 12

Provincial Custody, Total Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre total de cas

Total Admissions to Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Nombre total d'admissions dans les établissements, selon le statut du détenu, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



### 3.3.4 Temporary Detention (i.e. Lock-ups)

The split in responsibility for custodial services in Canada spans across all levels of government. However, the degree to which provincial and municipal governments share responsibility for temporary detention (i.e. lock-ups) is a major source of variation. While some provincial governments assume no responsibility for housing lock-ups, others have sole responsibility, while still others exhibit varying degrees of responsibility.

Figure 13 illustrates the distribution of admissions for each province, by sentenced, remand and lock-up/other status. It is obvious from this chart that Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island assume a great deal of responsibility for lock-ups, as over 50% of their admissions fall into this category. However, due to their relatively short stay in custody, lock-ups constitute a small proportion of inmates in custody at any point in time. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories have no responsibility for lock-ups.

The concept of a **lock-up** admission is a vague one, and is subject to specific jurisdictional definitions. Therefore, any analysis of lock-up data should be done with caution.

### 3.3.4 Détention temporaire

Le partage des responsabilités pour les services de détention au Canada recoupe tous les paliers de gouvernement. Cependant, le partage des responsabilités à l'égard de la détention temporaire entre les gouvernements provinciaux et municipaux est une source majeure de variations. Alors que certains gouvernements provinciaux ne s'occupent nullement de loger les personnes en détention temporaire, d'autres s'en chargent exclusivement alors que d'autres encore s'en chargent à des degrés divers.

La figure 13 illustre la répartition des admissions pour chaque province, selon qu'il s'agit de condamnés, de prévenus ou de personnes en détention temporaire. Il est manifeste, d'après cette figure, que Terre-Neuve et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard se chargent dans une grande mesure des détentions temporaires, car plus de 50 % de leurs admissions appartiennent à cette catégorie. Cependant, par suite de la durée relativement brève de la détention, les détentions temporaires ne constituent qu'une petite proportion des détenus à un moment donné. La Nouvelle-Écosse, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, la Colombie-Britannique, le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ne s'occupent aucunement de la détention temporaire.

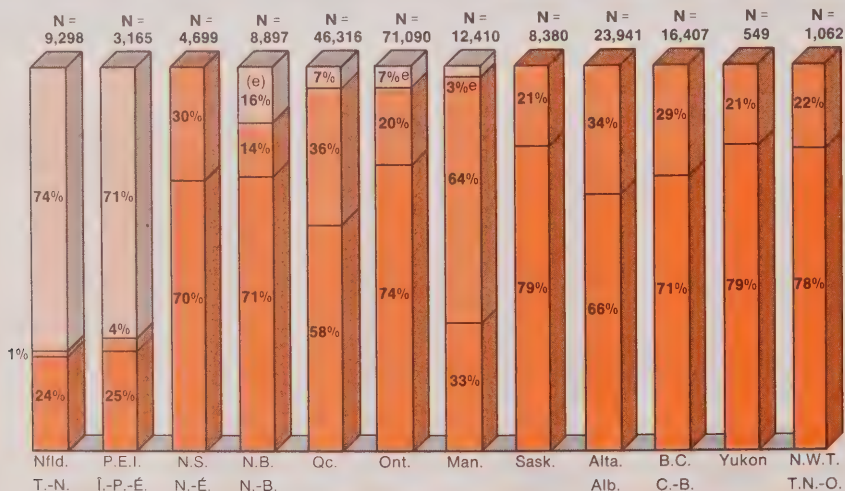
Le concept de l'admission à la **détention temporaire** est vague et est soumis à des définitions diverses selon les secteurs de compétence. Toute analyse de ces données devrait donc se faire avec la plus grande prudence.

Figure 13  
Provincial Custody, Total Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre total de cas

Percentage Distribution of Admissions, by Inmate Status, by Province, 1982-83

Répartition en pourcentage du nombre d'admissions, selon le statut du détenu, selon la province, 1982-83



### 3.3.5 Province of Incarceration

Figure 14 displays total average count and admissions to provincial custody for each province or territory. Due to the high turnover of inmates in provincial facilities relative to federal penitentiaries, admissions data become equally important as a measurement of caseload as does average count data.

At the national level, there were 17,149 inmates held at any one point of time in provincial institutions compared to 206,214 offenders admitted to provincially operated correctional facilities in Canada during 1982-83. Evidenced by the symmetrical appearance of the graphic below, the distribution of both these caseload indicators is quite similar: Ontario accounting for approximately 35%, Quebec 20%, Alberta 13% and British Columbia 10%.

The ratio of total admissions to average count varies among jurisdictions. This variation is to a large extent due to the defining characteristics of the caseload for which each of the provinces/territories is responsible (i.e. temporary detention services). Remand and lock-up admissions tend to have a much shorter period of incarceration than sentenced admissions. A further related reason for the ratio variation is the diversity in sentencing practices in each jurisdiction.

### 3.3.5 Province d'incarcération

La figure 14 montre le compte moyen et le nombre total d'admissions à la détention dans des établissements provinciaux pour chaque province ou territoire. Parce que le rement des détenus est plus élevé dans les établissements provinciaux que dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, les données sur les admissions deviennent tout aussi importantes comme mesure du nombre de cas que le compte moyen.

En 1982-83, il se trouvait en un moment quelconque 17 149 détenus dans les établissements provinciaux de correction du Canada; 206 214 contrevenants y ont été admis au cours de l'année. Comme le montre la symétrie du graphique ci-dessous, la répartition de ces deux indicateurs du nombre de cas est assez similaire: l'Ontario rend compte d'environ 35 %, le Québec de 20 %, l'Alberta de 13 % et la Colombie-Britannique de 10 %.

Le rapport entre le nombre total d'admissions et le compte moyen varie selon les secteurs de compétence. Cette variation est due dans une large mesure aux caractéristiques de définition du nombre de cas, dont chacune des provinces ou territoires est chargée (c'est-à-dire les services de détention temporaire). Les prévenus et les personnes en détention temporaire comptent en général une période d'incarcération beaucoup plus courte que les condamnés. Une autre raison connexe de la variation du rapport est la diversité des pratiques de chaque secteur de compétence en matière de peines.

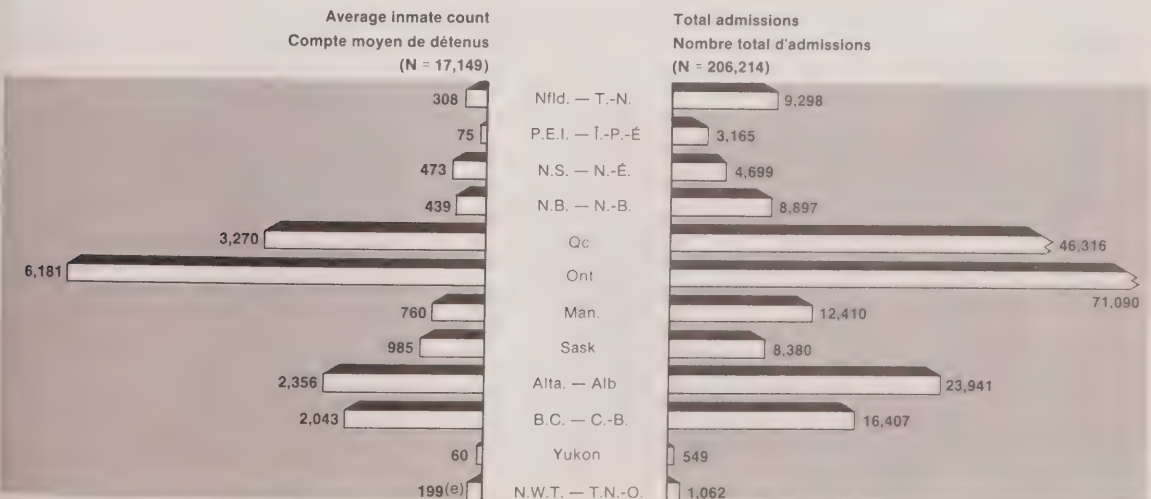
Figure 14

Provincial Custody, Total Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre total de cas

Average Inmate Count and Total Admissions to Custody, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Compte moyen de détenus et total des admissions dans les établissements, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.3.6 Inmate Deaths

There were 19 inmate deaths while in provincial custody in 1982-83. Of these 19 deaths, 12 were suicides, four died of natural causes, one death was a result of murder and the remaining two deaths were from other causes. This continues the decline in inmate deaths since 1978-79 in which there were 37 deaths.

In addition to the deaths in custody in 1982-83, there were also 15 deaths reported for inmates who were on-register but who were not in custody at the time of their deaths. Of these 15 out-of-custody deaths, six were suicides, one was murder, four were from natural causes and four were unknown.

The proportion of inmate deaths resulting from suicide has remained constant over the five-year period, between 55% and 65%. The suicide rate for inmates housed in provincially operated correctional facilities is almost four times that of the adult Canadian population. The suicide rate for these inmates was 7.0 per 10,000 inmates in 1982-83 compared to 1.9 per 10,000 adults in the Canadian population. This rate for the adult Canadian population has not been completely standardized for age and sex, and so it is not directly comparable to the Canadian inmate population.

### 3.3.6 Décès de détenus

Il y a eu 19 décès de détenus dans des établissements provinciaux en 1982-83. Sur ces 19 décès, 12 étaient dus au suicide, quatre à des causes naturelles, un à un meurtre et les deux autres à d'autres causes. La baisse du nombre de décès de détenus se maintient depuis 1978-79, où il y a eu 37 décès.

Outre les décès en détention en 1982-83, on a également signalé 15 décès de détenus figurant au registre mais qui n'étaient pas en détention au moment de leur décès. De ces décès, six étaient des suicides, un était un meurtre, quatre découlaient de causes naturelles et quatre d'autres causes.

La proportion des décès de détenus par suicide est demeurée constante au cours des cinq ans, s'établissant entre 55 % et 65 %. Le taux de suicide pour les détenus des établissements provinciaux est près de quatre fois celui de la population canadienne adulte. Le taux de suicide pour ces détenus était de 7,0 pour 10 000 détenus en 1982-83, en comparaison de 1,9 pour 10 000 adultes dans la population canadienne. Le taux de la population adulte canadienne n'a pas été totalement normaliser selon l'âge et le sexe, c'est pourquoi ce taux n'est pas directement comparable à celui de la population carcérale canadienne.

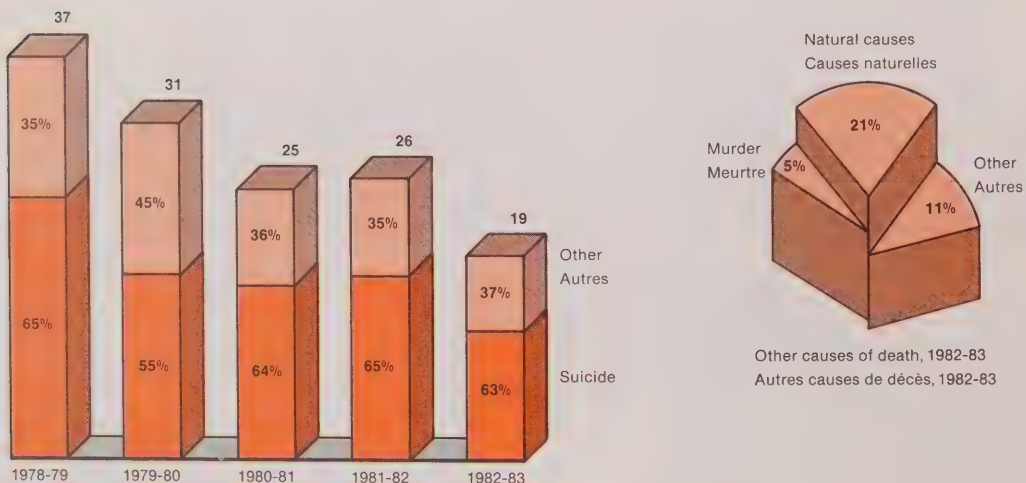
Figure 15

Provincial Custody, Total Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre total de cas

Inmate Deaths While in Custody, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Décès de détenus dans un établissement, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



### 3.4 SENTENCED CASELOAD IN PROVINCIAL CUSTODY

#### 3.4.1 Average Sentenced Count and Sentenced Admissions

On any given day in 1982-83 there were on average 17,149 inmates (Figure 11) housed in provincially operated correctional facilities in Canada, of which 13,608 or almost 80% were under sentence. Figure 16 illustrates that of the 206,214 admissions to provincial custody only 64% were there under sentence status. The proportion of inmates under sentence status differs between admission and count because of the relatively short stay of non-sentenced admissions (i.e. remand and lock-up) compared to that of sentenced admissions.

Figure 16 also implies the existence of a relationship between the average count and admissions for the sentenced caseload.

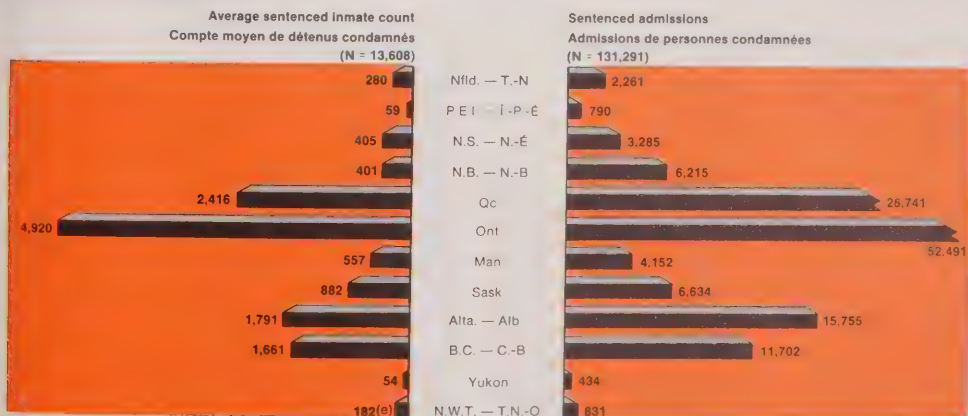
The ratio of admissions to count among the provinces ranges from admissions being 15 times greater than the average count in New Brunswick to only five times greater in the Northwest Territories. In general it can be stated that the longer the average sentence length the smaller the ratio between admissions and count (see Figures 21 and 22).

Ontario accounts for 40% of all provincial sentenced admissions and 36% of the average sentenced inmate count. Quebec is next, accounting for 20% of all admissions and 18% of the average sentenced inmate population.

Figure 16  
Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload  
Détection dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées

Average Sentenced Inmate Count and Sentenced Admissions to Custody,  
Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Compte moyen de détenus condamnés et admissions dans les établissements de personnes condamnées,  
Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.4.2 Selected Perspectives - Sentenced Admissions

Figure 17 presents three different perspectives for calculating an incarceration rate based on sentenced admissions: total population, adult population and adults charged (excluding traffic offences except Criminal Code drinking and driving).

Expressed as sentenced admissions per 10,000 total population the provincial average in 1982-83 was 53. The highest rates were found in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, but these two jurisdictions tend to reflect extreme values due to their small populations. Among the remaining provinces, New Brunswick showed the highest incarceration rate while Quebec had the lowest.

Since the provinces have differing minimum adult age limits, these same sentenced admissions were expressed as a rate per 10,000 adult population. The results were quite similar to the rates per total population, with the exception that British Columbia now showed the lowest incarceration rate.

Sentenced admissions per 10,000 adults charged by the police gives a totally different perspective. Most of the provinces showed rates very close to the provincial average of 1,388. The exceptions were very high rates in New Brunswick and Quebec and a very low rate in Nova Scotia.

### 3.4.2 Certaines perspectives - Admissions de personnes condamnées

La figure 17 présente trois perspectives différentes pour calculer le taux d'incarcération d'après les admissions de personnes condamnées: l'ensemble de la population, la population adulte et les adultes inculpés (à l'exclusion des infractions au Code de la route, à l'exception des infractions de conduite en état d'ébriété du Code criminel).

Exprimée en nombre d'admissions de personnes condamnées pour 10 000 habitants de la population totale, la moyenne provinciale s'établissait en 1982-83 à 53. Les taux les plus élevés se retrouvaient au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, mais ces deux secteurs de compétence présentent d'ordinaire des valeurs extrêmes par suite de l'exiguïté de leur population. Parmi les autres provinces, c'est au Nouveau-Brunswick qu'on retrouvait le taux d'incarcération le plus élevé alors que le Québec avait le taux le plus bas.

Puisque les provinces ont un âge de majorité différent, les mêmes admissions de personnes condamnées ont été exprimées en tant que taux pour 10 000 adultes. Les résultats étaient assez similaires au taux pour l'ensemble de la population, sauf que la Colombie-Britannique avait maintenant le taux d'incarcération le plus bas.

Les admissions de personnes condamnées pour 10 000 adultes inculpés par la police donnent une perspective totalement différente. La plupart des provinces avaient des taux assez proches de la moyenne provinciale de 1 388. Les exceptions étaient les taux très élevés du Nouveau-Brunswick et du Québec et un taux très bas en Nouvelle-Écosse.

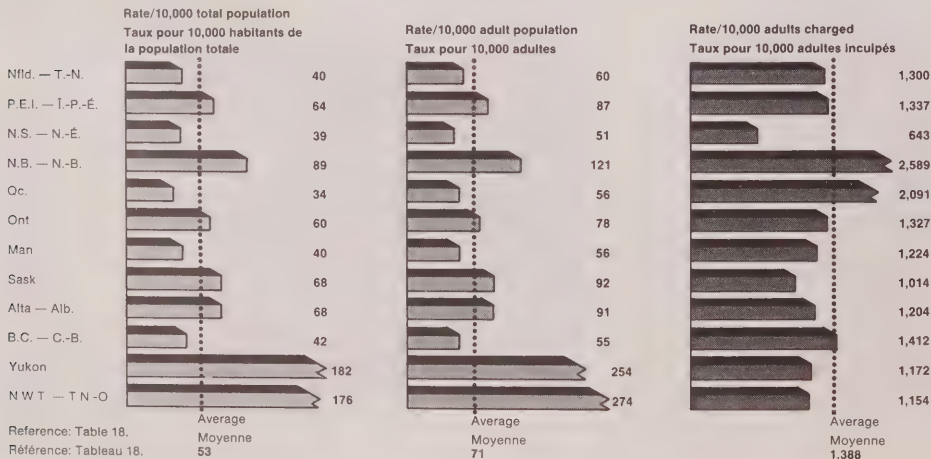
Figure 17

Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées

Sentenced Admissions to Custody, Showing Selected Perspectives, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Admissions dans les établissements de personnes condamnées, présentant certaines perspectives, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.4.3 Inmate Characteristics - Sentenced Admissions

Figure 18 presents selected inmate characteristics of sentenced admissions to custody. Female offenders have consistently comprised approximately 6% of total provincial sentenced admissions. This proportion varies from a low of 4% in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to a high of 9% in Manitoba.

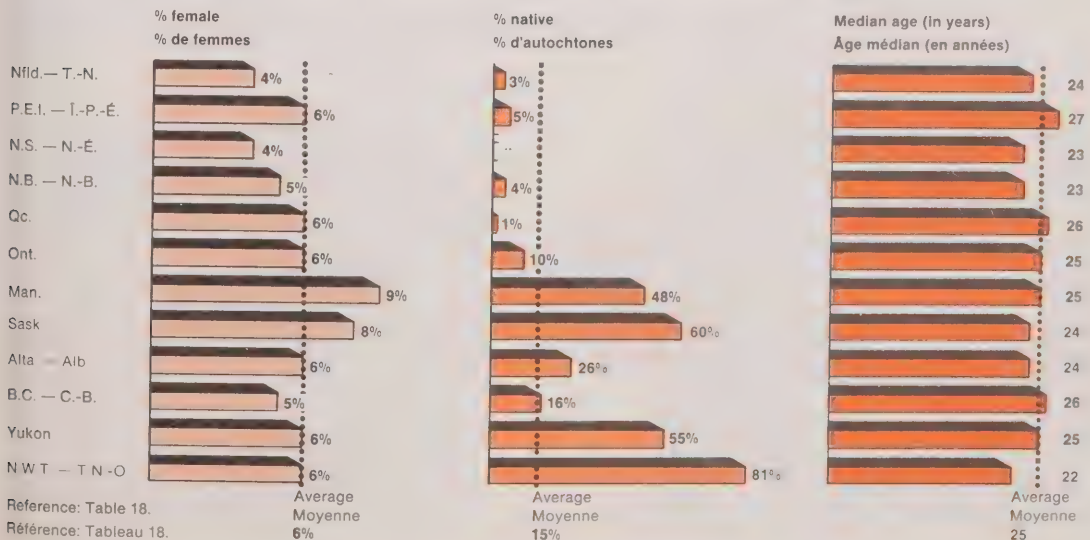
**Native** refers to self-reported aboriginal persons which includes Inuit, Status or Registered Indian, Non-status Indian and Métis. Native offenders account for approximately 15% of all sentenced admissions. This proportion fluctuates across the country in relation to the native composition of each province. The percentage of admissions who are native ranges from less than 10% in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec to over 40% in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The median age on admission to custody for all inmates sentenced to provincial institutions was 25 years, which is considerably lower than the median age of the Canadian adult population - 37 years. Among the provinces, the lowest inmate median age (22) was found in the Northwest Territories, and the highest median age (27) was found in Prince Edward Island.

Figure 18  
Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées

**Sentenced Admissions to Custody, by Selected Inmate Characteristics, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83**  
**Admissions dans les établissements de personnes condamnées, selon certaines caractéristiques du détenu, Canada et provinces, 1982-83**



### 3.4.3 Caractéristiques des détenus - Admissions de personnes condamnées

La figure 18 présente certaines caractéristiques des détenus condamnés. Les femmes rendent compte de façon régulière d'environ 6 % du total des admissions provinciales de personnes condamnées. Cette proportion varie entre 4 % à Terre-Neuve et en Nouvelle-Écosse et 9 % au Manitoba.

L'expression **autochtones** désigne les personnes qui se sont déclarées telles, ce qui comprend des Inuit, des Indiens inscrits, des Indiens non inscrits et des Métis. Les autochtones rendent compte d'environ 15 % de l'ensemble des admissions de personnes condamnées. Cette proportion fluctue à travers le pays selon le pourcentage d'autochtones que compte chaque province. Le pourcentage d'autochtones parmi les admissions varie de moins de 10 % à Terre-Neuve, à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, au Nouveau-Brunswick et au Québec à plus de 40 % au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan, au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

L'âge médian à l'admission pour tous les détenus condamnés à des établissements provinciaux était de 25 ans, ce qui est considérablement inférieur à l'âge médian de la population adulte canadienne, soit 37 ans. Parmi les provinces, l'âge médian du détenu le plus bas (22) se retrouvait dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le plus élevé (27) à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

### 3.4.4 Major Offence - Sentenced Admissions

Offence data may not be precisely comparable across jurisdictions because of the variation in unit of count utilized (i.e. charges, convictions, most serious offences, or most serious dispositions), and counting rules implemented. Criminal Code admissions comprised 69% of all sentenced admissions and include violent and property crimes. Also included under this category are drinking and driving offences. Provincially, the percent of admissions with a Criminal Code offence ranged from 47% in Quebec to 85% in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and the Yukon.

The next major group of offences particular to provincial corrections is Provincial Statutes, which are primarily alcohol-related. Approximately 21% of all admissions were for Provincial Statute offences, ranging from 9% in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 37% in Prince Edward Island.

Municipal By-laws accounted for 5% of all provincial admissions. This group was virtually negligible in all provinces except Quebec, where 19% of all admissions were for Municipal By-law infractions. The final 4% of admissions were for Federal Statute offences, mainly drug-related, ranging from 2% in Ontario and the Yukon to 11% in Nova Scotia.

### 3.4.4 Infractions graves - Admissions de personnes condamnées

Les données portant sur les infractions pourraient ne pas être exactement comparables d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre à cause de la variation de l'unité de compte utilisée (c'est-à-dire les inculpations, les condamnations, les infractions les plus graves ou les dispositions les plus graves) ainsi que des règles de compte utilisées. Les infractions au Code criminel constituent 69 % de l'ensemble des admissions de personnes condamnées et comprennent les crimes de violence et les crimes contre la propriété. La conduite en état d'ébriété appartient également à cette catégorie. Au niveau des provinces, le pourcentage d'admissions par suite d'une infraction au Code criminel allait de 47 % au Québec à 85 % à Terre-Neuve, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon.

Le prochain grand groupe d'infractions, particulier aux services correctionnels des provinces, comprend les infractions aux lois provinciales, qui ont surtout trait à l'alcool. Environ 21 % de l'ensemble des admissions découlaient d'infractions à des lois provinciales, la proportion allant de 9 % à Terre-Neuve et en Nouvelle-Écosse jusqu'à 37 % à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

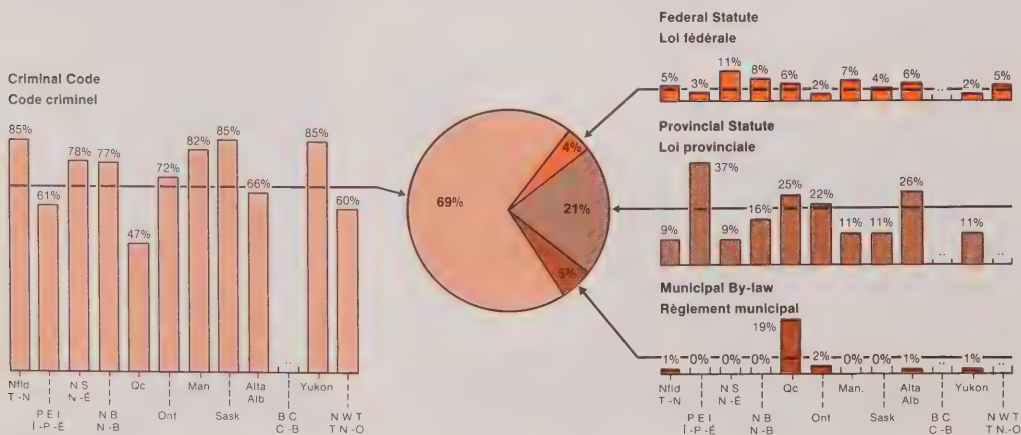
Les infractions aux règlements municipaux rendaient compte de 5 % de l'ensemble des admissions dans les établissements provinciaux. Ce groupe était virtuellement négligeable dans toutes les provinces sauf le Québec, où 19 % des admissions découlaient d'infractions à des lois fédérales, surtout à l'égard des drogues; le taux va de 2 % en Ontario et au Yukon à 11 % en Nouvelle-Écosse.

Figure 19  
Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées

Percentage Distribution of Sentenced Admissions to Custody, by Type of Major Offence, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Répartition en pourcentage des admissions dans les établissements de personnes condamnées, selon le genre d'infraction grave, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.4.5 Fine Default and Drinking/Driving - Sentenced Admissions

Two of the most common reasons for admission to a provincial facility are fine default and drinking/driving offences.

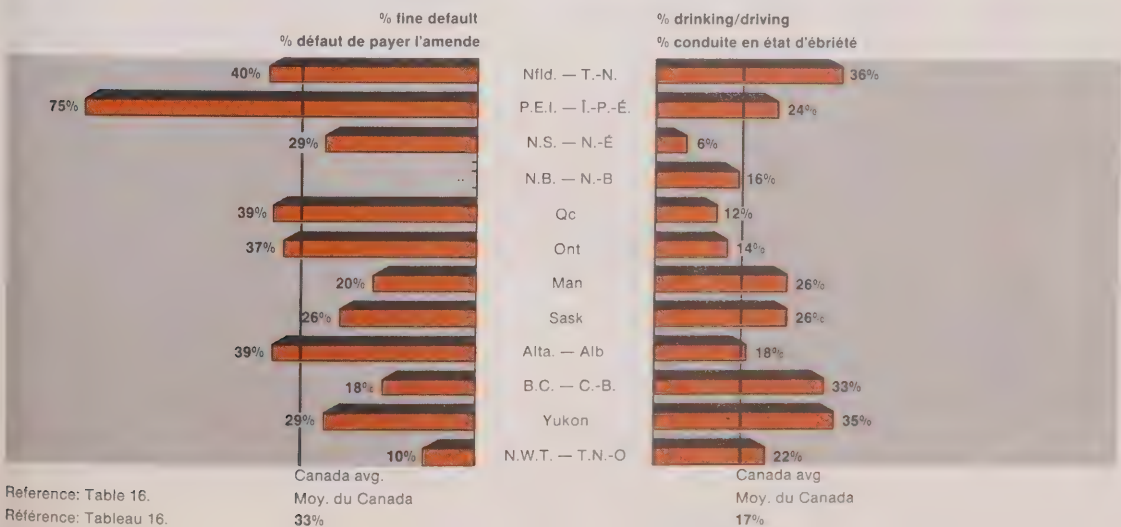
Fine default admissions refer to those persons who, if their original sentence of fine payment had been satisfied, would not have been required to serve a term of custody. Excluded are those offenders who defaulted on their fine but who were also sentenced to custody in addition to the fine.

Fine defaulters accounted for one-third of all admissions to provincial facilities, ranging from a low of 10% in the Northwest Territories to a high of 75% in Prince Edward Island.

Drinking/driving admissions include both impaired driving offences and refusing a breathalyzer test offences. This group accounted for 17% of all admissions to provincial facilities, ranging from a low of 6% in Nova Scotia to a high of 36% in Newfoundland.

These two categories are not mutually exclusive for the purposes of Figure 20. In other words, someone who defaulted on a fine payment of a drinking/driving infraction may be included in both categories in some instances.

Figure 20  
Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload  
Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées  
Sentenced Admissions to Custody, by Selected Reasons for Admission,  
Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83  
Admissions dans les établissements de personnes condamnées, selon certaines raisons  
de l'admission, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.4.5 Défaut de payer l'amende et conduite en état d'ébriété - Admissions de personnes condamnées

Deux des raisons les plus fréquentes d'admissions à un établissement provincial sont le défaut de payer une amende et la conduite en état d'ébriété.

Les personnes admises pour défaut de payer l'amende sont celles qui n'auraient pas été obligées de purger une peine d'emprisonnement si elles avaient payé l'amende à laquelle elles avaient été condamnées. Ceci exclut les contrevenants qui n'ont pas payé l'amende mais qui étaient également condamnés à la détention en plus de l'amende.

Le défaut de payer l'amende rend compte du tiers des admissions aux établissements provinciaux; le pourcentage va de 10 % dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest à 75 % à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Les admissions pour conduite en état d'ébriété comprennent à la fois l'infraction de conduire alors que ses facultés sont affaiblies et l'infraction de refus d'une analyse d'haleine. Ce groupe rend compte de 17 % des admissions aux établissements fédéraux, le pourcentage variant de 6 % en Nouvelle-Écosse à 36 % à Terre-Neuve.

Ces deux catégories ne s'excluent pas l'une et l'autre aux fins de la figure 20. En d'autres termes, quelqu'un qui n'aurait pas payé l'amende pour conduite en état d'ébriété pourrait, dans certains cas, figurer dans les deux catégories.

### 3.4.6 Aggregate Sentence Length

Figure 21 shows the median sentence length on admission to provincial facilities. The median sentence length for Canada in 1982-83 was 26 days. This figure has remained quite constant over the five-year period, fluctuating to a high of 28 days in 1981-82. These medians were calculated from grouped data and exclude sentences over 24 months.

Only four provinces experienced median sentence lengths that were shorter than the provincial average. These were Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

The median sentence length varied considerably among the provinces. The shortest medians were 11 days in Prince Edward Island and 13 days in Quebec. The longest medians were 63 days in Nova Scotia, 60 days in Manitoba and 99 days in the Northwest Territories. However, it is necessary to view this data in conjunction with offence data before conclusions regarding sentencing practices may be drawn. For example, the lower than average median sentence length in Prince Edward Island and Quebec is to a large extent due to the high rate of fine default admissions in these two provinces.

### 3.4.6 Durée totale de la peine

La figure 21 montre la durée médiane de la peine à l'admission dans les établissements provinciaux. Pour le Canada, cette durée était de 26 jours en 1982-83. Ce chiffre est demeuré assez constant au cours des cinq années, atteignant un maximum de 28 jours en 1981-82. Ces médianes ont été calculées à partir de données groupées et excluent les peines de plus de 24 mois.

La durée médiane de la peine est inférieure à la moyenne provinciale seulement dans quatre provinces, soit l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec et la Colombie-Britannique.

La durée médiane de la peine variait considérablement selon les provinces. Les médianes les plus courtes étaient de 11 jours à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et de 13 jours au Québec. Les plus longues étaient de 63 jours en Nouvelle-Écosse, 60 jours au Manitoba et 99 jours dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Cependant, il faut considérer ces données en même temps que les données sur les infractions pour pouvoir tirer des conclusions quant aux pratiques des diverses provinces en matière de peines. Par exemple, la peine plus brève que la médiane à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et au Québec est due dans une large mesure au taux élevé d'admissions pour défaut de paiement d'amende dans ces deux provinces.

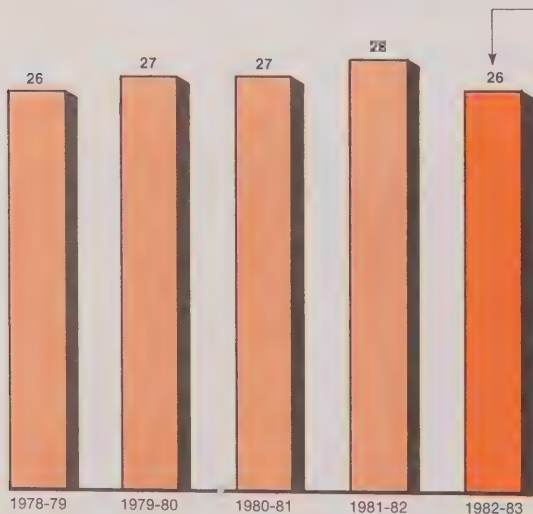
Figure 21

Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées

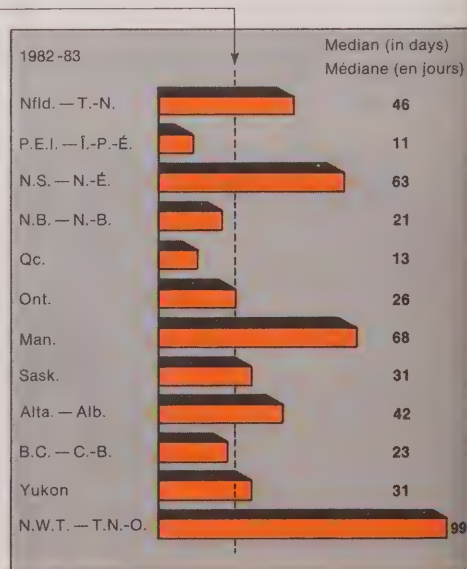
Median Sentence Length on Admission to Custody, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83, and by Province, 1982-83

Durée médiane de la peine à l'admission dans les établissements de personnes condamnées, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83, et selon la province, 1982-83



Reference: Table 17.

Référence: Tableau 17.



In 1982-83, over one-half (53%) of all sentenced admissions to provincial custody were for less than 30 days. This is a very important characteristic of provincial corrections and explains the high turnover (the number of admissions in relation to average count) of inmates. Five provinces showed more than 50% of their admissions to be less than 30 days: Prince Edward Island (74%), New Brunswick (66%), Quebec (68%), Ontario (53%), and British Columbia (60%). The jurisdiction experiencing the smallest proportion of sentences under 30 days was the Northwest Territories (22%).

Sentences of one month to less than six months in length accounted for 31% of admissions. This category ranged from 16% in Quebec to 49% in the Northwest Territories.

A further 8% of admissions were of six months to less than one year in length, ranging from 5% in New Brunswick to 17% in Manitoba.

The final 8% of admissions were sentences of 12 months or greater (including federal sentences of 2 years or longer). While only 4% of admissions were for a period of more than 12 months in Prince Edward Island, the comparable figure for Nova Scotia was 16%.

En 1982-83, plus de la moitié (53 %) des admissions de personnes condamnées dans les établissements provinciaux portaient sur une période inférieure à 30 jours. C'est là une caractéristique très importante des services correctionnels provinciaux; elle explique le roulement élevé (le nombre d'admissions relatif au compte moyen) des détenus. Dans cinq provinces, plus de 50 % des admissions visaient une période inférieure à 30 jours; ce sont l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (74 %), le Nouveau-Brunswick (66 %), le Québec (68 %), l'Ontario (53 %) et la Colombie-Britannique (60%). C'est dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest que l'on retrouve la plus petite proportion de peines inférieures à 30 jours (22 %).

Les peines d'un mois à de moins de six mois rendaient compte de 31 % des admissions. Dans cette catégorie, les pourcentages allaient de 16% au Québec à 49 % dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

En outre, 8 % des admissions portaient sur des peines de plus de six mois à moins d'un an, le pourcentage allant de 5 % au Nouveau-Brunswick à 17 % au Manitoba.

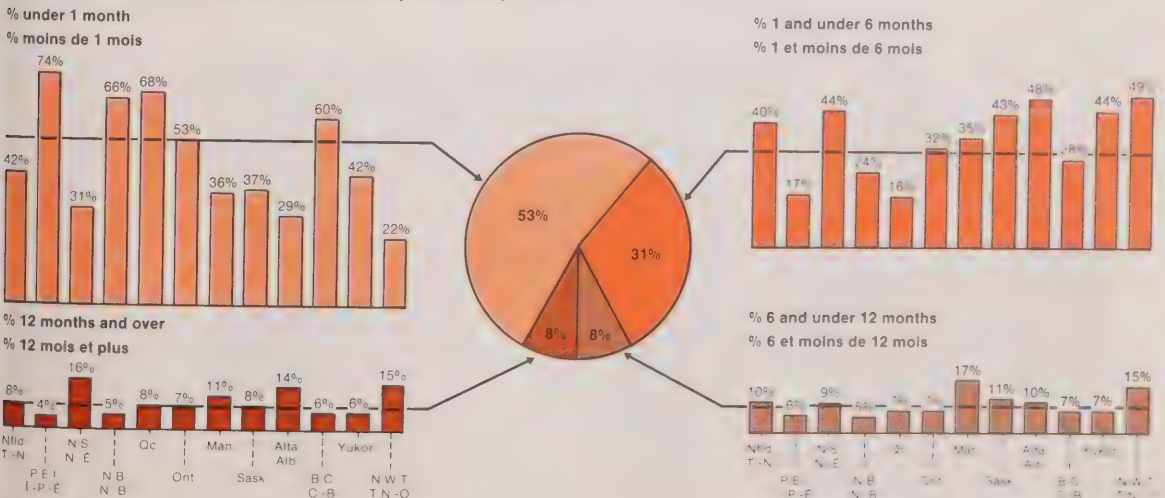
Les derniers 8 % des admissions portaient sur des peines de 12 mois ou plus (y compris les peines fédérales de 2 ans ou plus). Alors que seulement 40 % des admissions portaient sur une période de plus de 12 mois à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le chiffre comparable pour la Nouvelle-Écosse était de 16 %.

Figure 22  
Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées

**Percentage Distribution of Sentenced Admissions to Custody, by Length of Sentence, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83**

**Répartition en pourcentage des admissions dans les établissements de personnes condamnées, selon la durée de la peine, Canada et provinces, 1982-83**



Reference: Table 17.

Référence: Tableau 17.

### 3.4.7 Aggregate Sentence, Time Served, Bed Days Stay

Figure 23 illustrates the relationship among three separate measures of length of sentence: aggregate sentence on admission, time served on release, and total bed days stay. Aggregate sentence refers to the sentence length to be served in custody that is imposed by the court and taken into account whether multiple convictions are to be served consecutively or concurrently.

Time served refers to the length of time actually served upon release from a provincial facility. This will be less than the aggregate sentence length due to remission and early releases to parole. Figure 23 shows that while 8% of all admissions are sentenced to 12 months and over, only 1% of all inmates actually served more than 12 months by the time they were released. Similarly, while only 20% of admissions are for less than 8 days, 27% of all releases served less than 8 days.

Inmates with relatively long sentences take up a disproportionate amount of space within an institution over a year in relation to inmates with shorter sentences, even though there may be far more prisoners with shorter sentences. This is the concept behind **bed days stay** in Figure 23. While 60% of all inmates served less than 30 days upon release, this 60% of the inmate population took up fewer bed days (11%) over the year than did the 1% of inmates who served more than 12 months (16%).

### 3.4.7 Durée de la peine totale, durée de la peine purgée et espace-dortoir réservé en jours

La figure 23 montre le rapport entre trois mesures distinctes de la durée de la peine: la durée de la peine totale à l'admission, la durée de la peine purgée au moment de la libération et l'espace-dortoir réservé en jours. La durée de la peine totale désigne la peine de détention imposée par la cour et tient compte de la question de savoir si des peines multiples doivent être purgées concurremment ou non.

La durée de la peine purgée désigne la peine effectivement purgée au moment de la libération d'un établissement provincial. Cette durée sera inférieure à la durée de la peine totale par suite des remises de peine et des libérations conditionnelles. La figure 23 montre qu'alors que 8 % de l'ensemble des admissions portaient sur des peines de 12 mois et plus, seulement 1 % de l'ensemble des détenus avaient effectivement purgé plus de 12 mois au moment de leur libération. De même, bien que seulement 20 % des admissions portent sur des peines de moins de 8 jours, 27 % des personnes libérées avaient purgé moins de 8 jours.

Les détenus dont la peine est relativement longue occupent une somme disproportionnée d'espace dans un établissement au cours d'une année par rapport aux détenus dont la peine est plus courte, même s'il peut y avoir un nombre beaucoup plus grand de détenus qui purgent des peines courtes. C'est la raison de l'**espace-dortoir réservé en jours** de la figure 23. Alors que 60 % des détenus avaient purgé une peine inférieure à 30 jours au moment de leur libération, ils occupaient moins d'espace-dortoir (11 %) au cours de l'année que le 1 % des détenus qui purgeaient une peine supérieure à 12 mois (16 %).

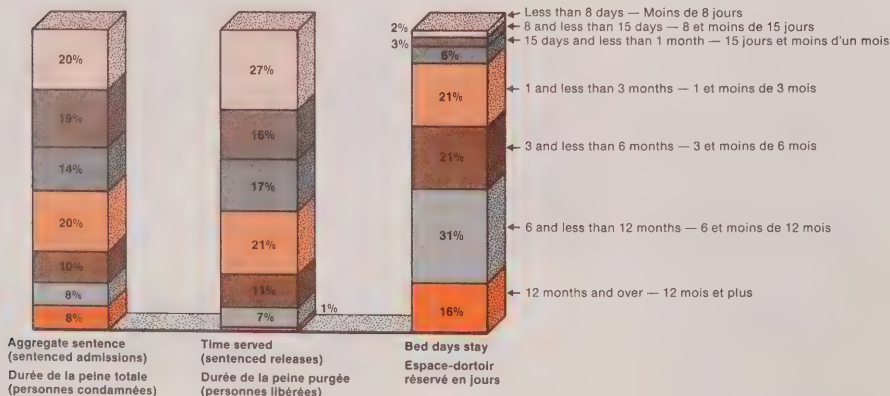
Figure 23

Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées

Aggregate Sentence, Time Served and Bed Days Stay, Canada 1982-83

Durée de la peine totale, durée de la peine purgée et espace-dortoir réservé en jours, Canada, 1982-83



### 3.4.8 Sentences Served Intermittently

Intermittent sentences are sentences which are usually served on weekends, in order to allow the offender to continue to work. In effect, this practice also frees up bed-space which can be used at high peak periods for short sentences. In 1982-83, approximately 4% of all sentenced admissions were of this nature. The proportion of intermittent sentences has been falling since 1978-79 when the comparable figure was 7%.

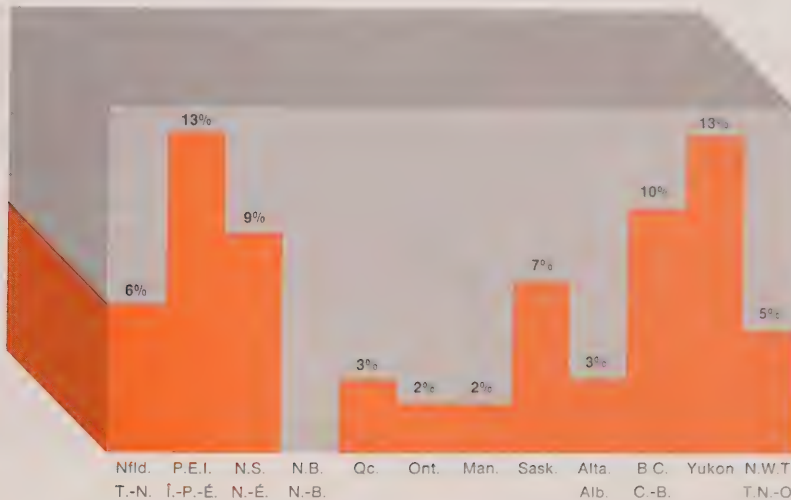
The use of intermittent sentences varies among the provinces, ranging from 2% in Ontario and Manitoba to 13% in Prince Edward Island and the Yukon. There were no data available in 1982-83 for the province of New Brunswick.

### 3.4.8 Peines discontinues

Les peines discontinues sont d'ordinaire purgées les fins de semaine, afin de permettre aux contrevenants de continuer à travailler. Cet usage libère également de l'espace-dortoir qui peut être utilisé lors des périodes de pointe pour les peines brèves. En 1982-83, environ 4 % des admissions de personnes condamnées étaient de cette nature. La proportion des peines discontinues diminue depuis 1978-79, où elles s'établissaient à 7 %.

Le recours aux peines discontinues varie selon les provinces, de 2 % en Ontario et au Manitoba jusqu'à 13 % à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et au Yukon. On ne disposait pas de données pour 1982-83 pour la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

**Figure 24**  
**Provincial Custody, Sentenced Caseload**  
 Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes condamnées  
**Proportion of Sentenced Admissions to Custody to be Served Intermittently, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83**  
**Proportion des admissions dans les établissements de personnes condamnées à purger une peine discontinue, Canada et provinces, 1982-83**



### 3.5 REMAND CASELOAD IN PROVINCIAL CUSTODY

#### 3.5.1 Average Remand Count and Remand Admissions

Remand status refers to those persons who are either awaiting a further court appearance, trial or sentencing. For the purpose of this report remand admissions who are later sentenced during the year are counted as sentenced admissions.

There were over 56,000 remand admissions during 1982-83, of which 29% were in Quebec, 25% in Ontario, 15% in Alberta, 14% in Manitoba, 8% in British Columbia, and 9% in the remaining provinces.

Correspondingly, there was an average of approximately 3,500 inmates on remand status at any one time during the year. Of these, 36% were in Ontario, 24% in Quebec, 16% in Alberta, 11% in British Columbia, and 13% in the remaining jurisdictions.

The ratio between remand admissions and average count varies across jurisdictions, according to provincial policies and length of stay on remand. The provincial average shows remand admissions to be 16 times that of the average remand count, ranging from a figure of 11 in Ontario to a figure of 39 in Manitoba.

### 3.5 NOMBRE DE CAS DE PERSONNES PRÉVENUES DANS LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS PROVINCIAUX

#### 3.5.1 Compte moyen des prévenus et admissions de personnes prévenues

Les prévenus sont les personnes qui attendent une nouvelle comparution, un procès ou la sentence. Aux fins du présent rapport, les admissions de prévenus qui sont condamnés plus tard dans l'année sont comptées comme des admissions de personnes condamnées.

Il y a eu plus de 56 000 admissions de prévenus en 1982-83, dont 29 % au Québec, 25 % en Ontario, 15 % en Alberta, 14 % au Manitoba, 8 % en Colombie-Britannique et 9 % dans les autres provinces.

De même, il y avait en moyenne environ 3 500 prévenus en détention en n'importe quel moment de l'année. De ceux-ci, 36 % étaient en Ontario, 24 % au Québec, 16 % en Alberta, 11 % en Colombie-Britannique et 13 % dans les autres secteurs de compétence.

Le rapport entre les admissions de prévenus et le compte moyen varie d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre, selon les politiques de la province et la durée du renvoi pour garde. En moyenne, les admissions sont 16 fois le compte moyen des prévenus, l'éventail allant de 11 fois en Ontario à 39 fois au Manitoba.

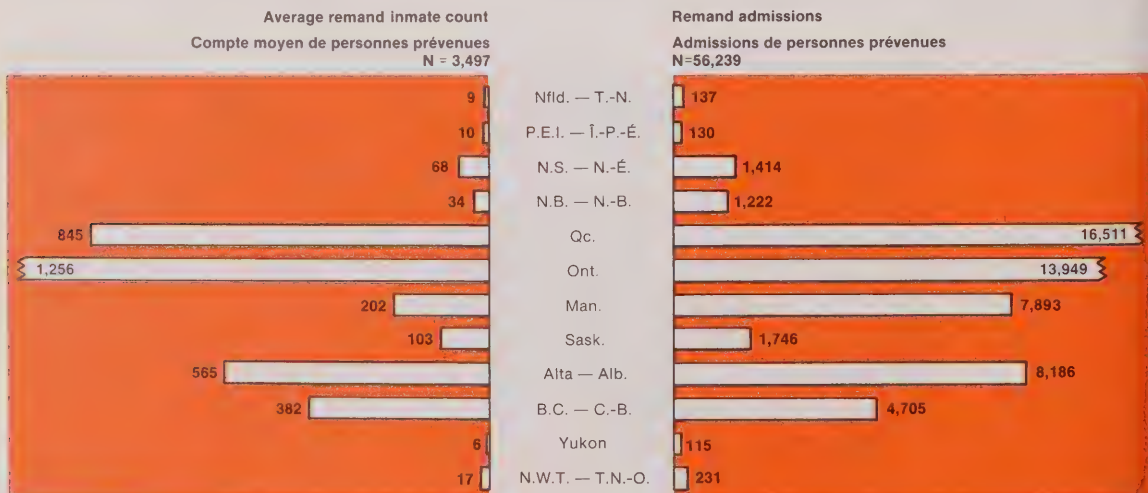
Figure 25

Provincial Custody, Remand Caseload

Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes prévenues

Average Remand Inmate Count and Remand Admissions to Custody, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Compte moyen de personnes prévenues et admissions dans les établissements de personnes prévenues, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.5.2 Time Served on Remand

Detailed time served data for remand releases were only available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia in 1982-83. These data are sufficient, however, to illustrate that the majority of persons on remand status serve a very short period of time.

While 68% of remand releases served less than 8 days, the comparable figure for sentenced releases was only 27%. However, there was a wide distribution in this category among the six reporting provinces, ranging from 22% in Newfoundland to 90% in Manitoba.

Persons released from remand status who served between 8 and 15 days accounted for 11% of the total, those who served between 15 and 30 days comprised a further 9%, and the final 11% served greater than 30 days on remand status. It should be noted that these figures covered all remand releases, regardless of the fact that many offenders are subsequently re-admitted under sentence or are already in custody serving a sentence pertaining to other charges. These variables are presently under development and caution should be used in interpreting these data in other than very general terms.

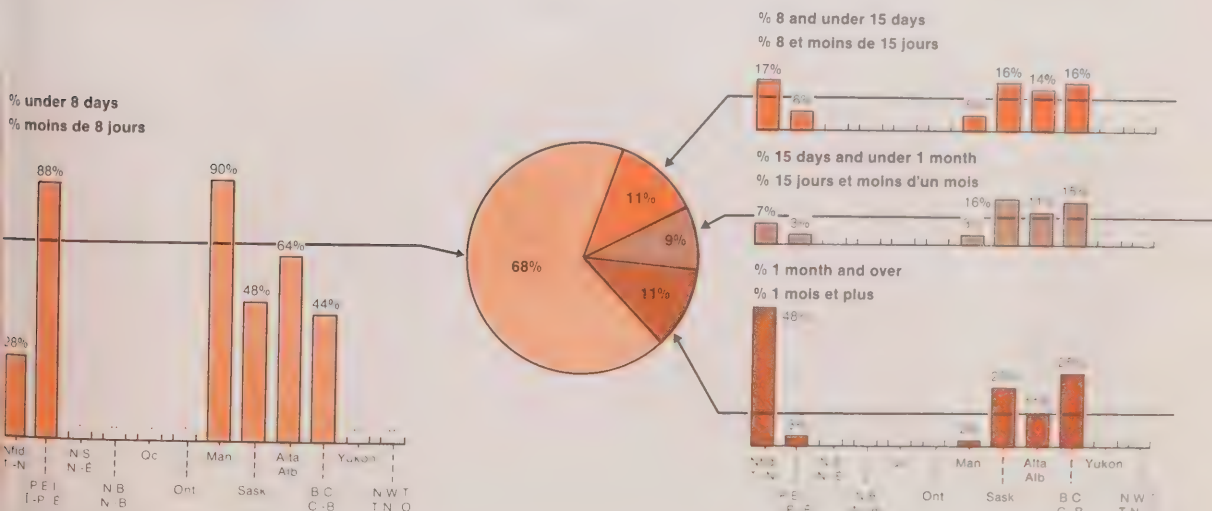
### 3.5.2 Peine purgée par les prévenus

On ne dispose de données détaillées sur la peine purgée par les prévenus libérés en 1982-83 que pour Terre-Neuve, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le Manitoba, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et la Colombie-Britannique. Ces données suffisent cependant à montrer que la majorité des prévenus ne purgent qu'une peine très brève.

Alors que 68 % des prévenus libérés avaient purgé une peine de moins de 8 jours, le chiffre comparable pour les condamnés n'était que de 27%. Cependant, il y avait une distribution très large dans cette catégorie entre les six provinces, allant de 22 % à Terre-Neuve à 90 % au Manitoba.

Les prévenus libérés qui avaient purgé de 8 à 15 jours rendaient compte de 11 % du total, ceux qui avaient purgé de 15 à 30 jours constituaient 9 % et les 11 % restants avaient purgé une peine supérieure à 30 jours. Il faut noter que ces chiffres couvrent toutes les libérations de prévenus, sans tenir compte du fait que de nombreux contrevenants sont réadmis par la suite à titre de personnes condamnées ou sont déjà en détention pour purger une peine découlant d'autres accusations. Ces variables sont présentement en voie d'élaboration et toute interprétation des données, autrement qu'en termes très généraux, devrait se faire avec prudence.

**Figure 26**  
Provincial Custody, Remand Caseload  
Détention dans un établissement provincial, nombre de cas de personnes prévenues  
**Remand Releases from Custody, by Time Served, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83**  
Libérations des établissements de personnes prévenues, selon la durée de la peine purgée, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



Reference: Table 19.  
Référence: Tableau 19.

### 3.6 PROVINCIAL NON-CUSTODIAL CASELOAD

#### 3.6.1 Average Offender Count

At any one time in 1982-83, there were approximately 74,000 offenders serving their sentence in the community on probation or provincial parole, an increase of 10% over the previous year's caseload. The majority of these (97%) were on probation.

The number of offenders on probation in 1982-83 represented an increase of 10% over the comparable figure for 1981-82, and an increase of 33% over the five-year period. The average number of offenders on provincial parole in 1982-83 actually decreased by 12% from the previous year.

Over the five years, however, the average parole count increased by 233%. This is a result of the provincial Board of Parole in Quebec becoming operational in April, 1979 and the British Columbia Board of Parole not assuming full authority for provincial parole until February, 1980.

The Ontario Board of Parole came into existence prior to the five-year time frame under study. The remaining provinces still rely on the National Parole Board to make parole decisions concerning their sentenced custodial populations and, in general, this caseload is supervised by federal parole officers.

### 3.6 NOMBRE DE CAS PROVINCIAUX DE NON-DÉTENTION

#### 3.6.1 Compte moyen des contrevenants

En n'importe quel moment en 1982-83, il y avait environ 74 000 contrevenants qui purgeaient leur peine dans la communauté en probation ou en libération conditionnelle provinciale, soit une augmentation de 10 % par rapport aux nombre de cas de l'année précédente. La majorité de ces personnes (97 %) étaient en probation.

Le nombre de contrevenants en probation en 1982-83 représentait une augmentation de 10 % par rapport au chiffre de 1981-82, et une augmentation de 33 % au cours des cinq années. Le nombre moyen de contrevenants en libération conditionnelle provinciale en 1982-83 a effectivement diminué de 12 % par rapport à l'année précédente.

Au cours des cinq ans, cependant, le compte moyen des libérations conditionnelles a augmenté de 233 %. Ceci découle du fait que la Commission provinciale des libérations conditionnelles du Québec est entrée en fonction en avril 1979 et que celle de la Colombie-Britannique n'a assumé pleine autorité pour les libérations conditionnelles provinciales qu'en février 1980.

La Commission ontarienne des libérations conditionnelles a été créée avant les cinq années qui font l'objet de l'étude. Les autres provinces s'en remettent toujours à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles pour prendre des décisions concernant la libération conditionnelle de leurs condamnés en détention et, en général, ces cas sont surveillés par les agents fédéraux des libérations conditionnelles.

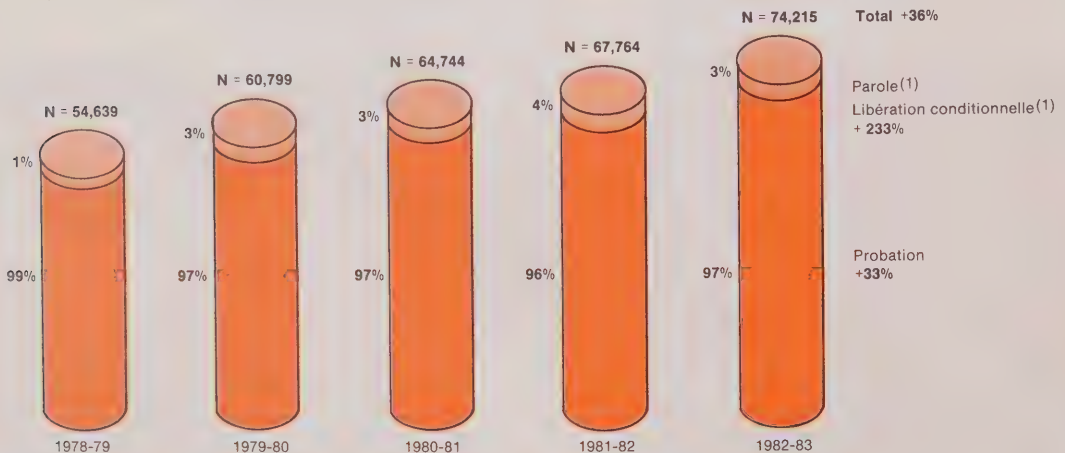
Figure 27

Provincial Community Supervision, Total Caseload

Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre total de cas

Average Offender Count, by Offender Status, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Compte moyen de contrevenants, selon le statut du contrevenant, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



(1) Includes only those provinces which operate their own Parole Boards: Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

(1) Comprend seulement les provinces qui ont leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles, soit le Québec, l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique.

Reference: Table 21.

Référence: Tableau 21.

### 3.6.2 Admissions to Community Supervision

The number of admissions to community supervision totalled 70,440 in 1982-83, the majority of which (94%) were to probation. This represents an increase of just over 1% from 1981-82.

The number of offenders admitted to probation in 1982-83 actually decreased slightly from the previous year. Over the five-year period, however, admissions to probation showed an increase of 17%.

The number of releases to provincial parole in 1982-83, on the other hand, showed a sharp 63% increase from the previous year. The total increase in releases to parole over the five-year period amounted to 125%.

It should be noted that the parole caseload reflected here only includes the provinces which operate their own parole boards (Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia) and the corresponding increase is, to a large extent, due to the increasing responsibility assumed by the provincial governments. Inmates released to parole in the remaining provinces by the National Parole Board are generally supervised by federal parole officers.

### 3.6.2 Admissions à la surveillance communautaire

Le nombre d'admissions à la surveillance communautaire s'élevait à 70 440 en 1982-83. Dans la majorité des cas (94 %) il s'agissait de probation. Ceci représente une augmentation d'un peu plus de 1 % par rapport à 1981-82.

Le nombre de contrevenants admis à la probation en 1982-83 a diminué légèrement par rapport à l'année précédente. Au cours des cinq années, cependant, les admissions à la probation accusent une augmentation de 17 %.

Le nombre des libérations conditionnelles provinciales, d'autre part, marque en 1982-83 une forte augmentation de 63 % par rapport à l'année précédente. L'augmentation totale des libérations conditionnelles pour les cinq années s'élève à 125 %.

Il faut noter que le nombre de cas de libérations conditionnelles mentionné ici ne comprend que les provinces qui ont leur propre commission des libérations conditionnelles (le Québec, l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique); l'augmentation correspondante est, dans une large mesure, due à l'augmentation des responsabilités assumées par les gouvernements provinciaux. Les détenus libérés dans les autres provinces par la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles sont d'ordinaire surveillés par des agents fédéraux de libération conditionnelle.

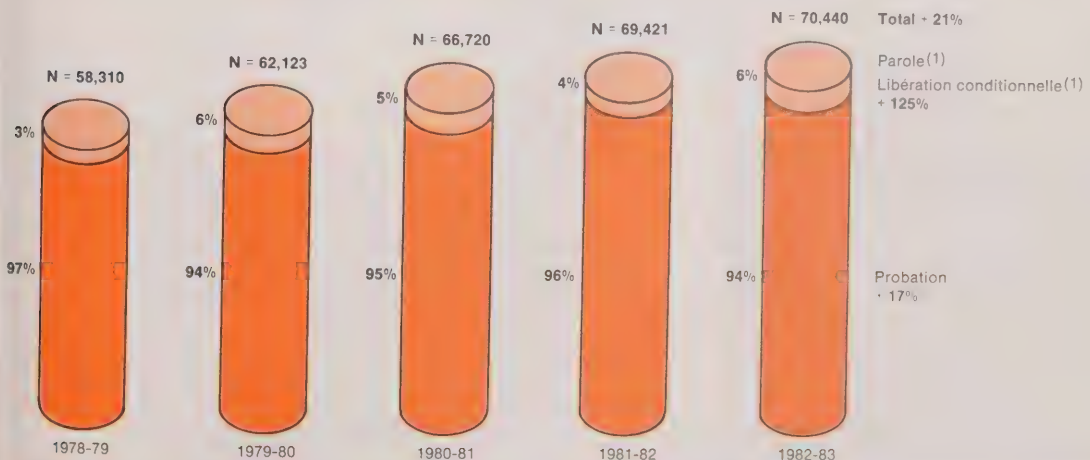
Figure 28

Provincial Community Supervision, Total Caseload

Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre total de cas

Admissions to Community Supervision, by Offender Status, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Admissions à la surveillance communautaire, selon le statut du contrevenant, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



(1) Includes only those provinces which operate their own Parole Board: Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

(1) Comprend seulement les provinces qui ont leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles soit le Québec, l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique.

Reference: Table 21.

Référence: Tableau 21.

### 3.6.3 Average Count and Admissions to Probation by Province

Unlike provincial custody, where admissions in a year greatly exceed the average count, Figure 29 illustrates the near one-to-one relationship between the average count of offenders on probation and the number of admissions to probation. In other words, one admission during the year is equivalent to one additional caseload for the duration of that year. This relationship implies that the average probation order length is close to one year (see Figure 35).

In 1982-83 the average probation count for Canada as a whole exceeded the number of probation admissions. This pattern was not consistent among each province, however. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan all had average counts greater than the number of admissions. The remaining provinces showed just the reverse.

Ontario, having the largest probation caseload, accounted for 50% of the average count and for 45% of all admissions to probation. British Columbia ranked second with 14% and 18% respectively.

It is important to note that, degree of supervision is not presently collected at the national level but is a necessary ingredient in terms of measuring true workload.

### 3.6.3 Compte moyen et admissions au régime de probation par province

À la différence des établissements provinciaux de détention, où les admissions dépassaient considérablement le compte moyen pour la même année, la figure 29 montre un rapport qui est presque univoque entre le compte moyen des contrevenants en probation et le nombre des admissions au régime de probation. En d'autres termes, une admission au cours de l'année équivaut à un cas de plus pour la durée de l'année. Cette relation implique que la durée moyenne de l'ordonnance de probation est de près d'une année (voir la figure 35).

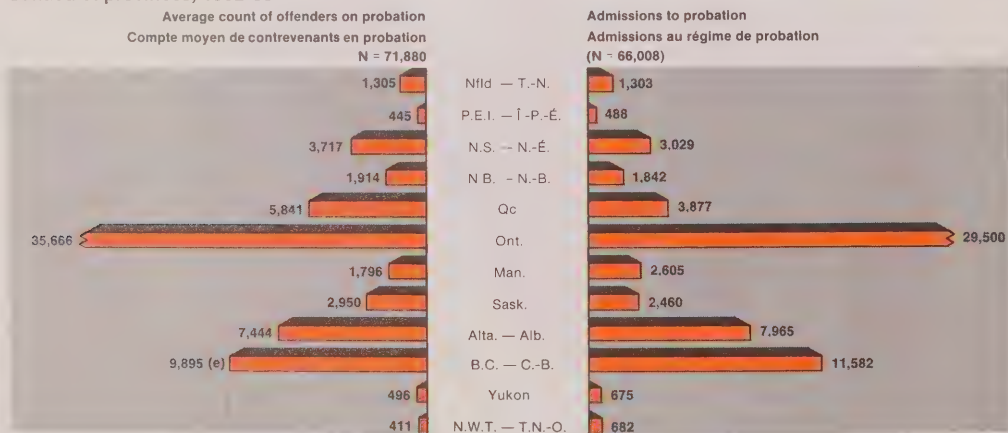
En 1982-83, le compte moyen des contrevenants en probation pour l'ensemble du Canada dépassait le nombre des admissions au régime de probation. Ce rapport n'était cependant pas constant dans toutes les provinces, Terre-Neuve, la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec, l'Ontario et la Saskatchewan présentant un compte moyen plus grand que le nombre des admissions. La situation était inversée dans les autres provinces.

L'Ontario, qui comptait le plus grand nombre de cas de probation, rendait compte de 50 % du compte moyen et de 45 % de l'ensemble des admissions au régime de probation. La Colombie-Britannique venait au second rang avec des pourcentages de 14 % et 18 % respectivement.

Il est important de signaler que la somme de surveillance n'est pas présentement recueillie au palier national; pourtant, c'est là un élément nécessaire pour mesurer la véritable charge de travail.

Figure 29  
Provincial Community Supervision, Probation Caseload  
Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre de cas de probation  
Average Count of Offenders on Probation and Admissions to Probation,  
Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Compte moyen de contrevenants en probation et admissions au régime de probation,  
Canada et provinces, 1982-83



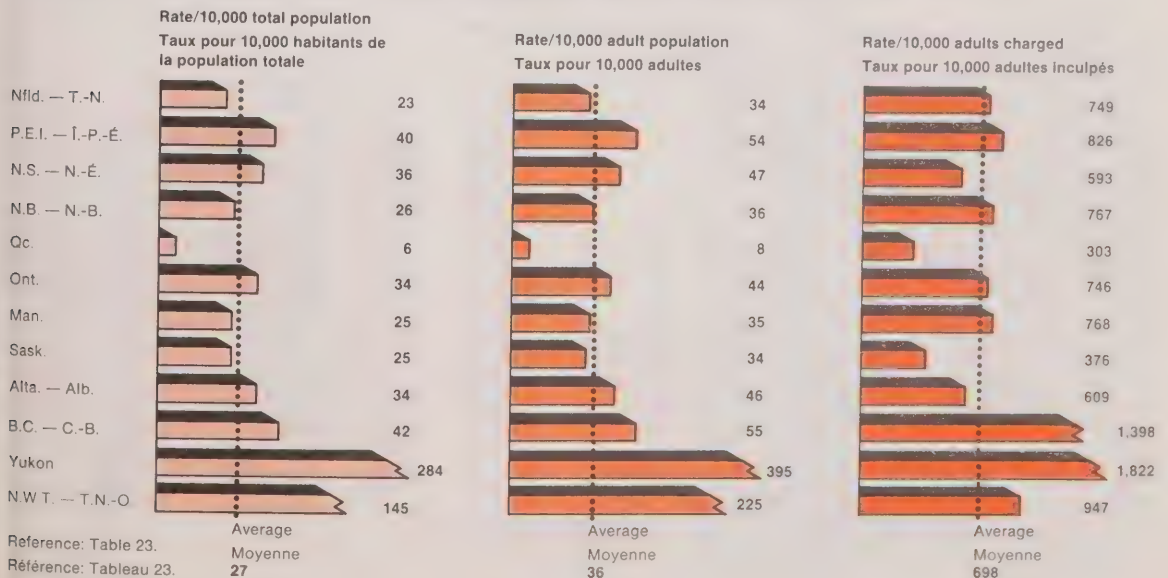
### 3.6.4 Selected Perspectives - Probation Admissions

As there is tremendous variation in the use of community supervision across Canada, Figure 30 provides some alternative measures to aid in obtaining a better perspective of provincial disparities. Admissions to probation are expressed as rates per total population, adult population and adults charged by the police.

Probation admissions standardized to the size of the total population and the size of the adult population are very similar in that New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan show below average admission rates while Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia show above average rates. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, due to composition of the population base, tend to exhibit very high rates compared to the other provinces. However, their rates become more comparable when adults charged are used as the base.

While Quebec's admission rate appears to be low in comparison with other jurisdictions, it should be noted that the average probation order length in Quebec is longer than that of the other provinces (Figure 32).

Figure 30  
Provincial Community Supervision, Probation Caseload  
Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre de cas de probation  
Probation Admissions, Selected Perspectives, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83  
Admissions au régime de probation, certaines perspectives, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.6.4 Certaines perspectives - Admissions au régime de probation

Puisqu'il y a d'énormes variations dans le recours à la surveillance communautaire à travers le Canada, la figure 30 présente certaines autres mesures pour aider à obtenir une meilleure perspective des différences provinciales. Les admissions au régime de probation sont exprimées en taux pour la population totale, la population adulte et les adultes inculpés par la police.

Les admissions au régime de probation, normalisées selon la taille de la population et celle de la population adulte, sont très similaires en ce que le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec, le Manitoba et la Saskatchewan présentent des taux d'admission inférieurs à la moyenne tandis que l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, la Nouvelle-Écosse, l'Ontario, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique accusent des taux supérieurs à la moyenne. Le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, par suite de la composition de la base de population, ont tendance à manifester des taux très élevés en comparaison des autres provinces. Cependant, leurs taux deviennent plus comparables lorsqu'on utilise comme base les adultes inculpés.

Bien que le taux d'admission du Québec semble bas en comparaison des autres secteurs de compétence, il faut signaler que la durée moyenne de l'ordonnance de probation au Québec est supérieure à celle des autres provinces (figure 32).

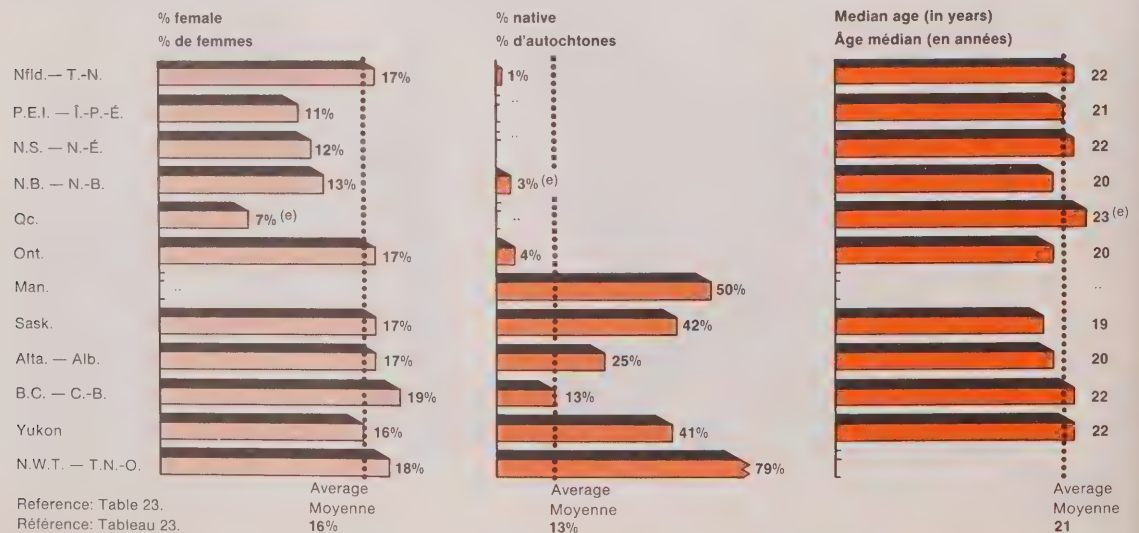
### 3.6.5 Selected Offender Characteristics - Admissions to Probation

Figure 31 reveals that offender characteristics vary from province to province. The median age of probationers is the most consistent characteristic, ranging from a low of 19 in Saskatchewan to a high of 23 in Quebec. For Canada as a whole (no data were available for Manitoba or the Northwest Territories) the median age on admission to probation in 1982-83 was 21, compared to a median age of 25 for those admitted to custody.

Another interesting characteristic is the proportion of probationers who are female. The average proportion for all of Canada (excluding Manitoba) in 1982-83 was 16% compared to only 6% for those in custody. This percentage varies from a low of 7% in Quebec to a high of 19% in British Columbia.

The percentage of natives (i.e. Inuit, Métis, Status and Non-status Indians) differs considerably according to the varying distribution of natives in each of the provinces. For all the provinces combined (excluding Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec) natives accounted for 13% of all admissions to probation, compared to 15% of all admissions to custody. This percentage ranged from a low of 1% in Newfoundland to a high of 79% in the Northwest Territories.

**Figure 31**  
Provincial Community Supervision, Probation Caseload  
Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre de cas de probation  
**Probation Admissions, by Selected Offender Characteristics, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83**  
**Admissions au régime de probation, selon certaines caractéristiques du contrevenant, Canada et provinces, 1982-83**



### 3.6.5 Certaines caractéristiques des contrevenants - Admissions au régime de probation

La figure 31 montre que les caractéristiques des contrevenants varient d'une province à l'autre. L'âge médian des probationnaires est la caractéristique la plus uniforme, qui va d'un minimum de 19 ans en Saskatchewan à un maximum de 23 ans au Québec. Pour l'ensemble du Canada (aucune donnée n'était disponible pour le Manitoba ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest) l'âge médian à l'admission au régime de probation était de 21 ans en 1982-83, en comparaison d'un âge médian de 25 ans pour les personnes admises à la détention.

Une autre caractéristique intéressante est la proportion de probationnaires de sexe féminin. La proportion moyenne pour l'ensemble du Canada (à l'exclusion du Manitoba), en 1982-83, était de 16 %, en comparaison de seulement 6 % pour les personnes en détention. Ce pourcentage varie d'un minimum de 7 % au Québec à un maximum de 19 % en Colombie-Britannique.

Le pourcentage des autochtones (c'est-à-dire des Inuits, des Métis et des Indiens inscrits et non inscrits) diffère considérablement selon la répartition variable des autochtones dans chacune des provinces. Pour l'ensemble des provinces (à l'exclusion de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et du Québec) les autochtones rendaient compte de 13 % de l'ensemble des admissions au régime de probation, en comparaison de 15 % de l'ensemble des admissions à la détention. Ce pourcentage allait d'un minimum de 1 % à Terre-Neuve à un maximum de 79 % dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

### 3.6.6 Probation Order Length

Figure 32 illustrates that the median probation order length has remained relatively constant since 1978-79 at approximately 11 months. This median, as well as each of the provincial medians, is calculated from grouped data and is subject to such limitations.

New Brunswick and Quebec reported the longest median sentence lengths, at 21 and 20 months respectively. The Yukon and British Columbia reported the shortest median lengths, at six and seven months respectively. In addition to New Brunswick and Quebec, only Nova Scotia and Manitoba exceeded the provincial median of 11 months.

Figure 33 shows the distribution of probation admissions by length of probation order during 1982-83. Probation orders of less than 6 months accounted for 20% of all admissions, while a further 42% of admissions had sentences between 6 and 13 months. While the majority of the provinces reported that over 50% of their probation admissions were for less than 13 months, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba all showed less than 50% in this category.

### 3.6.6 Durée de l'ordonnance de probation

La figure 32 montre que la durée médiane de l'ordonnance de probation est demeurée relativement constante depuis 1978-79 à environ 11 mois. Cette médiane, de même que celle de chacune des provinces, se calcule à partir de données groupées et appelle donc certaines réserves.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick et le Québec ont signalé la plus longue peine médiane, soit 21 et 20 mois respectivement. Le Yukon et la Colombie-Britannique ont déclaré la durée médiane la plus brève, soit six et sept mois respectivement. Outre le Nouveau-Brunswick et le Québec, seuls la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Manitoba dépassaient la médiane provinciale de 11 mois.

La figure 33 indique la répartition des admissions au régime de probation selon la durée de l'ordonnance de probation en 1982-83. Les ordonnances de probation de moins de 6 mois rendaient compte de 20 % de l'ensemble des admissions, alors que 42 autres pour cent des admissions comportaient des peines de 6 à 13 mois. Bien que la majorité des provinces aient déclaré que plus de 50 % de leurs admissions au régime de probation visaient une durée inférieure à 13 mois, la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec et le Manitoba avaient un pourcentage inférieur à 50 dans cette catégorie.

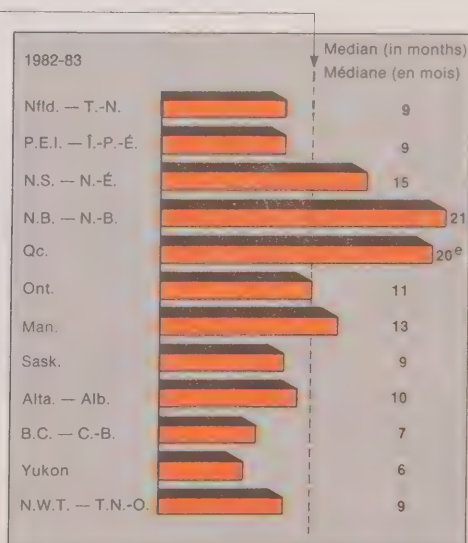
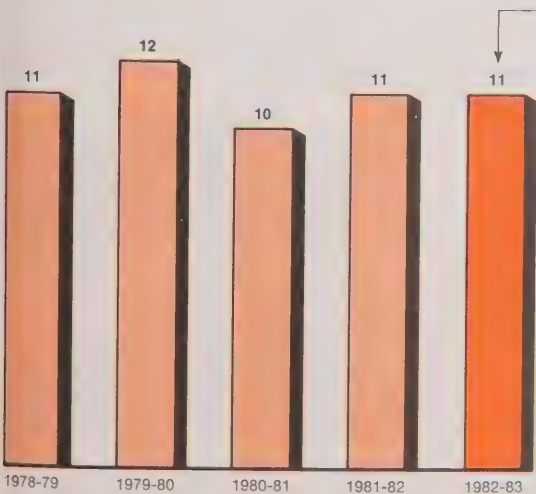
Figure 32

Provincial Community Supervision, Probation Caseload

Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre de cas de probation

Median Probation Order Length, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83, and the Provinces, 1982-83

Durée médiane de l'ordonnance de probation, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83 et provinces, 1982-83



Reference: Table 22.

Référence: Tableau 22.

Those sentenced to between 13 and 24 months accounted for 29% of all admissions, and the final 9% comprised those with probation order lengths of 2 years or more.

There was great variation within each of the reported categories, particularly at the extremes. The percentage of probationers with sentences of less than 6 months ranged from 4% in New Brunswick to over 40% in British Columbia and the Yukon. Conversely the proportion of probationers with sentences of 2 years or greater was less than 10% in most provinces with the exceptions of Alberta (20%) and Quebec (42%).

It should be noted that, to a large degree, this variation is caused by the lack of standardization in the **probation order length** categories reported by each jurisdiction. For example, figures for New Brunswick which were collected through sample survey represent the categories: 4 months and less; 5 to 12 months; 13 to 24 months; and 25 months and over. The footnotes for Table 22 should be referenced for any further anomalies.

Les personnes condamnées à une peine de 13 à 24 mois rendaient compte de 29 % de l'ensemble des admissions et les derniers 9 % comprenaient les personnes dont l'ordonnance de probation avait une durée de 2 ans ou plus.

Il y avait une grande variation au sein de chacune des catégories déclarées, particulièrement aux extrêmes. Le pourcentage de probationnaires dont la peine était inférieure à 6 mois allait de 4 % au Nouveau-Brunswick à plus de 40 % en Colombie-Britannique et au Yukon. Inversement, la proportion des probationnaires dont la peine était de 2 ans ou plus était inférieure à 10 % dans la plupart des provinces, à l'exception de l'Alberta (20 %) et du Québec (42 %).

Il faut signaler que, dans une large mesure, cette variation est causée par l'absence de normalisation des catégories de **durée de l'ordonnance de probation** déclarées par chaque secteur de compétence. Par exemple, les chiffres pour le Nouveau-Brunswick, qui ont été recueillis par une enquête-échantillon, comportent les catégories suivantes: 4 mois et moins, de 5 à 12 mois, de 13 à 24 mois et 25 mois et plus. Pour toute autre anomalie, se reporter aux notes du tableau 22.

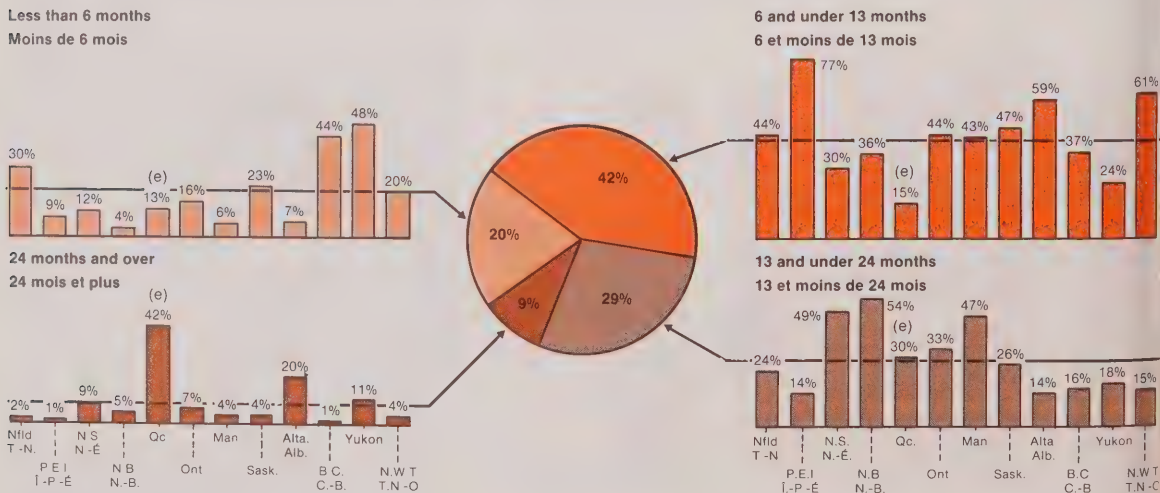
Figure 33

# Provincial Community Supervision, Probation Caseload

Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre de cas de probation

## Percentage Distribution of Probation Admissions, by Length of Probation Order, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Répartition en pourcentage des admissions en probation, selon la durée de l'ordonnance de probation, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



### 3.6.7 Average Count and Releases to Parole

A significant development in the administration of parole in Canada occurred in 1978 when the Parole Act was amended to allow for the formation of provincial Boards of Parole. Subsequent to this amendment, of the three provinces which operate their own Parole Boards, Ontario accounted for 53% of the average count of offenders on provincial parole and 65% of releases to parole in 1982-83. Quebec accounted for 36% of the average count and 28% of the total releases to parole during the year. Finally, British Columbia comprised the remaining 11% of the average count and 7% of releases.

While a near one-to-one correspondence existed between admissions to probation and average count, this trend does not hold for provincial parole, as releases to parole are almost double that of the average count.

The province of New Brunswick does operate its own Parole Board. However, the average caseload is minimal as the Board has only assumed the authority to grant parole to adult offenders charged with Provincial Statute offences and juvenile offenders charged under the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

### 3.6.7 Compte moyen et admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle

Une évolution importante s'est produite dans l'administration des libérations conditionnelles au Canada en 1978 lorsque la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus a été modifiée de façon à permettre la création de commissions provinciales des libérations conditionnelles. Par suite de cette modification, sur les trois provinces qui ont leur propre commission des libérations conditionnelles, l'Ontario rendait compte de 53 % du compte moyen des contrevenants en libération conditionnelle provinciale et de 65 % des admissions à la libération conditionnelle en 1982-83. Le Québec rendait compte de 36 % du compte moyen et de 28 % du total des admissions à la libération conditionnelle au cours de l'année. Enfin, la Colombie-Britannique rendait compte des 11 % restants du compte moyen et de 7 % des admissions.

Bien qu'il y ait eu une correspondance presque univoque entre les admissions au régime de probation et le compte moyen, cette tendance ne se maintient pas pour la libération conditionnelle provinciale, car les admissions à la libération conditionnelle sont près du double du compte moyen.

La province du Nouveau-Brunswick a sa propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles. Cependant, le nombre moyen de cas est minime car la Commission ne s'occupe que de la libération conditionnelle des contrevenants adultes accusés d'une infraction à une loi provinciale et des jeunes délinquants accusés sous l'empire de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants.

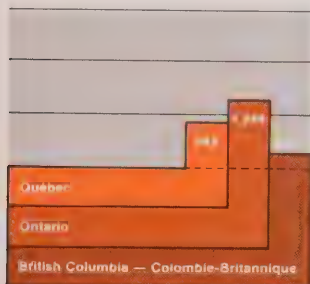
Figure 34

Provincial Community Supervision, Parole Caseload

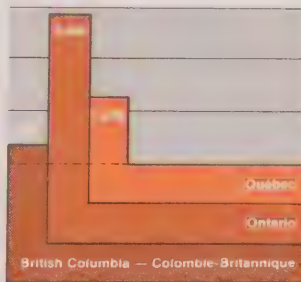
Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre de cas de libération conditionnelle

Average Count of Offenders on Provincial Parole <sup>(1)</sup> and Releases to Provincial Parole <sup>(1)</sup>, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Compte moyen de contrevenants en libération conditionnelle provinciale <sup>(1)</sup> et admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle provincial <sup>(1)</sup>, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



Average count of offenders on provincial parole <sup>(1)</sup>: (N = 2,335)  
Compte moyen de contrevenants en libération conditionnelle provinciale <sup>(1)</sup>: (N = 2,335)



Releases to provincial parole <sup>(1)</sup>: (N = 4,432)  
Admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle <sup>(1)</sup>: (N = 4,432)

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes only those provinces which operate their own Parole Boards: Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprend seulement les provinces qui ont leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles, soit le Québec, l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique

Reference: Table 21.

Référence: Tableau 21.

### 3.6.8 Parole Board Decisions

Out of a total of 10,904 provincial parole hearings in the three provinces with their own Parole Boards, the decision was made to grant parole in 44% of the hearings, 39% of the decisions resulted in parole being denied and 17% of the decisions were deferred. Reasons for deferring include inmates found to be ineligible, inmates not available for an interview and inmates refusing the hearing.

Of actual decisions to either grant or deny parole (i.e. excluding deferred cases), Ontario reported the highest grant rate of 54%, followed by British Columbia with 53% and Quebec, the lowest, with 48%.

There were 2,158 provincial inmates in the remaining jurisdictions not operating their own Parole Boards who applied to the National Parole Board for parole. Of these, 53% were granted parole and 47% were denied.

Unfortunately, no provincial data were readily available regarding the number of paroles successfully completed.

### 3.6.8 Décisions des commissions des libérations conditionnelles

Sur un total de 10 904 auditions dans les trois provinces qui ont leur propre commission des libérations conditionnelles, il a été décidé d'accorder la libération conditionnelle dans 44 % des cas, de la refuser dans 39 % des cas et de reporter la décision dans 17 % des cas. Les motifs de report comprennent le fait que le détenu ait été jugé inadmissible, qu'il n'ait pas été disponible pour l'entrevue et qu'il ait refusé l'audition.

Dans les cas où il a été effectivement décidé d'accorder ou de refuser la libération conditionnelle (c'est-à-dire si l'on exclut les décisions reportées), l'Ontario déclare le taux le plus élevé de décisions favorables (54 %), suivi de la Colombie-Britannique (53 %) et du Québec (48 %).

Dans les autres secteurs de compétence qui n'ont pas de commission des libérations conditionnelles, 2 158 détenus provinciaux ont demandé la libération à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Sur ces demandes, 53 % ont été acceptées et 47 % ont été refusées.

Malheureusement, on ne dispose d'aucune donnée provinciale quant au nombre de libérations conditionnelles terminées avec succès.

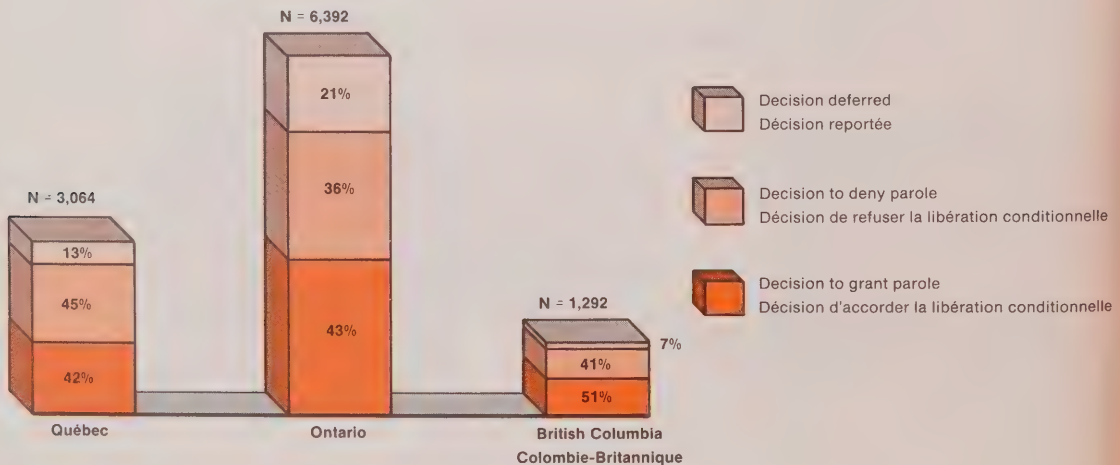
Figure 35

Provincial Community Supervision, Parole Caseload

Surveillance communautaire provinciale, nombre de cas de libération conditionnelle

Provincial Parole Board <sup>(1)</sup> Grant Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

Taux d'acceptation des commissions provinciales des libérations conditionnelles <sup>(1)</sup>, Canada et provinces, 1982-83



(1) Includes only those provinces which operate their own Parole Boards: Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia.

(1) Comprend seulement les provinces qui ont leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles, soit le Québec, l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique.

**Federal  
Corrections**

**Services  
correctionnels  
fédéraux**





#### 4.1 OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

The federal Ministry of the Solicitor General was established in 1966. At that time, Parliament assigned it responsibility for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Penitentiary Service, and the National Parole Board.

In 1978, a major reorganization took place resulting in the amalgamation of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service. Correctional Service Canada was formed, integrating into one administrative unit those functions which had been carried out separately by both the Parole Service and the Penitentiary Service.

Since this integration, federal adult correctional services have been provided by two distinct agencies - Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board. Both organizations operate within the auspices of the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, but the National Parole Board is independent in exercising its parole decision-making authority, except for the ultimate control by Parliament through the exercise of its legislative responsibility.

A further component of the federal corrections system is the Ministry's Senior Policy Advisory Committee. Policies for police, corrections, and parole are determined by the Solicitor General, with the advice of the Deputy Solicitor General, the RCMP Commissioner, the Commissioner of Corrections, and the Chairman of the National Parole Board, who together form the Ministry's Senior Policy Advisory Committee.

Another component of the federal corrections system, reporting to the Solicitor General, is the Office of the Correctional Investigator. This office, appointed by the Solicitor General by Order-in-Council, under the Inquiries Act, investigates complaints from federal inmates and recommends appropriate action.

In this chapter, the two federal agencies responsible for the delivery of adult correctional services, Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board, are examined in Sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 respectively.

#### 4.1 LE SYSTÈME FÉDÉRAL DE CORRECTION

Le ministère du Solliciteur général du Canada a été créé en 1966. Le Parlement lui a confié, à l'époque, la responsabilité de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et du Service canadien des pénitenciers, et la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.

En 1978, le Ministère a fait l'objet d'une profonde restructuration qui a abouti au fusionnement du Service canadien des pénitenciers et du Service national des libérations conditionnelles, et plus précisément, à la création de Service correctionnel Canada qui devait regrouper, au sein d'un seul organisme, les fonctions qui étaient dévolues auparavant aux deux services susmentionnés.

Depuis cette intégration, les services correctionnels pour adultes du gouvernement fédéral ont été assurés par deux organismes distincts - le Service correctionnel du Canada et la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Les deux organismes fonctionnent en dedans des auspices du ministère fédéral du Solliciteur général. Toutefois, au point de vue décisionnel, la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles n'est soumise à aucun contrôle, à l'exception du contrôle ultime qu'exerce le Parlement dans le cadre de ses attributions législatives.

Le Comité consultatif principal des politiques du Ministère constitue une autre composante du système fédéral de correction. Les politiques relatives aux services policiers, aux services correctionnels et à la libération conditionnelle sont établies par le Solliciteur général, sur la recommandation du Sous-solliciteur général, du Commissaire de la GRC, du Commissaire aux services correctionnels et du Président de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles qui, ensemble, forment le Comité consultatif principal des politiques du Ministère.

Une autre composante du système correctionnel fédéral, qui relève du Solliciteur général, est le Bureau de l'Enquêteur correctionnel. Ce poste est nommé par le Solliciteur général par voie de décret du conseil en vertu de la Loi sur les enquêtes. Son rôle consiste à faire enquête sur les plaintes présentées par les détenus d'établissements fédéraux et à recommander des mesures appropriées.

Dans le présent chapitre, les deux organismes fédéraux responsables de la prestation des services correctionnel pour adultes, soit, le Service correctionnel Canada et la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles sont examinés dans les sections 4.1.1 et 4.1.2 respectivement.

#### 4.1.1 Correctional Service Canada

Correctional Service Canada (CSC) is responsible for administering court sentences with respect to offenders sentenced to custody for two years or more as well as the decisions of the National Parole Board affecting the release of offenders on full parole, day parole, mandatory supervision and temporary absence. The Service is also responsible for those provincial inmates transferred to federal institutions under agreements between the Government of Canada and individual provincial/territorial jurisdictions (with the exception of Ontario and Prince Edward Island). Under provisions set out in the Criminal Code of Canada, offenders sentenced to less than two years are held in provincially operated institutions.

Correctional Service Canada has undergone major organizational changes over the past several years. The Service is organized into three levels - National, Regional and Institutional or District Offices. The National Headquarters located in Ottawa, is organized into branches and is responsible for interpreting the Commissioner's direction through developing, communicating and monitoring the implementation of policies, systems and procedures for the regions and providing assistance to regional management. There are five regional headquarters: Moncton, New Brunswick (Atlantic Region); Montreal, Quebec (Quebec Region); Kingston, Ontario (Ontario Region); Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (Prairie Region); and Abbotsford, British Columbia (Pacific Region). The regional components are primarily concerned with the co-ordination of program implementation and with the effective use of resources in the operating units under their control.

The Commissioner of Corrections is appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the authority of the Penitentiary Act, and is the senior executive accountable to the Solicitor General for the management of CSC. The Senior Management Committee is the principal vehicle through which he establishes policy decisions and monitors progress in relation to stated objectives. This Committee comprises the Commissioner, the five Regional Directors General and the branch heads of National Headquarters responsible for the various programs.

At the operational level, CSC services are delivered through 41 institutions, 18 community correctional centres and 74 parole offices. Also, federal inmates can be

#### 4.1.1 Service correctionnel Canada

La responsabilité du Service correctionnel Canada (SCC) est de veiller à l'application des peines imposées par le tribunal pour ce qui est des contrevenants condamnés à deux ans ou plus d'emprisonnement, ainsi que des décisions de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles en matière de libération conditionnelle totale, de libération conditionnelle de jour, de surveillance obligatoire et d'absence temporaire. Le Service est également responsable des détenus provinciaux transférés à des établissements fédéraux des provinces et des territoires (à l'exception de l'Ontario et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard). Sous des provisions du Code criminel du Canada, les contrevenants condamnés à une peine de moins de deux ans doivent être incarcérés dans des établissements exploités par les provinces.

Service correctionnel Canada a fait l'objet d'une profonde réorganisation au cours des dernières années. Son organigramme comporte trois paliers: national, régional et local ou de district. L'Administration centrale nationale, dont le siège est à Ottawa, est organisée en directions. Elle assume l'interprétation des directives du Commissaire et, à cette fin, élabore, communique et met en oeuvre les politiques, systèmes et méthodes conçus à l'intention des régions et fournit à l'administration régionale l'aide dont elle a besoin. Les administrations régionales, au nombre de cinq, sont situées respectivement à Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick) - Région de l'Atlantique; Montréal (Québec) - Région du Québec; Kingston (Ontario) - Région de l'Ontario; Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) - Région des Prairies; et à Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique) - Région du Pacifique. Les bureaux régionaux se préoccupent principalement de la coordination de la mise en oeuvre des programmes et veillent à l'utilisation efficace des ressources dans les établissements qu'ils contrôlent.

Le Commissaire aux services correctionnels est nommé par le Gouverneur en conseil en vertu de la Loi sur les pénitenciers. Il est le principal responsable de la gestion du Service et rend compte de ses activités au Solliciteur général. Pour arrêter ses décisions en matière de politique et surveiller la réalisation graduelle des objectifs établis, il compte principalement sur le Comité supérieur de gestion dont il assume la présidence et qui comprend les cinq directeurs généraux régionaux et les directeurs responsables des divers programmes à l'Administration centrale nationale.

Au niveau opérationnel, SCC administre 41 établissements, 18 centres correctionnels communautaires et 74 bureaux de libération conditionnelle. En outre, les détenus fédéraux

accommodated in private facilities operated on a contractual basis.

Upon entry into the federal correctional system and after initial security classification and placement have been determined, the inmate is assigned to a case management team consisting of a supervisor, a classification officer, a parole officer, and, possibly, psychologists, security officers or medical staff. This team together with the Case Management Division of CSC develops and co-ordinates a program plan for each inmate, from admission to final release. The case management approach, is governed by a principle which states that an inmate should not be held in a more secure environment than potential risk necessitates. Once placed, inmates may be transferred to another facility of a different security level. The major steps involved in the case management process are: classifying and placing offenders; preparing individual program plans, monitoring and assessing progress against program plans; recommending transfers on early releases; and, supervising inmates released on parole until sentence expiry.

Until the early 1970's, the concept of rehabilitation dominated correctional philosophy. However, because of questions raised about the appropriateness of this approach by various authorities, including commissions and study groups, it has given way to alternative approaches. An opportunities model that emphasizes the role of corrections in administering fairly and humanely the sanctions imposed by the courts and, at the same time, providing inmates with opportunities for self-improvement and preparation for their reintegration into society has been adopted. A variety of social programs such as counselling, conditional releases and a series of industrial, agricultural, forestry and other in-house work programs are available. Some offenders are allowed, through day parole provisions, to hold outside jobs as part of their correctional program.

#### 4.1.2 National Parole Board

The National Parole Board (NPB) is an independent agency within the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. It represents an integral part of the Canadian Criminal justice system in its daily operations and works together with other components of the

peuvent être logés dans des établissements privés exploités sur une base contractuelle.

Dès qu'il entre dans le système correctionnel fédéral, qu'il fait l'objet d'une classification sécuritaire initiale et qu'il est affecté à un quartier donné, le détenu est confié à une équipe de gestion des cas, composée d'un surveillant, d'un agent de classification, d'un agent de libération conditionnelle et, au besoin, de psychologues, d'agents de la sécurité ou d'un personnel médical. En collaboration avec la Division de gestion des cas à SCC, cette équipe établit et coordonne un plan de programme pour chaque détenu, depuis l'admission jusqu'à la libération complète. L'approche utilisée pour la gestion des cas est régie par le principe voulant qu'aucun détenu ne soit gardé dans un milieu plus fermé que ne nécessite le risque qu'il pourrait présenter. Une fois admis, le détenu peut être transféré à un autre établissement n'ayant pas le même niveau de sécurité. Les principales étapes du processus de gestion des cas sont les suivantes: la classification et le placement des contrevenants; l'établissement de plans de programme individuels, et le contrôle et l'évaluation des progrès en fonction de ces plans; la formulation de recommandations au sujet de transfèrements ou de libération anticipées; et la surveillance des libérés conditionnels jusqu'à l'expiration de la peine.

Jusqu'au début des années soixante-dix, le principe de la réadaptation dominait le domaine correctionnel. Toutefois, à la suite de préoccupations exprimées à ce sujet par diverses autorités, dont plusieurs commissions et groupes d'étude, de nouvelles approches ont été formulées. Un modèle de possibilités qui met l'accent sur l'obligation qu'ont les services correctionnels d'appliquer équitablement et humainement les sanctions imposées par les tribunaux et, en même temps, de donner aux détenus la possibilité de s'améliorer et de préparer leur réintégration dans la société. Divers programmes sociaux sont offerts à cette fin, notamment le counselling, les libérations conditionnelles et une série de programmes industriels, agricoles, forestiers et autres, organisés à l'intérieur des établissements. Certains contrevenants sont autorisés, en vertu d'une libération conditionnelle de jour, à exercer des emplois à l'extérieur dans le cadre de leur programme correctionnel.

#### 4.1.2 La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles (CNLC) est un organisme indépendant au sein du ministère fédéral du Solliciteur général. Dans l'exercice de ses fonctions quotidiennes, elle fait partie intégrante du système judiciaire pénal du Canada et collabore avec les autres

exercise of its decision-making role it is completely independent.

Given its authority under the federal Parole Act, the NPB as a national body is primarily responsible for:

- 1) granting full parole and day parole to both federal and provincial inmates;
- 2) granting temporary absences to federal inmates which cannot be authorized at the institutional level; and,
- 3) terminating/revoking day paroles and revoking parole and mandatory supervision releases.

Since September 1, 1978, as a result of amendments to the Parole Act, it has been possible for any province to establish its own parole board. To date, three provinces (Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia) have exercised this right and have assumed responsibility for granting, refusing and terminating parole for inmates serving definite sentences in provincial facilities. New Brunswick also operates a provincial parole board but only for the release of adult inmates pursuant to a provincial statute. All other provincial inmates remain, at present, the responsibility of the NPB; however, provincial inmates must apply for parole under Section 8(1) of the Parole Act while federal inmates are considered automatically for parole at their parole eligibility dates.

The NPB also receives applications for pardons under the Criminal Records Act. The Board oversees the investigation of cases and upon completing its enquiries, refers each case to the Solicitor General with a recommendation. The final decision to grant or refuse a pardon rests with the Governor-in-Council. The Board also performs a similar investigation/recommendation function in regard to the Royal Prerogative of Mercy Act.

composantes du système; toutefois, sur le plan décisionnel, elle exerce son rôle d'une façon complètement indépendante.

Aux termes de la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus, la CNLC, en sa qualité d'organisme national, est chargée en premier lieu:

- 1) d'autoriser la libération conditionnelle totale et la libération conditionnelle de jour des détenus des établissements fédéraux ou provinciaux;
- 2) d'accorder des absences temporaires aux détenus des établissements fédéraux, lorsque cette mesure ne peut être prise par la direction de l'établissement; et
- 3) de frapper de déchéance ou de révoquer les libérations conditionnelles de jour, les libérations conditionnelles totales et les libérations sous le régime de surveillance obligatoire.

Depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1978, date d'entrée en vigueur de la Loi modifiant la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus, chaque province a le droit de désigner sa propre commission des libérations conditionnelles. Jusqu'à présent, trois provinces (Québec, Ontario et Colombie-Britannique) exercent ce droit et assument la responsabilité d'accorder, de refuser et de révoquer la libération conditionnelle des détenus qui purgent des peines définies dans les établissements provinciaux. Le Nouveau-Brunswick a également une commission provinciale des libérations conditionnelles, mais cet organisme ne s'occupe que de la libération des détenus adultes en vertu d'un Statut provincial. Tous les autres détenus des établissements provinciaux continuent à relever de la CNLC. Notons enfin que pour obtenir une libération conditionnelle, les détenus des établissements provinciaux doivent présenter une demande en vertu de l'article 8(1) de la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus; quant aux détenus des établissements fédéraux, ils sont automatiquement admissibles à la libération conditionnelle aux dates fixées préalablement pour chacun d'entre eux.

La CNLC reçoit également des demandes en grâce en vertu de la Loi sur le casier judiciaire. Sur ce plan, la Commission dirige les enquêtes sur chaque cas puis soumet les résultats de chaque enquête, avec une recommandation appropriée, au Solliciteur général, étant entendu que la décision finale d'approuver ou de rejeter la demande en grâce appartient au Gouverneur en conseil. La Commission fait également des enquêtes et des recommandations semblables au sujet des demandes relatives à l'exercice de la Prérogative royale de clémence.

The NPB consists of 26 full-time members and approximately 260 persons working as support staff. Eighteen Board Members and about one-half of the support staff are distributed among the five regional divisions: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie and Pacific; with the remainder, including eight regular Board Members located in Ottawa at National Headquarters. While the majority of conditional release decisions are made at the regional level, the Headquarters Division participates in decisions which require more than three votes, as well as reviewing all inmate appeals of negative decisions.

The Chairman of the Board acts as the Chief Executive Officer and supervises the direction of work, while responsibilities associated with the day-to-day operations are delegated to an Executive Director who heads both the field and headquarters components of the Board support staff. The Vice-Chairman has specific responsibility for policy evaluation, formulation and implementation. Headquarters support staff provide a broad range of co-ordinating services to achieve operational consistency and efficiency. Among the key headquarter functions are policy analysis and development, legal services, privacy co-ordination, clemency, case analysis and review. The Headquarters Division is also responsible for the development and management of operational information systems, and the provision of centralized personnel, financial, and public information services.

Regional support staff ensure that case files are complete and up-to-date for review by Board Members and then follow-up by executing and monitoring the implementation of Board decisions.

Each region also has Community Board Members selected by the Solicitor General to participate in the review of all cases involving inmates serving life sentences, or those who are serving indeterminate sentences as dangerous offenders or habitual criminals.

Temporary Board Members may also be appointed by government at times of unusually heavy caseloads, for terms of up to one year. During their appointment these members have the same power as regular Board Members and may be assigned to either the Headquarters Division or one of the five regional divisions.

La CNLC se compose de 26 membres à plein temps et d'environ 260 personnes exécutant des travaux de soutien. Dix-huit membres de la Commission et la moitié environ des employés de soutien sont répartis entre les cinq divisions régionales (Atlantique, Québec, Ontario, Prairies et Pacifique), les autres, dont huit membres titulaires de la Commission, travaillent à l'Administration centrale à Ottawa. Étant donné que la plupart des décisions en matière de libération conditionnelle sont prises à l'échelle régionale, le rôle de la division de l'Administration centrale consiste à participer aux décisions nécessitant plus de trois voix et à examiner tous les pouvoirs des décisions négatives.

La supervision de la direction des travaux de la Commission est assumée par le président en sa qualité de chef exécutif. Les responsabilités associées aux opérations quotidiennes sont déléguées à un directeur exécutif qui dirige le personnel de soutien tant à l'Administration centrale que dans les bureaux régionaux. Le vice-président assume particulièrement l'évaluation, la formulation et la mise en oeuvre des politiques. Le personnel de soutien rattaché à l'Administration centrale fournit une vaste gamme de services de coordination afin de garantir l'uniformité et l'efficacité opérationnelles. Parmi les fonctions clés à l'Administration centrale, les plus importantes sont l'analyse et l'élaboration des politiques, le contentieux, la coordination de la protection de la vie privée, la clémence et l'analyse et la révision des cas. La division de l'Administration centrale assume également l'élaboration et la gestion des systèmes d'information opérationnelle et la prestation de services centralisés en matière de personnel, de finances et d'affaires publiques.

Le personnel de soutien régional veille à ce que les dossiers des cas soient complets et à jour pour être examinés par les membres de la Commission et ensuite voir à l'exécution des décisions de la Commission et en surveille la mise en oeuvre.

Chaque région compte des membres au sein d'une Commission communautaire, sélectionnés par le Solliciteur général. Ils participent à l'examen de tous les cas intéressant des détenus condamnés à une peine d'emprisonnement à vie ou encore un contrevenant dangereux ou des récidivistes purgeant une peine d'une durée indéterminée.

Le gouvernement nomme aussi des membres de commission temporaires pour des périodes d'un an au plus, lorsque le volume de travail est anormalement élevé. Au cours de la période de leur nomination, ces membres jouissent de tous les pouvoirs des membres titulaires de la Commission et peuvent être affectés soit à l'Administration centrale, soit à l'une des cinq divisions régionales.

#### 4.2 FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

In 1982-83, \$568 million was spent on federal adult correctional services in Canada. This amount includes \$555.8 million by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and \$12.3 by the National Parole Board (NPB).

Operating expenditures accounted for \$480.8 million or 85% of the total expenditures. The major component of operating expenditures is salaries and benefits which totalled \$344 million in 1982-83.

At Correctional Service Canada there were 9,958 actual person-years in 1982-83, of which one-third were for the custody of inmates, 28% for offender case management, 13% for technical services, 11% for administration, and the remaining 15% for education, training, health care, planning and management.

At the National Parole Board, there were 291 authorized person-years, of which 156 were located at National Headquarters.

Custodial facilities accounted for 71% of total federal corrections expenditures. These facilities included 11 minimum security, 15 medium security, 11 maximum security penitentiaries, four regional psychiatric centres as well as 20 community correctional centres. There are no federal institutions located in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

It should be noted that expenditures related to parole and mandatory supervision include only those expenses originating from parole offices. Therefore, all offender case management activities relating to parole staff which take place in the institution prior to release are included under institutional expenditures.

Although data in some of the tables are broken down by province and region, this is done simply for information purposes. Provincial or regional rates should not be calculated at the federal level as their meaningfulness is limited.

#### 4.2 DÉPENSES FÉDÉRALES, ÉTABLISSEMENTS ET EFFECTIFS

En 1982-83, les dépenses liées aux services fédéraux correctionnels pour adultes se sont élevées à 568 millions de dollars dont 555,8 millions sont attribués à Service correctionnel Canada (SCC) et 12,3 millions à la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.

Les dépenses d'exploitation se sont élevées à 480,8 millions de dollars, soit 85 % des dépenses totales, et étaient consacrées en grande partie (une proportion totale de 344 millions de dollars) aux salaires et aux avantages sociaux.

En 1982-83, Service correctionnel Canada a utilisé 9 958 années-personnes effectives dont un tiers étaient affectées à la garde des détenus, 28 % à la gestion des cas, 13 % aux services techniques, 11 % à l'administration, et le reste, soit 15 %, à l'éducation, à la formation, aux services de santé, à la planification et à la gestion.

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a utilisé 291 années-personnes autorisées, dont 156 étaient affectées à l'Administration centrale.

Les établissements de détention ont absorbé 71 % des dépenses totales fédérales au titre des services correctionnels. Ces établissements comptent 11 pénitenciers à sûreté minimum, 15 pénitenciers à sûreté moyenne, 11 pénitenciers à sûreté maximum, quatre centres psychiatriques régionaux et 20 centres correctionnels communautaires. Il n'existe pas d'établissements fédéraux à Terre-Neuve, dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Il faut signaler que les dépenses relatives à la libération conditionnelle et à la surveillance obligatoire ne comprennent que les dépenses découlant des bureaux des libérations conditionnelles. Ainsi, toutes les activités de gestion des cas de contrevenants relatives au personnel des libérations conditionnelles qui ont lieu dans l'établissement avant la libération figurent parmi les dépenses des établissements.

La ventilation des données de certains tableaux par province et région a été faite simplement à titre informatif. Les taux provinciaux ou régionaux ne devraient pas être calculés au niveau fédéral, leur signification sur ce plan étant limitée.

#### 4.2.1 Total Expenditure

Total federal expenditures (including both CSC and NPB) on adult corrections in 1982-83 amounted to \$568 million. This represents an increase of \$68 million or 14% from the previous year's figure.

Expressed in constant 1982 dollars to control for inflation, expenditures still showed an increase of \$14 million or 2.5% from the 1981-82 figure. This upward trend in expenditures has been evident since 1979-80.

Figure 36 shows total CSC expenditures broken down by the five regions and Headquarters, as well as National Parole Board expenditures as a whole. The regional expenditures include regional headquarters costs. CSC Headquarters accounted for 15% of total federal expenditures, almost \$85 million. Outside of Headquarters costs, the remainder of CSC expenditures were distributed among the regions as follows: Atlantic Region - 8%, Quebec Region - 26%, Ontario Region - 20%, Prairie Region (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories) - 17%, and the Pacific Region (British Columbia and the Yukon) - 12%.

Total National Parole Board expenditures amounted to just over \$12 million, which comprised only 2% of total federal expenditures.

#### 4.2.1 Dépenses totales

En 1982-83, les dépenses totales fédérales (y compris SCC et CNLC) liées aux services correctionnels pour adultes se sont élevées à 568 millions de dollars, soit une augmentation de 68 millions ou de 14 % par rapport aux dépenses de l'année précédente.

Exprimées en dollars constants de 1982, pour tenir compte de l'inflation, les dépenses manifestent néanmoins une augmentation de 14 millions de dollars ou 2,5 % par rapport à 1981-82. Cette tendance à la hausse des dépenses se manifeste depuis 1979-80.

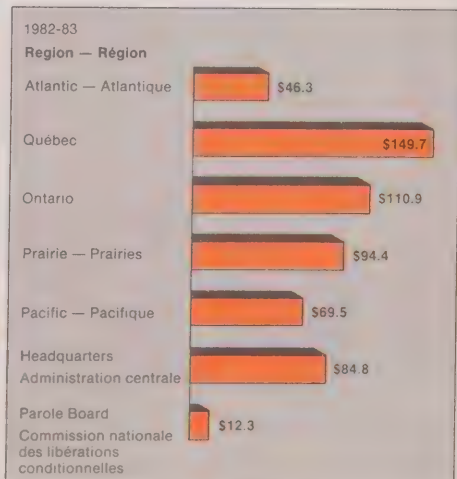
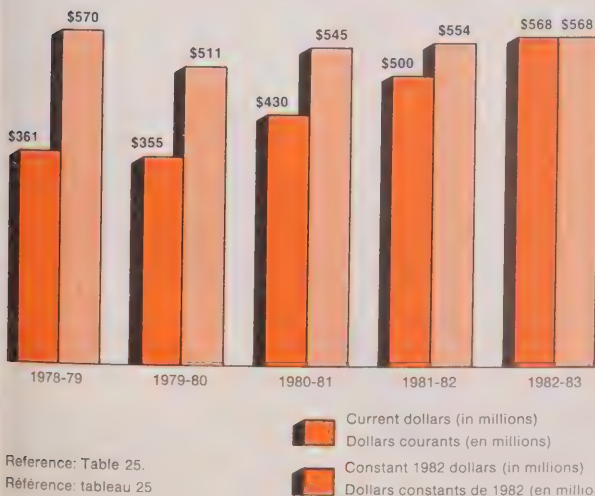
La figure 36 montre le total des dépenses de SCC ventilées selon les cinq régions et l'administration centrale, de même que l'ensemble des dépenses de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles. Les dépenses régionales comprennent les coûts de l'administration régional. L'administration centrale de SCC rend compte de 15 % du total des dépenses fédérales, soit près de 85 millions de dollars. Outre les coûts de l'administration centrale, les dépenses de SCC se répartissaient comme suit selon les régions: région de l'Atlantique - 8 %, région du Québec - 26 %, région de l'Ontario - 20 %, région des Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Territoires du Nord-Ouest) - 17 % et région du Pacifique (Colombie-Britannique et Yukon) - 12 %.

Les dépenses totales de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles s'élevaient à un peu plus de 12 millions de dollars, soit seulement 2 % du total des dépenses fédérales.

Figure 36  
Federal Expenditures — Dépenses fédérales

Total Expenditures on Federal Corrections, in Current and Constant Dollars, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83, and by Administrative Region, 1982-83

Total des dépenses consacrées aux services correctionnels fédéraux, en dollars courants et constants, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83, et selon la région administrative, 1982-83



#### 4.2.2 Per Capita

Per capita costs represent total federal expenditures divided by the Canadian population for that year. In 1982-83 the per capita cost of federal corrections was \$23. In comparison, the per capita cost of provincial corrections for 1982-83 was \$21.

The per capita cost, in current dollars, has been rising since 1979-80. However, when expressed in constant 1982 dollars to control for inflation, the per capita cost has remained very stable over the five-year period beginning 1978-79.

Per capita costs are not calculated on a provincial or regional basis for the federal system, as this would inevitably lead to interprovincial comparisons based on the locality of the institution. It is possible, however, to compute per capita costs from the federal system based on the inmates stated province of residence. This work is currently in progress in connection with the ongoing Financial Definitions Project administered by the Corrections Program of the Centre.

#### 4.2.2 Coût par habitant

Le coût par habitant représente le quotient des dépenses fédérales totales, pour une année donnée, par le nombre de la population canadienne. En 1982-83, le coût par habitant des services correctionnels fédéraux était de 23 \$. En comparaison, le coût des services correctionnels provinciaux était de 21 \$.

Si on exprime le coût par habitant en dollars courants, on observe qu'il a augmenté régulièrement depuis 1979-80, mais si on l'exprime en dollars constants de 1982, pour tenir compte de l'inflation, on trouve qu'il est demeuré très stable durant la période de cinq ans subséquente à l'exercice 1978-79.

Les coûts par habitant n'ont pas été calculés sur une base provinciale ou régionale pour le système fédéral, car ceci aboutirait inévitablement à des comparaisons interprovinciales fondées sur l'emplacement de l'établissement. Il est cependant possible de calculer les coûts par habitant du système fédéral d'après la province de résidence déclarée par les détenus. Ce travail est présentement en cours dans le cadre du projet de définition financière administré par le Programme des services correctionnels du Centre.

Figure 37  
Federal Expenditures — Dépenses fédérales

#### Per Capita Cost of Federal Corrections, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

#### Coût par habitant des services correctionnels fédéraux, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



Reference: Table 25.

Référence: Tableau 25.

#### 4.2.3 Financial Category and Function

Custodial services accounted for 71% of total 1982-83 federal expenditures on adult corrections. Administration, including CSC National Headquarters and five Regional Offices, as well as the National Parole Board, accounted for 25%, and parole/mandatory supervision made up the remaining 4%.

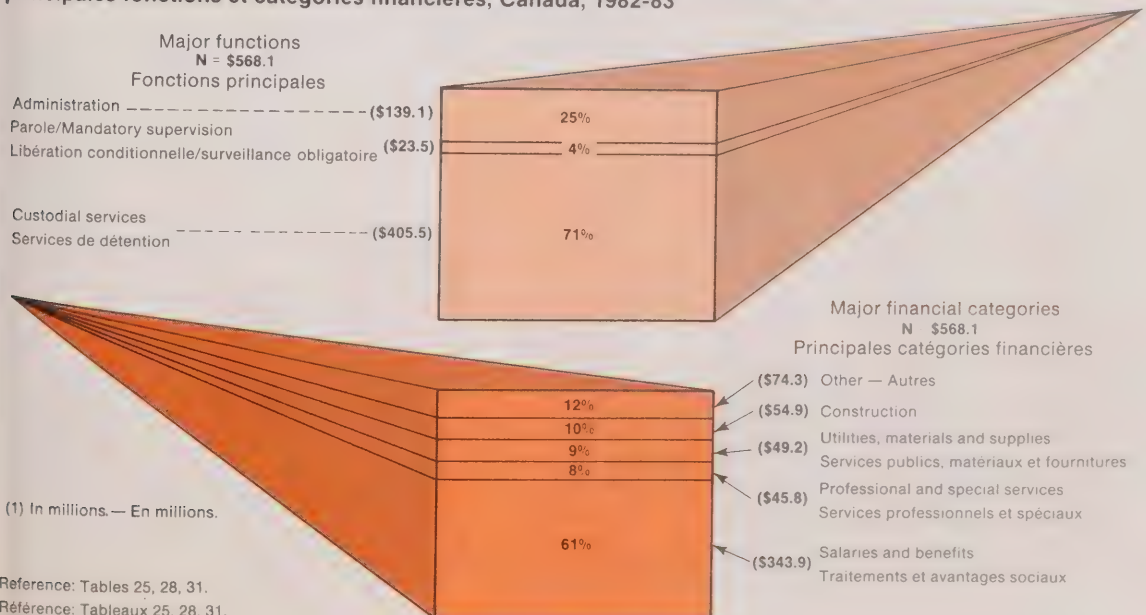
As mentioned in the introduction, parole and mandatory supervision expenditures refer only to parole office expenditures and do not include offender case management expenditures related to parole officer's pre-release work in the institutions. Provincially, due to a heavy probation caseload, a greater proportion of corrections expenditures are absorbed in the community supervision area.

In terms of major financial categories, salaries and benefits accounted for 61%, construction was next at 10%, utilities, materials and supplies comprised 9%, professional and special services accounted for 8%, and other miscellaneous categories added up to the remaining 12%.

Figure 38  
Federal Expenditures — Dépenses fédérales

**Total Expenditures<sup>(1)</sup> on Federal Corrections, by Major Function and Major Financial Category, Canada, 1982-83**

**Total des dépenses<sup>(1)</sup> consacrées aux services correctionnels fédéraux, selon les principales fonctions et catégories financières, Canada, 1982-83**



Reference: Tables 25, 28, 31.  
Référence: Tableaux 25, 28, 31.

#### 4.2.3 Répartition des dépenses par catégorie et fonction

Les services de détention ont absorbé 71 % des dépenses fédérales de 1982-83 au titre des services correctionnels pour adultes. L'administration, y compris l'Administration centrale et les cinq bureaux régionaux de SCC ainsi que la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, s'est attribué une proportion de 25 %, et la proportion résiduelle, soit 4 %, fut consacrée aux services de libération conditionnelle et à la surveillance obligatoire.

Comme le souligne l'introduction, les dépenses pour les libérations conditionnelles et la surveillance obligatoire se rapportent uniquement aux dépenses des bureaux des libérations conditionnelles et ne comprennent pas les dépenses de gestion du cas du contrevenant à l'égard du travail effectué dans les établissements par les agents de libération conditionnelle avant la libération. Au plan provincial, par suite d'un très grand nombre de cas de probation, une proportion plus élevée des dépenses pour les services correctionnels se font dans le domaine de la surveillance communautaire.

La répartition des dépenses selon les principales catégories budgétaires donne des proportions de 61 % pour les salaires et avantages sociaux, de 10 % pour la construction, de 9 % pour les services d'utilité publique, les fournitures et les approvisionnements, de 8 % pour les services professionnels et spéciaux, et de 12 % pour toutes les autres catégories.

#### 4.2.4 Per Diem Inmate Cost

As mentioned in the provincial section, per diem costs refer to the average daily cost of housing each inmate in a government-operated facility. This is calculated by dividing total institutional operating expenditures by total inmate days stay. Per diem rates are calculated simply to provide an alternative measure of corrections expenditures, and should be used with caution.

Figure 39 shows per diem costs for five years expressed in constant 1982 dollars. After remaining relatively stable at around \$115 for the first four years, federal per diem costs declined substantially in 1982-83 to approximately \$92 per inmate per day. Part of this decrease was due to a 9% increase in inmate days stay in 1982-83 from the previous year.

However, the magnitude of this decrease may be misleading. A major project on the financial costs of corrections, conducted in 1983, led to a more detailed and accurate calculation of institutional operating costs. This detailed analysis may have resulted in costs being less than the comparable figure for 1981-82. Therefore, while the figure of \$92 is reliable for 1982-83, previous year's figures may not be directly comparable.

#### 4.2.4 Coût par jour par détenu

Comme il a été dit dans la section provinciale, les coûts par jour désignent le coût quotidien moyen du logement de chaque détenu dans un établissement exploité par le gouvernement. Ce coût se calcule en divisant le total des frais d'exploitation de l'établissement par le total des jours de séjour des détenus. Les taux par jour se calculent uniquement pour donner une autre mesure des dépenses pour les services correctionnels et devraient être utilisés avec précaution.

La figure 39 montre les coûts par jour pour cinq années exprimés en dollars constants de 1982. Après être demeurés relativement stables aux environs de 115 \$ pour les quatre premières années, les coûts fédéraux par jour ont diminué substantiellement en 1982-83 pour atteindre 92 \$ par détenu par jour. Une partie de cette diminution était due à une baisse de 9 % du séjour des détenus en 1982-83 par rapport à l'année précédente.

Cependant, l'importance de cette diminution pourrait être trompeuse. Un projet important sur les coûts financiers des services correctionnels, réalisé en 1983, a abouti à un calcul plus détaillé et plus précis des frais d'exploitation des établissements. Cette analyse détaillée peut avoir abouti à des coûts plus bas que le chiffre comparable de 1981-82. Ainsi, le chiffre de 92 \$ est sûr, tandis que pour 1982-83, les chiffres des années antérieures peuvent ne pas être directement comparables.

Figure 39

Federal Expenditures — Dépenses fédérales

Per Diem Inmate Cost of Federal Corrections, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Coût par jour par détenu des services correctionnels fédéraux, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



#### 4.2.5 Facilities and Personnel

In 1982-83 there were 61 federal facilities in operation, of which 15 were maximum security, 15 were medium security, 11 were minimum security, and 20 were community correctional centres. These facilities combined for a normal rated capacity of 10,523 beds. In addition, 575 special purpose beds were available for punitive dissociation and institutional health care, resulting in a total available bed-space of 11,098.

The average actual count of inmates physically inside federal institutions in 1982-83 was 9,775. This meant that, on average, federal institutions operated at 93% of normal capacity and 88% of total available capacity. However, certain institutions were more crowded than others, and all institutions experienced peak periods during the year sometime resulting in some overcrowding problems.

Four federal penitentiaries presently in use were constructed prior to 1900 - Dorchester, Laval, Kingston and Stony Mountain. However, over 80% of federal institutions were built after 1960, including all of the community correctional centres. This follows the provincial trend of smaller less secure institutions being built since the early 1950's.

To illustrate this trend even further, the average age of federal maximum security institutions in 1983 was 36 years, compared to 26 years for medium security institutions, 17 years for minimum security institutions, and just 8 years for community correctional centres.

In 1982-83 over 10,000 persons were employed in federal corrections. Distributed by major service area, approximately 77% were employed in custodial services, 16% worked in administration and staff training (including National Parole Board staff), and the remaining 7% were employed in parole offices. Employee salaries and benefits accounted for 72% of total operating expenditures and 60% of total federal expenditures on corrections.

There were 3,238 persons employed as correctional officers in federal institutions during the year, representing 41% of institutional staff and one-third of total corrections staff. In terms of non-custodial services, there were approximately 300

#### 4.2.5 Établissements et effectifs

En 1982-83, 61 établissements fédéraux étaient en exploitation, dont 15 à sécurité maximum, 15 à sécurité moyenne, 11 à sécurité minimum et 20 centres correctionnels communautaires. Ensemble, ces établissements avaient une capacité nominale de 10 523 lits. En outre, 575 lits de condition spéciale étaient disponibles pour la dissociation punitive et les soins de santé, soit un espace-dortoir total de 11 098.

Le compte réel moyen de détenus physiquement présents dans les établissements fédéraux en 1982-83 était de 9 775. Ceci signifie que, en moyenne, les établissements fédéraux fonctionnaient à 93 % de la capacité normale et 88 % de la capacité totale disponible. Cependant, certains établissements étaient plus surpeuplés que d'autres et tous les établissements ont connu des périodes de pointe au cours de l'année qui ont quelques fois abouti à certains problèmes de surpeuplement.

Quatre pénitenciers fédéraux présentement en usage ont été construits avant 1900 - Dorchester, Laval, Kingston et Stony Mountain. Toutefois, plus de 80 % des établissements fédéraux ont été construits après 1960, notamment tous les centres correctionnels communautaires. Ceci est conforme à la tendance provinciale de construire depuis le début des années 1950 des établissements plus petits et moins fermés.

Pour illustrer encore mieux cette tendance, l'âge moyen des établissements fédéraux à sécurité maximum était de 36 ans en 1983, en comparaison de 26 ans pour les établissements à sécurité moyenne, 17 ans pour les établissements à sécurité minimum et seulement 8 ans pour les centres correctionnels communautaires.

En 1982-83, plus de 10 000 personnes étaient employées dans les services correctionnels fédéraux. Selon le principal domaine de service, environ 77 % étaient employés dans les services de détention, 16 % travaillaient à l'administration et à la formation du personnel (y compris le personnel de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles) et les 7 % restants étaient employés dans les bureaux des libérations conditionnelles. Les salaires et les avantages des employés rendaient compte de 72 % du total des frais d'exploitation et de 60 % du total des dépenses fédérales pour les services correctionnels.

On comptait 3 238 personnes employées comme agents de correction dans les établissements fédéraux au cours de l'année, soit 41 % de l'effectif des établissements et un tiers du total du personnel des services correctionnels. Pour ce qui est des services de non-détention, on comp-

parole officers operating out of 58 parole offices, accounting for 45% of all non-custodial staff and 3% of total corrections staff. Not included in these totals are the numerous volunteers who provided invaluable services to community supervision.

tait environ 300 agents de libération conditionnelle en fonctionnement dans 58 bureaux de libération conditionnelle, soit 45 % de l'effectif de la non-détention et 3 % de l'effectif totale à la correction. Ces totaux ne comprennent pas les nombreux bénévoles qui ont assuré des services précieux à la surveillance communautaire.

## Facilities - Établissements

Number of institutions - Nombre d'établissements	
Maximum security - Sécurité maximale	15
Medium security - Sécurité moyenne	15
Minimum security - Sécurité minimale	11
Community correctional centres - Centres correctionnels communautaires	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>
Total capacity - Capacité totale	
Operational - Opérationnelle	10,523
Special purpose - Condition spéciale	575
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,098</b>
Average yearly counts - Comptes moyens pour l'année	
Actual - Réel	9,775
On-register - Au registre	10,834
March 29, 1983 counts - Comptes au 29 mars, 1983	
Actual - Réel	10,257
On-register - Au registre	11,329

## Personnel - Effectifs

Administration and staff training - Administration et formation du personnel	
CSC - SCC	1,309
NPB - CNLC	292
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,601</b>
Custodial services - Services de détention	
Correctional officers - Agents de correction	3,238
Other - Autres	4,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,804</b>
Non-custodial services - Services de non-détention	
Parole officers - Agents de libération conditionnelle	300
Other - Autres	369
<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>
<b>Total staff - Total des employés</b>	<b>10,074</b>

## 4.3 FEDERAL CUSTODIAL CASELOAD

### 4.3.1 Inmate Count - On-Register and Actual

In March 1983, as Figure 40 indicates, there were over 11,000 inmates on-register in federal institutions. However, 9% or just over 1,000 of these inmates were temporarily not in custody, leaving 10,257 inmates physically inside the institutions at the time of the count. The average 1982-83 counts, based on 52 weekly counts, were 9,775 for inmates physically inside the institution and 10,638 for inmates on-register.

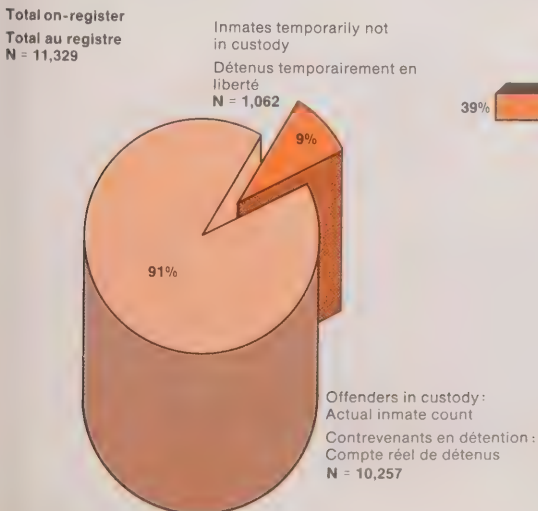
Of the inmates who were absent from the institutions, 39% were attending community residential centres, 16% were unlawfully at large, 11% were in hospital (most in a psychiatric centre) and a further 10% were at court. The remainder were on day parole, or failed to return from day parole, were on temporary absence, or were out on bail.

Theoretically the total actual count plus the total not in custody should equal the total on-register count. The figures presented here in the charts and tables may not balance for two reasons. First, the count of inmates not in custody excludes females. Second, the dates of the not in custody reports may not coincide exactly with the dates of the actual and on register counts.

Figure 40  
Federal Custody, Total Caseload  
Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas

Actual Count of Offenders On-Register, Canada, 1982-83

Compte réel de contrevenants au registre, Canada, 1982-83



## 4.3 NOMBRE DE CAS DE DÉTENTION DANS LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS FÉDÉRAUX

### 4.3.1 Compte des détenus - Au registre et réel

En mars 1983, comme le montre la figure 40, plus de 11 000 détenus figuraient au registre des établissements fédéraux. Cependant, 9 %, soit un peu plus de 1 000 de ces détenus, étaient temporairement en liberté, ce qui laissait 10 257 détenus physiquement à l'intérieur des établissements au moment du compte. Les comptes moyens de 1982-83, d'après 52 comptes hebdomadaires, étaient de 9 775 pour les détenus physiquement présents dans l'établissement et de 10 638 pour les détenus figurant au registre.

Parmi les détenus qui étaient absents des établissements, 39 % étaient dans des centres résidentiels communautaires, 16 % étaient illégalement en liberté, 11 % étaient à l'hôpital (la plupart dans un centre psychiatrique) et 10 % étaient au tribunal. Les autres étaient en libération conditionnelle de jour ou n'étaient pas revenus de la libération conditionnelle de jour, étaient en absence temporaire ou étaient libres sous caution.

Théoriquement, le total du compte réel plus le total des personnes en liberté devraient évaluer le compte au registre. Les chiffres présentés ici dans les figures et les tableaux peuvent ne pas s'équilibrer pour deux raisons. En premier lieu, le compte des détenus en liberté exclut les femmes. En second lieu, la date des déclarations des personnes absentes de la détention peut ne pas coïncider exactement avec les dates des comptes réels et des comptes au registre.

Number not in custody by reason for absence, 1982-83  
Nombre en liberté, selon la raison de l'absence, 1982-83

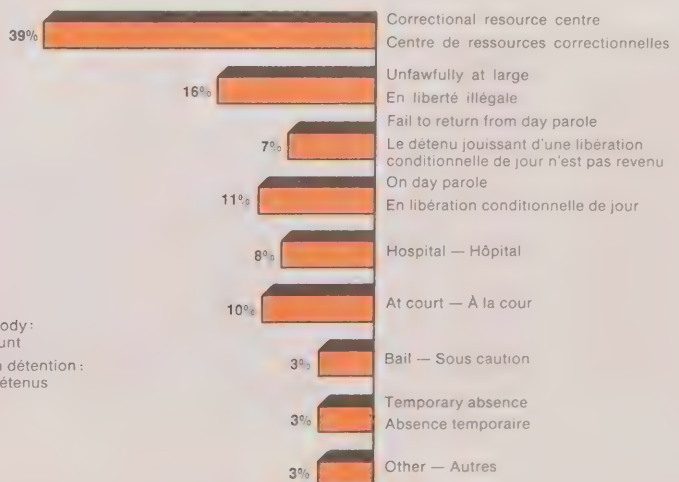


Figure 41 illustrates the increasing caseload of federal institutions. Both the actual and on-register counts have increased by 20% since 1978-79. As well, the actual count has remained constant in relation to the on-register count at approximately 90% of the on-register count. This means that 10% of the inmate population on-register at any one time is temporarily out of the institution.

The most important trend in Figure 41 is that of the 20% increase in average count over the five-year period, 18% of this increase occurred in the last two years. Specifically, both the actual and on-register counts increased by 10% between 1981-82 and 1982-83. This trend substantiates the growing concern for prison overcrowding.

In order to help alleviate prison overcrowding in the future, three new penitentiaries are currently under construction (two in Quebec and one in New Brunswick).

La figure 41 illustre l'augmentation du nombre de cas des établissements fédéraux. Tant les comptes réels que les comptes au registre ont augmenté de 20 % depuis 1978-79. De même, le compte réel est demeuré constant par rapport au compte au registre, s'établissant à environ 90 %. Ceci signifie que 10 % de la population de détenus figurant au registre sont à tout moment temporairement hors de l'établissement.

La tendance la plus importante de la figure 41 est l'augmentation de 20 % du compte moyen au cours de la période de cinq ans, 18 % de cette augmentation s'étant produit au cours des deux dernières années. En particulier, tant les comptes réels que les comptes au registre ont augmenté de 10 % entre 1981-82 et 1982-83. Cette tendance justifie la préoccupation croissante à l'égard du surpeuplement des prisons.

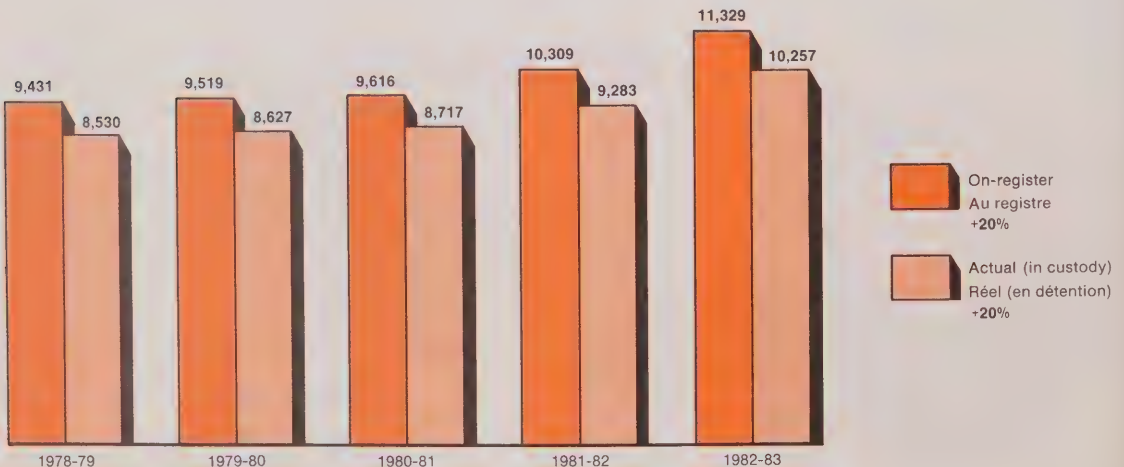
Pour diminuer à l'avenir le surpeuplement des prisons, trois nouveaux pénitenciers sont présentement en construction (deux au Québec et un au Nouveau-Brunswick).

Figure 41

Federal Custody, Total Caseload — Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas

#### On-Register and Actual Offender Counts, Canada, 1982-83

#### Compte au registre et compte réel de contrevenants, Canada, 1982-83



#### 4.3.2 Admissions, Releases and Inmate Counts

Figure 42 illustrates the relationship and trend among three measures of caseload: admissions, releases and average count. The number of admissions to federal institutions in one year is considerably lower than the average count. This is in contrast to the very high turnover which is characteristic of provincial institutions.

The number of admissions have been increasing since 1979-80 and, in the last two years, have increased by 13% and 8% respectively. Over the five-year period, the number of releases from federal penitentiaries have generally been slightly lower than the corresponding number of admissions. While the number of releases has also been on the rise since 1979-80, the increase of 1% for each of the last two years is much smaller than the increase in admissions.

These two components in combination with such factors as sentence length distribution and conditional release patterns, have caused the dramatic increase in the federal prison population that is evident over the last two years.

#### 4.3.2 Admissions, libérations et comptes des détenus

La figure 42 montre la relation et la tendance de trois mesures du nombre de cas: les admissions, les libérations et le compte moyen. Le nombre d'admissions aux établissements fédéraux au cours d'une année donnée est considérablement plus bas que le compte moyen. Ceci fait contraste au roulement très élevé qui caractérise les établissements provinciaux.

Le nombre des admissions augmente depuis 1979-80 et, au cours des deux dernières années, a augmenté de 13 % et de 8 % respectivement. Au cours des cinq années, le nombre des libérations des pénitenciers fédéraux a généralement été légèrement plus bas que le nombre correspondant d'admissions. Alors que le nombre des libérations augmente aussi depuis 1979-80, l'augmentation de 1 % pour chacune des deux dernières années est plus petite que l'augmentation des admissions.

Ces deux éléments, s'ajoutant à des facteurs comme la durée de la peine et la structure des libérations conditionnelles ont entraîné l'augmentation spectaculaire de la population carcérale fédérale que l'on constate depuis deux ans.

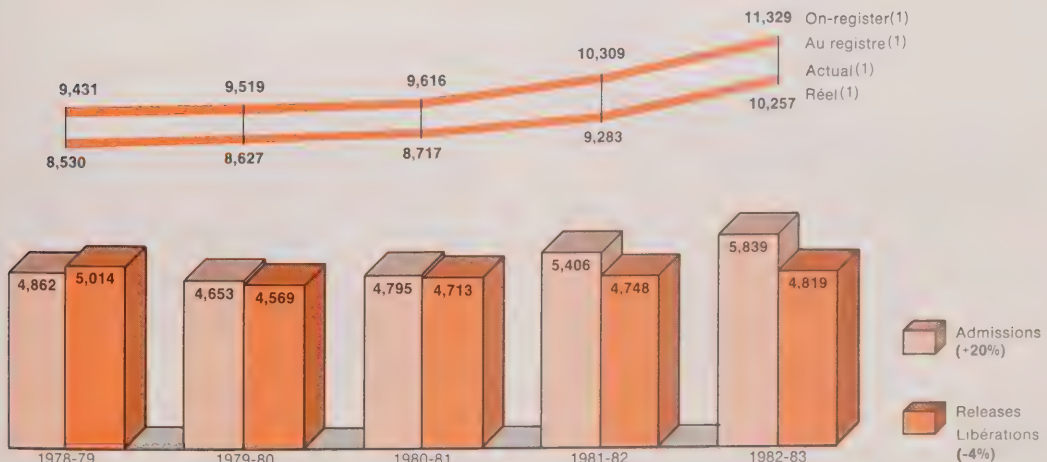
Figure 42

Federal Custody, Total Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas

Admissions, Releases and Counts, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Nombre d'admissions, de libérations et comptes, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



(1) Count on last Tuesday in March of each year.

(1) Compte au dernier mardi de mars de chaque année.

Reference: Tables 33, 34, 38.

Référence: Tableaux 33, 34, 38.

#### 4.3.3 Administrative Regions

Figure 43 examines federal custodial caseload by the five regions. Federal penitentiaries in the province of Quebec accounted for the greatest share of the federal caseload in 1982-83, comprising 31% of the total on-register population and 27% of all admissions to custody. The province of Ontario was next, accounting for 26% of the inmate population and 23% of the admissions.

The remaining three regions were distributed as follows: Prairies - 20% of the on-register count and 25% of total admissions; Pacific - 14% of the on-register count and 13% of total admissions; Atlantic - 10% of the inmate population and 12% of total admissions.

Admissions during the year were approximately one-half of the average count for each region. The greatest increase (25%) in the average count over the five-year period was experienced in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while the Pacific Region showed only a 10% increase in their inmate population. As previously noted, most of this increase occurred over the last three years.

#### 4.3.3 Régions administratives

La figure 43 étudie le nombre de cas des établissements fédéraux selon les cinq régions. Les pénitenciers fédéraux de la province de Québec rendent compte de la plus grande part du nombre de cas fédéraux en 1982-83, soit 31 % du total de la population au registre et 27 % de l'ensemble des admissions aux établissements. La province d'Ontario arrive en deuxième lieu, rendant compte de 26 % de la population des détenus et de 23 % des admissions.

Les trois autres régions se répartissaient comme suit: Prairies - 20 % du compte au registre et 25 % du total des admissions; Pacifique - 14 % du compte au registre et 13 % du total des admissions; Atlantique - 10 % de la population des détenus et 12 % du total des admissions.

Les admissions au cours de l'année s'établissaient à environ la moitié du compte moyen pour chaque région. La plus grande augmentation (25 %) du compte moyen au cours des cinq ans a été enregistrée dans les régions de l'Atlantique et des Prairies, tandis que la région du Pacifique n'accusait qu'une augmentation de 10 % de la population des détenus. Comme nous l'avons déjà noté, la plus grande partie de cette augmentation s'est produite au cours des trois dernières années.

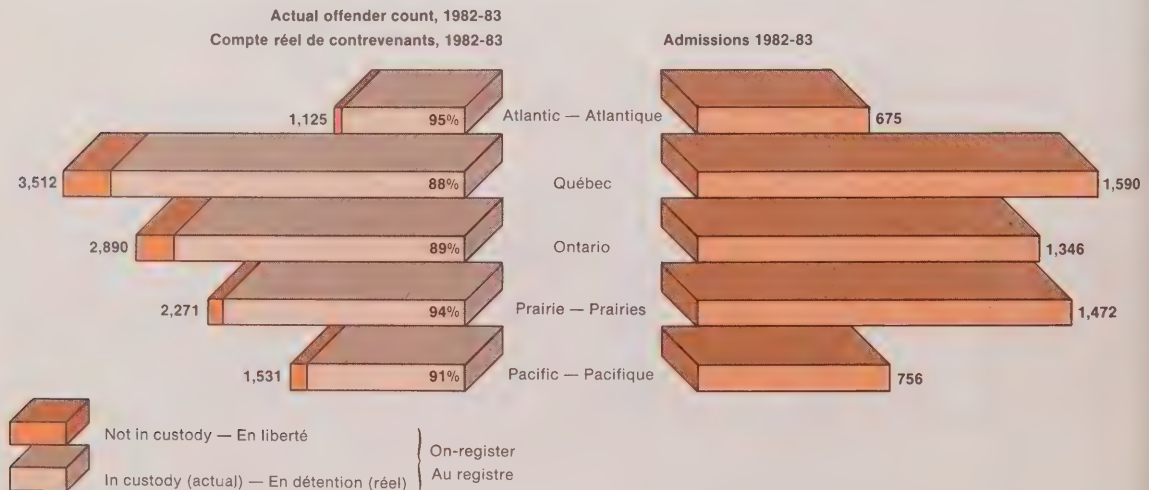
Figure 43

Federal Custody, Total Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas

Actual Offender Counts and Admissions, by Administrative Region, Canada, 1982-83

Comptes réels de contrevenants et admissions, selon la région administrative, Canada, 1982-83



Reference: Table 33.

Référence: Tableau 33.

#### 4.3.4 Type of Admission

There are four major categories under which an inmate can be admitted to a federal institution: warrant of committal, parole revocation, mandatory supervision revocation, and by transfer.

In 1982-83, warrant of committal admissions accounted for 70% of all federal admissions. The proportion of admissions under this status has been increasing since 1979-80. The next largest category was mandatory supervision revocations, comprising 19% of total admissions. Parole revocations accounted for a further 7% of 1982-83 admissions. The final 4% of admissions were made up of transfers, the majority of which were from provincial institutions. Other transfers included those under federal-provincial contract transfer and transfers from the USA, Mexico and Peru.

During the five-year period, total admissions increased by 20% while warrant of committal admissions increased by 18%. The largest increase in admission categories occurred in parole revocations, which jumped by more than 50% for the five years.

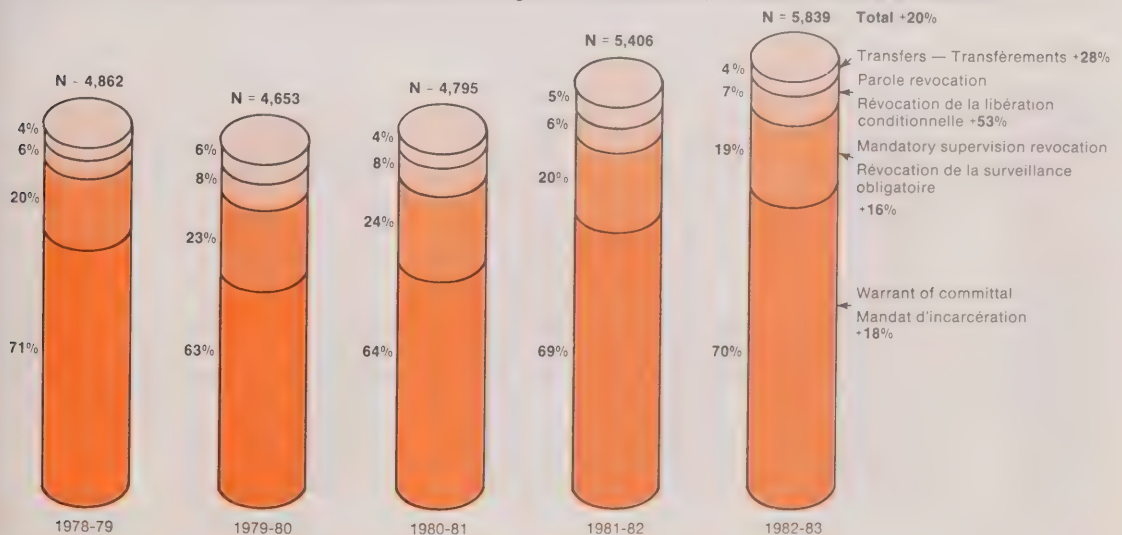
#### 4.3.4 Genre d'admission

Il y a quatre grandes catégories d'admissions de détenus dans un établissement fédéral: le mandat d'incarcération, la révocation de la libération conditionnelle, la révocation de la surveillance obligatoire et le transfèrement.

En 1982-83, les admissions par mandat d'incarcération rendaient compte de 70 % de l'ensemble des admissions fédérales. La proportion des admissions de ce genre augmente depuis 1979-80. La catégorie suivante en importance était la révocation de la surveillance obligatoire, qui comprenait 19 % du total des admissions. Les révocations de la libération conditionnelle rendaient compte de 7 autres pour cent des admissions de 1982-83. Les 4 % restants étaient constitués de transfèvements, dont la plupart à partir d'établissements provinciaux. Les autres transfèvements étaient faits en vertu d'une entente fédéraleprovinciale ou provenaient des États-Unis, du Mexique et du Pérou.

Au cours des cinq années, le total des admissions a augmenté de 20 % tandis que les admissions sur mandat d'incarcération augmentaient de 18 %. La plus grande augmentation s'est produite dans la catégorie des révocations de libération conditionnelle, qui a crû de plus de 50 % au cours des cinq années.

Figure 44  
Federal Custody, Total Caseload  
Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas  
Admissions to Federal Custody, by Type of Admission, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83  
Admissions aux établissements fédéraux, selon le genre d'admission, Canada 1978-79 à 1982-83



#### 4.3.5 Type of Release

Of the almost 5,000 releases from federal penitentiaries in 1982-83 shown in Figure 45, over one-half (53%) were released to mandatory supervision. This is down from the 58% released to mandatory supervision in 1978-79. Inmates released to parole accounted for just over one-third (35%) of all releases. This proportion has remained fairly constant for the five-year period.

Approximately 8% of all releases from federal institutions were due to sentence expiry. In comparison, this category comprised only 3% of releases in 1978-79. The remaining 4% of releases included court orders, deaths, transfers to provincial institutions and transfers to the USA, Mexico and Peru.

The total number of releases from federal penitentiaries dropped dramatically between 1978-79 and 1979-80. Since then the number of releases has been increasing steadily each year, even though the 1982-83 figure was less than the total reported in 1978-79. The greatest change over the five-year period was the more than doubling of the number of releases due to sentence expiry, from 172 in 1978-79 to 366 in 1982-83.

#### 4.3.5 Genre de libération

Sur près de 5 000 libérations des pénitenciers fédéraux en 1982-83, comme le montre la figure 45, plus de la moitié (53 %) ont été libérés en surveillance obligatoire. Il s'agit d'une diminution par rapport à 58 % en 1978-79. Les détenus en libération conditionnelle rendaient compte d'un peu plus du tiers (35 %) de l'ensemble des libérations. Cette proportion est demeurée assez constante au cours des cinq années.

Environ 89 % de l'ensemble des libérations des établissements fédéraux étaient dus à l'expiration de la sentence. Par comparaison, cette catégorie ne comprenait que 3 % des libérations en 1978-79. Les 4 % restants comprennent les ordonnances des tribunaux, les décès, les transfèrements à des institutions provinciales et les transfèrement aux États-Unis, Mexique et au Pérou.

Le nombre total des libérations des pénitenciers fédéraux a diminué de façon spectaculaire entre 1978-79 et 1979-80. Depuis lors, le nombre des libérations augmente régulièrement chaque année, même si le chiffre de 1982-83 était inférieur au total déclaré en 1978-79. Le plus grand changement au cours des cinq années est le fait que le nombre des libérations par expiration de la peine a plus de doublé, passant de 172 en 1978-79 à 366 en 1982-83.

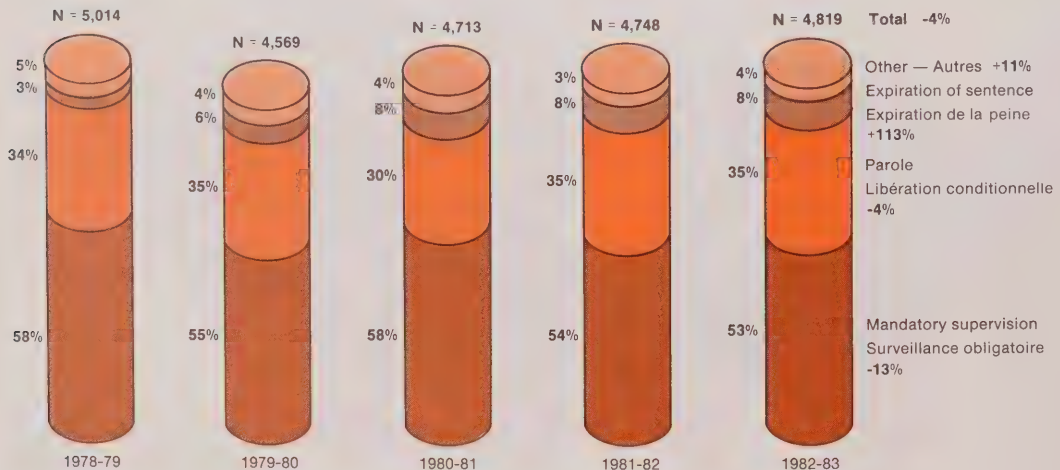
Figure 45

Federal Custody, Total Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas

Releases from Federal Custody, by Type of Release, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Libérations des établissements fédéraux, selon le genre de libération, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



#### 4.3.6 Major Offence

Figure 46 illustrates selected offence categories for both warrant of committal admissions to federal institutions and inmates on profile for 1982-83. The most noticeable element of this chart is that the offence categories that are normally associated with long sentence lengths can be easily identified.

For instance, while only 4% of total warrant of committal admissions were for murder, 13% of the inmates on profile were there for having committed murder. At the other extreme, the offence of break and enter can be examined. While 20% of all admissions were for break and enter, only 15% of the total inmate population at any one time had originally been admitted for this particular offence.

The most prevalent offence category was robbery, comprising 26% of all admissions and 28% of inmates on profile. Break and enter ranked second while homicide-related offences including murder, attempted murder and manslaughter, accounted for 10% of admissions and 21% of the inmates on profile.

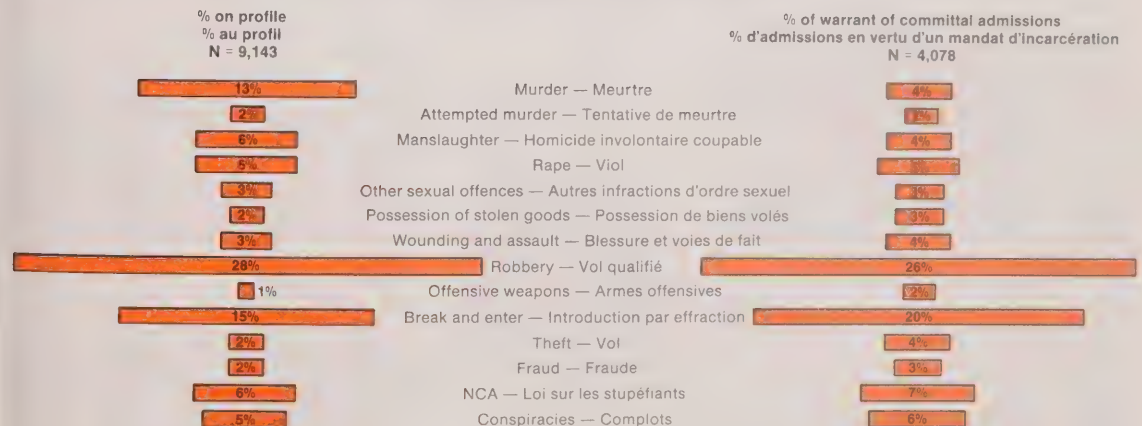
#### 4.3.6 Infractions graves

La figure 46 illustre certaines catégories d'infractions tant pour les admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les établissements fédéraux que pour les détenus au profil pour 1982-83. L'élément le plus remarquable du tableau est qu'il est facile de repérer les catégories d'infractions qui sont d'ordinaire associées à de longues peines.

Par exemple, alors que seulement 4 % du total des admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération découlaient d'un meurtre, 13 % des détenus au profil étaient là pour avoir commis un meurtre. À l'autre extrême, on peut examiner l'introduction par effraction. Alors que 20 % de l'ensemble des admissions découlaient de l'introduction par effraction, seulement 15 % de l'ensemble de la population des détenus à un moment donné avaient au départ été admis pour cette infraction.

La catégorie d'infractions la plus répandue était le vol qualifié, qui constituait 26 % de l'ensemble des admissions et 28 % des détenus au profil. L'introduction par effraction venait au second rang alors que les infractions relatives à l'homicide, soit le meurtre, la tentative de meurtre et l'homicide involontaire coupable rendaient compte de 10 % des admissions et de 21 % des détenus au profil.

Figure 46  
Federal Custody, Total Caseload  
Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas  
Inmates on Profile<sup>(1)</sup> and Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Custody,  
by Selected Major Offence Categories, Canada, 1982-83  
Détenus au profil<sup>(1)</sup> et admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les établissements  
fédéraux, selon certaines catégories d'infractions graves, Canada, 1982-83



(1) As of March 31st, 1983.

(1) Au 31 mars 1983.

Reference: Table 35.

Référence: Tableau 35.

Figure 47 depicts six major offence categories for warrant of committal admissions to federal custody. In 1982-83, there were 399 admissions for homicide-related offences, including 161 for murder, 70 for attempted murder and 168 for manslaughter. Over the five years, the number of admissions for murder have increased by 26%, attempted murder have increased by 35% and manslaughter admissions have increased by 19%. However, expressed as a proportion of all warrant of committal admissions, since 1978-79, homicide-related offences have remained constant at approximately 9 to 10%.

Sexual offences, including 211 admissions for rape in 1982-83, account for roughly 9% of all admissions to federal institutions. Wounding and assaults account for a further 4% of admissions. The two largest categories, robbery and break and enter/theft have been showing opposite trends over the five-year period. Inmates admitted under a robbery offence have fallen from 29% of all admissions in 1979-80 to 26% last year, while those admitted for break and enter/theft have increased from 21% to 24% of total admissions between 1978-79 and 1982-83.

Violations against the Narcotic Control Act have dropped significantly from 13% of total admissions in 1978-79 to just 7% in 1982-83.

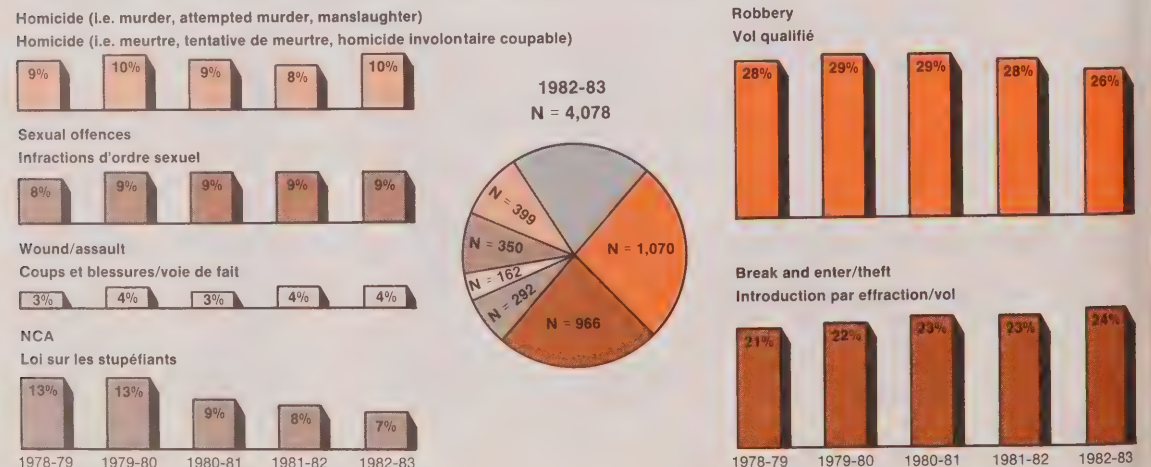
Figure 47

Federal Custody, Warrant of Committal Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre de cas de mandat d'incarcération

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Custody, by Selected Major Offence Categories, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les établissements fédéraux, selon certaines catégories d'infractions graves, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



La figure 47 présente six grandes catégories d'infractions pour les admissions aux établissements fédéraux en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération. En 1982-83, il y a 399 admissions pour les infractions relatives à l'homicide, soit 161 pour le meurtre, 70 pour la tentative de meurtre et 168 pour l'homicide involontaire coupable. Au cours des cinq années, le nombre des admissions pour meurtre a augmenté de 26 %, les admissions pour tentative de meurtre de 35 % et les admissions pour homicide involontaire coupable de 19 %. Cependant, exprimé en proportion de l'ensemble des admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération depuis 1978-79, les infractions relatives à l'homicide sont demeurées constantes à environ 9 à 10 %.

Les infractions sexuelles, y compris 211 admissions pour viol en 1982-83, rendent compte d'environ 9 % de l'ensemble des admissions aux établissements fédéraux. Les blessures et les voies de fait rendent compte de 4 % des admissions. Les deux catégories les plus importantes, le vol qualifié et l'introduction par effraction et le vol manifestent des tendances contraires au cours des cinq années. Le nombre des détenus admis par suite d'un vol qualifié est passé de 29% de l'ensemble des admissions en 1979-80 à 26 % l'an dernier, alors que les admissions pour introduction par effraction et vol ont augmenté de 21 % à 24 % du total des admissions entre 1978-79 et 1982-83.

Les infractions à la Loi sur les stupéfiants ont diminué significativement de 13 % du total des admissions en 1978-79 à seulement 7 % en 1982-83.

#### 4.3.7 Aggregate Sentence

Sentence length for warrant of committal admissions to federal custody has remained very constant for the five-year period. The median sentence length in 1982-83 was 42 months, or approximately 3½ years. In comparison, the median sentence length for provincial admissions was 28 days in 1982-83.

The majority of admissions (64%) were sentenced to less than four years in federal penitentiaries. Over one-third of all offenders admitted in 1982-83 were sentenced to between two and three years, and a further one-quarter of all admissions were under a three to four year sentence.

At the other end of the scale, 4% of admissions were for 10 years or more. In addition, there were 170 offenders admitted under a sentence of life imprisonment and a further 12 offenders were sentenced to an indefinite term in 1982-83. Together, these latter two groups accounted for over 4% of total warrant of committal admissions to federal institutions.

#### 4.3.7 Durée totale de la peine

La durée de la peine pour les admissions aux établissements fédéraux en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération est demeurée très constante au cours des cinq années. La durée médiane de la peine en 1982-83 était de 42 mois, soit environ 3½ ans. En comparaison, la durée médiane de la peine pour les admissions provinciales était de 28 jours en 1982-83.

La majorité des personnes admises (64 %, avaient été condamnées à moins de quatre ans dans les pénitenciers fédéraux. Plus du tiers de l'ensemble des contrevenants admis en 1982-83 avaient été condamnés à une peine de deux à trois ans, et un autre quart de l'ensemble des admissions purgeaient une peine de trois à quatre ans.

À l'autre extrémité de l'échelle, 4 % des admissions comportaient une peine de 10 ans ou plus. En outre, 170 contrevenants ont été admis en vertu d'une peine d'emprisonnement à vie et 12 autres contrevenants ont été condamnés à une peine indéterminée en 1982-83. Ensemble, ces deux groupes rendaient compte de plus de 4 % du total des admissions à des établissements fédéraux en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération.

Figure 48

Federal Custody, Warrant of Committal Caseload

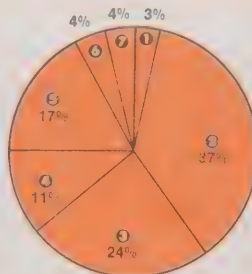
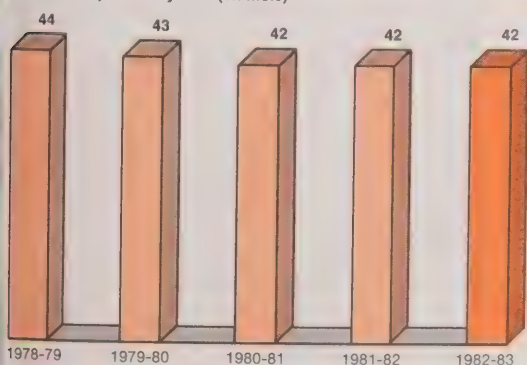
Établissements fédéraux, nombre de cas de mandat d'incarcération

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Custody, by Aggregate Sentence<sup>(1)</sup> on Admission, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les établissements fédéraux, selon la durée totale de la peine<sup>(1)</sup> à l'admission, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Median sentence length (in months)

Durée de la peine moyenne (en mois)



- ① Less than 2 years — Moins de 2 ans
- ② 2 years and less than 3 — 2 ans et moins de 3
- ③ 3 years and less than 4 — 3 ans et moins de 4
- ④ 4 years and less than 5 — 4 ans et moins de 5
- ⑤ 5 years and less than 10 — 5 ans et moins de 10
- ⑥ 10 years and more — 10 ans et plus
- ⑦ Life, preventive detention and indeterminate sentences  
Peines à vie, détention préventive et peines à période indéterminée

(1) Time to be served in federal custody only.

(1) Peine à purger dans les établissements fédéraux seulement.

Reference: Table 36.

Référence: Tableau 36.

#### 4.3.8 Province/Country of Residence

Since federal penitentiaries are not distributed equally among the provinces according to population size, admission statistics by location of the institution do not give a proper perspective of where the inmates are actually originating from.

Figure 49 shows total admissions to federal custody by the inmate's province/country of residence. The province of Quebec accounts for more federal inmates than any other province, including Ontario. Approximately 30% of federal admissions are from Quebec compared to 23% from Ontario and 16% from Alberta. Also included in these admissions were 36 offenders who were not residents of Canada when sentenced.

All offenders, whether sentenced to provincial or federal terms, are initially admitted to provincial facilities for a 30-day appeal period. Figure 49 also depicts federal warrant of committal admissions as a proportion of provincial sentenced admissions. The average for all the provinces saw admissions to federal custody representing approximately 3% of total admissions to provincial custody. Manitoba, at 5%, and Nova Scotia, at 7% showed relatively high proportions of federal admissions when compared to provincial admission figures.

#### 4.3.8 Province/Pays de résidence

Puisque les pénitenciers fédéraux ne sont pas répartis également selon la population des provinces, les statistiques d'admission selon l'emplacement de l'établissement ne donnent pas une juste perspective de l'origine réelle des détenus.

La figure 49 montre le total des admissions aux établissements fédéraux selon la province/pays de résidence du détenu. La province de Québec rend compte d'un plus grand nombre de détenus fédéraux que toute autre province, y compris l'Ontario. Environ 30 % des admissions fédérales proviennent du Québec en comparaison de 23 % de l'Ontario et 16 % de l'Alberta. Ces admissions comprennent également 36 contrevenants qui n'étaient pas résidents du Canada au moment de leur condamnation.

Tous les contrevenants, qu'ils soient condamnés à une peine provinciale ou fédérale, sont d'abord admis dans les établissements provinciaux pour un délai d'appel de 30 jours. La figure 49 présente également les admissions en vertu d'un mandat fédéral d'incarcération comme proportion des admissions en vertu d'une condamnation provinciale. En moyenne, pour l'ensemble des provinces, les admissions à la détention fédérale représentent environ 3 % du total des admissions à la détention provinciale. Le Manitoba (5 %) et la Nouvelle-Écosse (7 %) présentent des proportions relativement élevées d'admissions fédérales en comparaison des admissions provinciales.

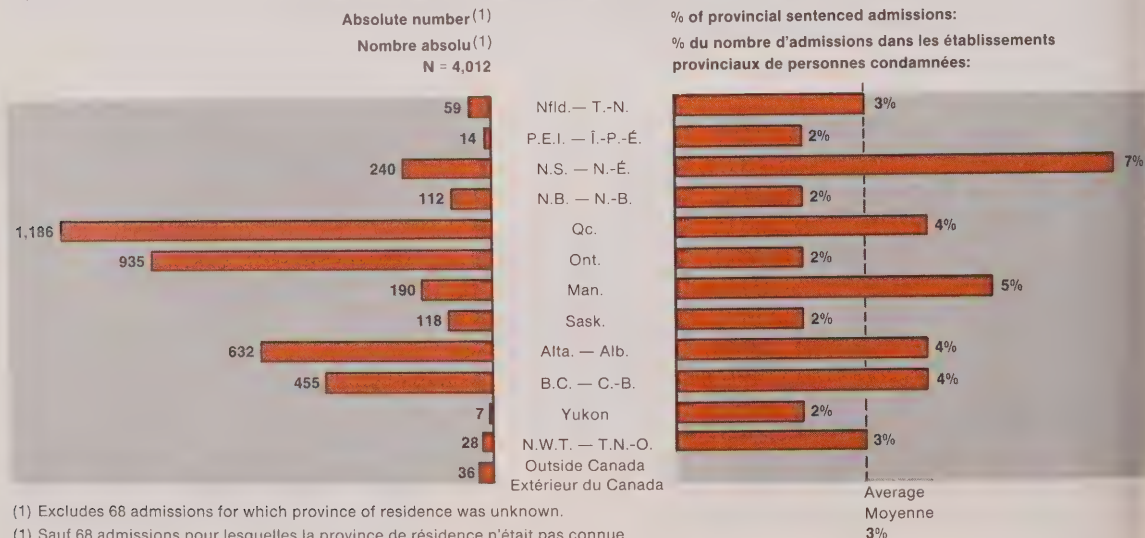
Figure 49

Federal Custody, Total Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas

Admissions to Federal Custody, by Residence, Canada, 1982-83

Admissions dans les établissements fédéraux, selon la résidence, Canada, 1982-83



(1) Excludes 68 admissions for which province of residence was unknown.

(1) Sauf 68 admissions pour lesquelles la province de résidence n'était pas connue.

Reference: Table 37.

Référence: Tableau 37.

#### 4.3.9 Selected Perspectives

Figure 50 displays warrant of committal admissions by province of residence from three separate perspectives. Expressed as a rate per 10,000 total population, the provincial average in 1982-83 was 1.6 persons admitted to federal custody for every 10,000 persons. The highest rates were found in the Northwest Territories (5.9), the Yukon (2.9), Nova Scotia (2.8) and Alberta (2.7). The lowest provincial rates occurred in Newfoundland (1.0), Prince Edward Island (1.1), Ontario (1.1) and Saskatchewan (1.2).

When admissions are expressed per 10,000 adult population, the provincial average for 1982-83 was 2.2 persons admitted to federal custody for every 10,000 adults. The provincial patterns are very similar to the patterns for the rates per total population, with the exception of Ontario now having the lowest provincial rate (1.4).

Admissions per 10,000 adults charged by the police gives a very different perspective altogether. The provincial average in 1982-83 was 13 admissions to federal custody for every 10,000 adults charged. This rate ranged from lows of seven in the Yukon and eight in Saskatchewan to highs of 21 in Nova Scotia and 22 in Quebec.

#### 4.3.9 Certaines perspectives

La figure 50 présente les admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération par province de résidence selon trois perspectives distinctes. Exprimé en taux par 10 000 habitants, la moyenne provinciale en 1982-83 était de 1,6 personne admise à la détention fédérale pour 10 000 habitants. Les taux les plus élevés se trouvaient dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest (5,9), au Yukon (2,9), en Nouvelle-Écosse (2,8) et en Alberta (2,7). Les taux provinciaux les plus bas se produisaient à Terre-Neuve (1,0), à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (1,1), en Ontario (1,1) et en Saskatchewan (1,2).

Lorsque les admissions sont exprimées pour 10 000 adultes, la moyenne provinciale pour 1982-83 était de 2,2 personnes admises à la détention fédérale pour 10 000 adultes. Les taux pour les provinces sont très similaires aux taux par rapport à la population totale, si ce n'est que c'est l'Ontario qui a maintenant le taux provincial le plus bas (1,4).

Les admissions pour 10 000 adultes inculpés par la police donnent une perspective très différente. La moyenne provinciale en 1982-83 était de 13 admissions à la détention fédérale pour 10 000 adultes inculpés. Ce taux allait d'un minimum de sept au Yukon et de huit en Saskatchewan à des maximums de 21 en Nouvelle-Écosse et de 22 au Québec.

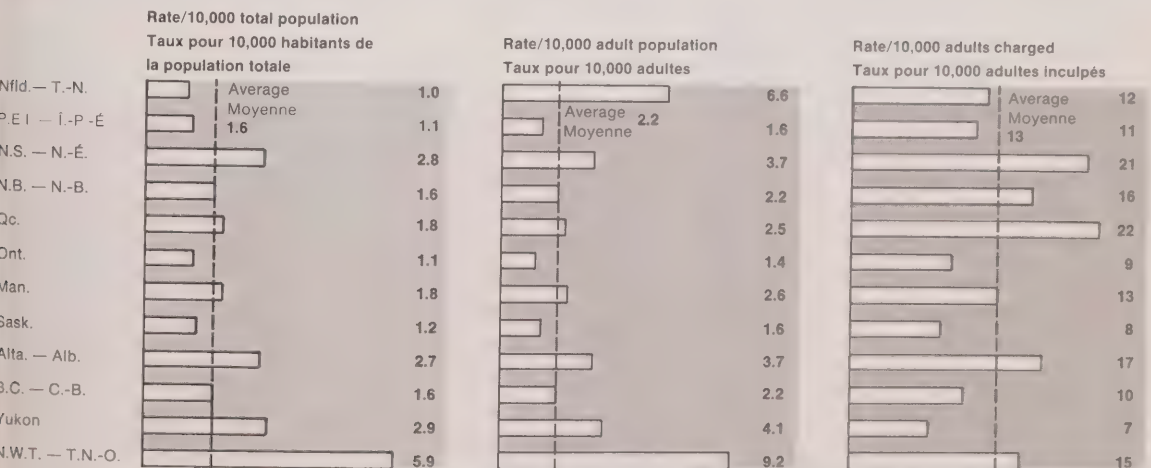
Figure 50

Federal Custody, Warrant of Committal Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre de cas d'un mandat d'incarcération

Admissions to Federal Custody, by Province of Residence<sup>(1)</sup>, Selected Perspectives, Canada, 1982-83

Admissions dans les établissements fédéraux, selon la province de résidence<sup>(1)</sup>, certaines perspectives, Canada, 1982-83



(1) Excludes non-residents of Canada, as well as those admissions for which province of residence was unknown

(1) Ne comprend pas les non-résidents du Canada, ainsi que les admissions des personnes dont la province de résidence n'était pas connue.

Reference: Table 37.

Référence: Tableau 37.

#### 4.3.10 Inmate Characteristics - Warrant of Committal Admissions

As a percentage of total sentenced admissions, female offenders have consistently comprised approximately 2% of total federal admissions. This is in comparison to the 6% of provincial admissions that females account for. The proportion of females by province of residence for 1982-83 varies from 0% in Prince Edward Island (only 14 admissions in total) and 1% in Nova Scotia to 5% in Newfoundland, 7% in the Northwest Territories and 14% in the Yukon (only 7 admissions in total).

Native offenders accounted for 9% of total warrant of committal admissions to federal custody in 1982-83. The comparable figure for provincial institutions in 1982-83 was 15%. Figure 51 illustrates the fluctuation across the country from east to west in terms of the native composition of federal admissions by province of residence. Over 25% of federal admissions from each of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were of native origin.

The median age for federal offenders on admissions was 28 years in 1982-83, up from 26 years of age for the previous four years. The median age for provincial offenders in 1982-83 was 25 years. The median age by province of residence ranged from 21 years in Prince Edward Island to 29 years in Ontario and 30 years in British Columbia.

#### 4.3.10 Caractéristiques des détenus - Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération

En pourcentage du total des admissions de personnes condamnées, les contrevenants constituent de façon constante environ 2 % du total des admissions fédérales. Ce chiffre se compare à 6 % des admissions provinciales pour les femmes. La proportion de femmes par province de résidence en 1982-83 varie de 0 % à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (seulement 14 admissions au total) et 1 % en Nouvelle-Écosse à 5 % à Terre-Neuve, 7 % dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et 14 % au Yukon (seulement 7 admissions au total).

Les contrevenants autochtones rendaient compte de 9 % du total des admissions à la détention fédérale en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération en 1982-83. Le chiffre pour les institutions provinciales en 1982-83 était de 15 %. La figure 51 montre les fluctuations d'est en ouest du pays à l'égard de la composition autochtone des admissions fédérales par province de résidence. Plus de 25 % des admissions fédérales en provenance du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta, du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest étaient d'origine autochtone.

L'âge médian des contrevenants fédéraux à l'admission était de 28 ans en 1982-83, soit une augmentation par rapport à 26 ans pour les quatre années précédentes. L'âge médian pour les contrevenants provinciaux en 1982-83 était de 25 ans. L'âge médian selon la province de résidence allait de 21 ans à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à 29 ans en Ontario et 30 ans en Colombie-Britannique.

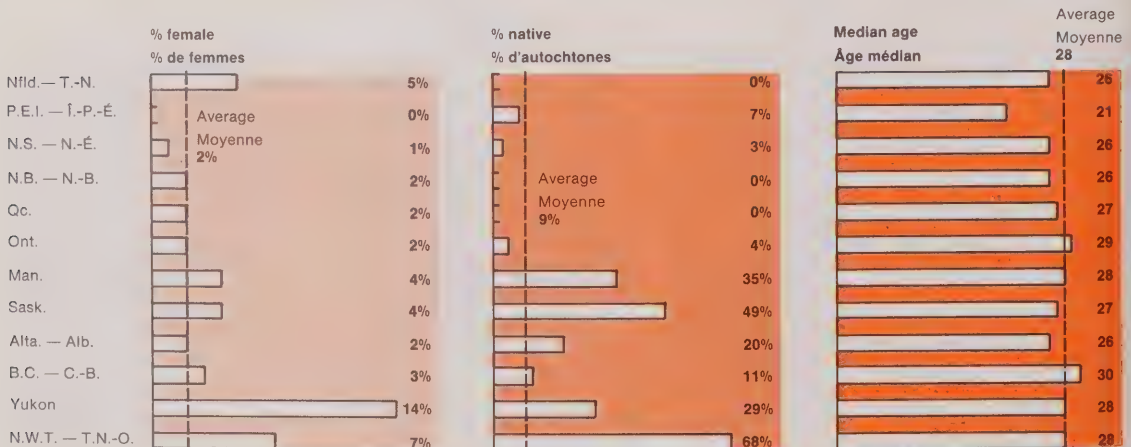
Figure 51

Federal Custody, Warrant of Committal Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre de cas de mandat d'incarcération

Admissions to Federal Custody, by Province of Residence<sup>(1)</sup>, Selected Inmate Characteristics, Canada, 1982-83

Admissions dans les établissements fédéraux, selon la province de résidence<sup>(1)</sup>, certaines caractéristiques du détenu, Canada, 1982-83



(1) Excludes non-residents of Canada, as well as those admissions for which province of residence was unknown.

(1) Ne comprend pas les non-résidents du Canada, ainsi que les admissions des personnes dont la province de résidence n'était pas connue.

#### 4.3.11 Inmate Deaths

In 1982-83, 46 inmates died while in federal custody. Almost one-half of these deaths were suicides - 22 altogether. Approximately one-quarter (11) of these deaths were from natural causes and six were a result of murder. One death was accidental and the remaining four were due to unknown causes. These figures do not include Federal inmates in Provincial institutions.

The number of deaths represented a 31% increase from 1981-82, or an increase of 11 deaths. The 1982-83 figure represents the greatest number of inmate deaths during the five-year period.

The increase in inmate deaths for 1982-83 was primarily attributable to the increase in suicides. Inmate suicides have more than tripled since 1979-80 when only seven suicides were reported. While suicides have been the major cause of death since 1980-81, murder was the leading cause of death in 1979-80, and death from natural causes the primary cause in 1978-79.

Compared to the adult Canadian population, federal inmates were 11 times more likely to commit suicide than the average adult Canadian. This rate for the adult Canadian population has not been standardized for age and sex, and so it is not directly comparable to the Canadian inmate population.

#### 4.3.11 Décès de détenus

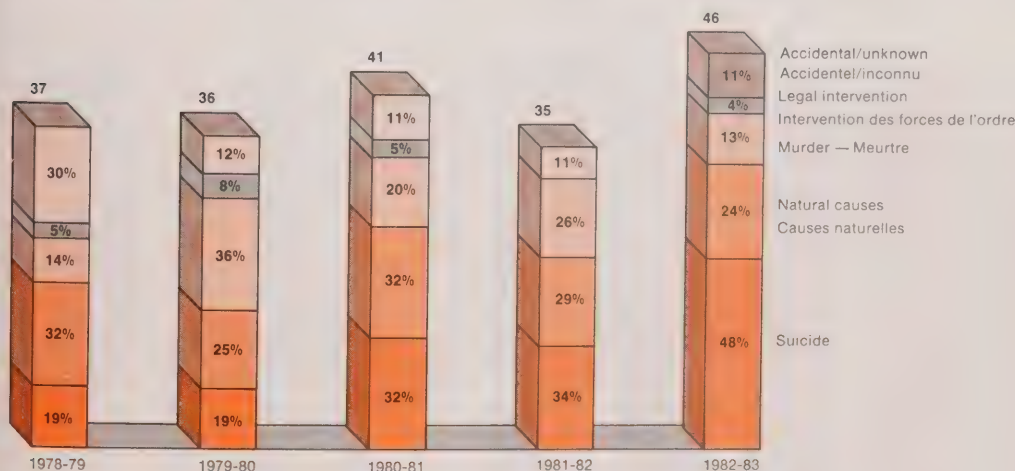
En 1982-83, 46 détenus sont morts en détention fédérale. Près de la moitié de ces décès étaient des suicides, soit 22 au total. Environ le quart (11) de ces décès étaient dus à des causes naturelles et six à un meurtre. Un décès était accidentel et les quatre autres étaient dus à des causes inconnues. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les détenus fédéraux des établissements provinciaux.

Le nombre de décès représentait une augmentation de 31 % par rapport à 1981-82, soit une augmentation de 11 décès. Le chiffre de 1982-83 constitue le plus grand nombre de décès de détenus au cours des cinq années.

L'augmentation des décès de détenus pour 1982-83 était surtout attribuable à l'augmentation des suicides. Les suicides de détenus ont plus que triplé depuis 1979-80 où seulement sept suicides ont été déclarés. Bien que les suicides aient constitué la principale cause de décès depuis 1980-81, le meurtre était la principale cause de décès en 1979-80 et les causes naturelles en 1978-79.

En comparaison de la population canadienne adulte, les détenus fédéraux risquaient 11 fois plus que le Canadien adulte moyen de se suicider. Le taux de la population adulte canadienne n'a pas été totalement normaliser selon l'âge et le sexe, c'est pourquoi ce taux n'est pas directement comparable à celui de la population carcérale canadienne.

Figure 52  
Federal Custody, Total Caseload — Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas  
Inmate Deaths in Federal Custody<sup>(1)</sup>, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83  
Décès de détenus dans les établissements fédéraux<sup>(1)</sup>, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



(1) Does not include federal inmates in provincial institutions under Federal-Provincial contract agreement.

(1) Ne comprend pas les détenus fédéraux dans les établissements provinciaux sous l'entente contractuelle fédérale-provinciale

#### 4.3.12 Inmates Unlawfully at Large

Figure 53 depicts the number of inmate escapes from federal custody since 1978-79. In 1982-83 there were 389 escapes from federal institutions, of which 203 occurred with no breach of security, 156 were failure to return from temporary absence and the remaining 30 occurred with a breach of security. No breach of security refers to walkaways from minimum security institutions, as opposed to escapes from facilities with perimeter security.

The number of escapes has fluctuated widely over the five-year period from a low of 332 in 1978-79 to the high of 389 in the past year. However, the composition of escapes has changed even more. Breach of security escapes have decreased from 26% of the total in 1978-79 to just 8% of all escapes in 1982-83. Conversely, walkaways (no breach of security) have more than doubled over the five years, going from 23% to 52% of total escapes.

The proportion of inmates unlawfully at large resulting from a failure to return from a temporary absence has declined gradually from 50% of the total during the first three years to approximately 40% in 1982-83.

#### 4.3.12 Détenus en liberté illégale

La figure 53 présente le nombre de détenus évadés des établissements fédéraux depuis 1978-79. En 1982-83, il y a eu 389 évasions des établissements fédéraux, dont 203 se sont faites sans bris d'une barrière de sécurité, 156 impliquaient des détenus jouissant d'une absence temporaire et qui ne sont pas revenus alors que les 30 autres évasions s'étaient accompagnées du bris d'une barrière de sécurité. L'absence de bris d'une barrière de sécurité désigne les fuites en douce d'établissements à sécurité minimum, par opposition aux évasions des établissements munis d'un périmètre de sécurité.

Le nombre des évasions a fluctué considérablement au cours des cinq années, entre un minimum de 332 en 1978-79 et un maximum de 389 l'année dernière. Cependant, la composition des évasions avec bris de barrière de sécurité ont diminué de 26 % au total en 1978-79 à seulement 8 % de l'ensemble des évasions en 1982-83. Inversement, les fuites en douce (sans bris d'une barrière de sécurité) ont plus de doublé au cours de cinq ans, passant de 23 % à 52 % du total des évasions.

La proportion des détenus illégalement en liberté parce qu'ils ne sont pas revenus d'une absence temporaire a diminué graduellement de 50 % du total au cours des trois premières années à environ 40 % en 1982-83.

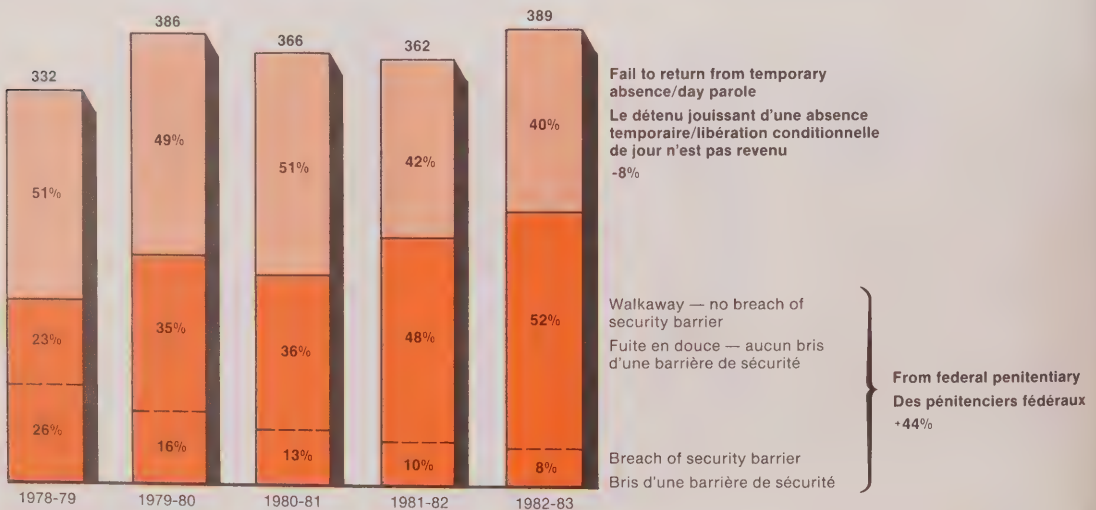
Figure 53

Federal Custody, Total Caseload

Établissements fédéraux, nombre total de cas

Inmates Unlawfully at Large from Federal Institutions, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Détenus en liberté illégale des établissements fédéraux, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83



Reference: Table 40.

Référence: Tableau 40.

#### 4.4 FEDERAL NON-CUSTODIAL CASELOAD

##### 4.4.1 Average Offender Count

As of March 31, 1983, there were approximately 6,700 offenders under federal community supervision. Of this total caseload, 56% of the offenders being supervised were on full parole, 25% were on mandatory supervision and the remaining 19% were on day parole.

The number of offenders in the community under federal supervision decreased by approximately 15% between 1978-79 and 1980-81 and then increased by 11% between 1980-81 and 1982-83. The parole figures include provincial inmates from those provinces which do not operate their own parole boards. The decrease evidenced over the first three years is primarily the result of the inception of both the British Columbia and Quebec Boards of Parole.

The proportion of offenders in the community on full parole has remained relatively constant at about 55%. However, the proportion of offenders on mandatory supervision has been declining since the 30% figure reached in 1980-81. Conversely the proportion of offenders on day parole climbed from 15% in 1979-80 to the current level of 19%.

#### 4.4 NOMBRE DE CAS FÉDÉRAUX DE NON-DÉTENTION

##### 4.4.1 Compte moyen des contrevenants

Au 31 mars 1983, il y avait environ 6 700 contrevenants en surveillance communautaire fédérale. Sur ce total, 56 % des contrevenants surveillés étaient en libération conditionnelle totale, 25 % étaient en surveillance obligatoire et les 19 % restants étaient en libération conditionnelle de jour.

Le nombre de contrevenants dans la communauté sous surveillance fédérale a diminué d'environ 15 % entre 1978-79 et 1980-81 puis a augmenté de 11 % entre 1980-81 et 1982-83. Les chiffres des libérations conditionnelles comprennent les détenus provinciaux des provinces qui n'ont pas de commission des libérations conditionnelles. La diminution au cours des trois premières années est surtout le résultat de la mise sur pied des commissions des libérations conditionnelles de Colombie-Britannique et du Québec.

La proportion des contrevenants en libération conditionnelle totale est demeurée relativement constante à environ 55 %. Cependant, la proportion des contrevenants en surveillance obligatoire diminue depuis le pourcentage de 30 % atteint en 1980-81. Inversement, la proportion des contrevenants en libération conditionnelle de jour a augmenté à 19 % par rapport à 15 % en 1979-80.

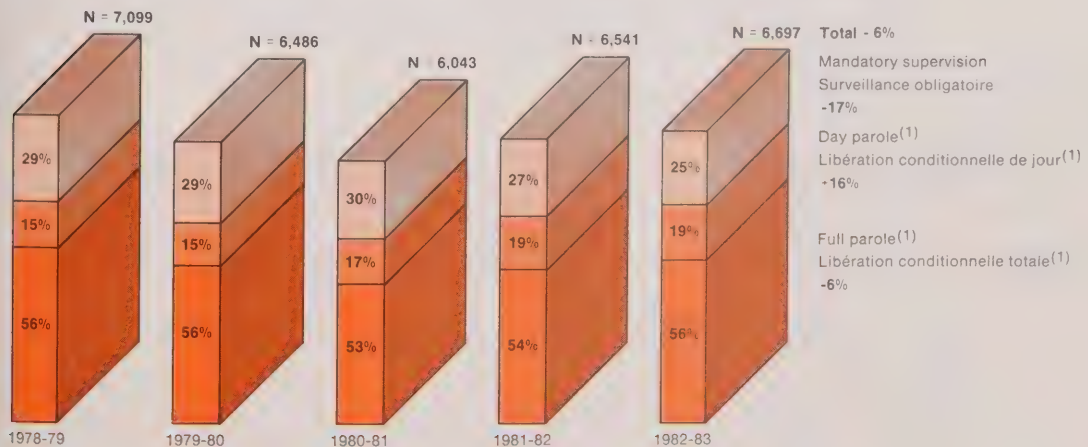
Figure 54

Federal Community Supervision, Total Caseload

Surveillance communautaire fédérale, nombre total de cas

Actual Caseload, by Offender Status, Canada, March 31, 1979 to March 31, 1983

Nombre réel de cas, selon le statut du contrevenant, 31 mars, 1979 au 31 mars, 1983



(1) Includes provincial inmates from those provinces which do not operate their own Parole Boards.

(1) Comprend les détenus provinciaux provenant des provinces qui n'ont pas leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles

#### 4.4.2 Region of Supervision

Figure 55 shows the actual offender count for both full and day parole and mandatory supervision in 1982-83, by location of parole office. One-third of the total federal community supervision caseload originated from the Quebec Region. The Ontario Region had the next highest figure, accounting for 22% of the total caseload, followed by the Prairie Region (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and part of Western Ontario) at 20%. A further 14% of the total caseload was from the Atlantic Region (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick) and the remaining 11% came from the Pacific Region (British Columbia and the Yukon).

At the national level, mandatory supervision cases comprised one-quarter of the total caseload, full parole comprised 56%, and day parole made up the other 19%. These proportions varied among the five regions. Mandatory supervision caseload as a percentage of total caseload ranged from a low of 18% in the Atlantic Region to a high of 34% in the Pacific Region. Full parole caseload varied from 46% of total caseload in the Pacific Region to 67% in the Atlantic Region, and day parole ranged from 14% in the Atlantic Region to 22% in the Ontario Region.

#### 4.4.2 Région des personnes assujetties à la surveillance

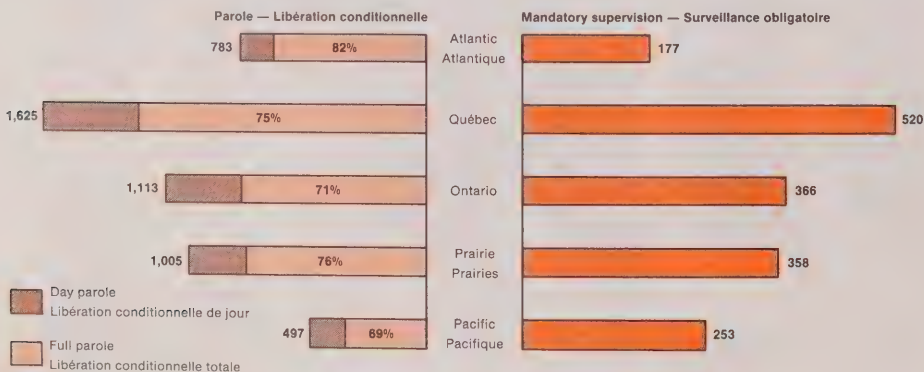
La figure 55 indique le nombre réel des personnes bénéficiant d'une libération conditionnelle totale et de jour ou assujetties à la surveillance obligatoire en 1982-83 selon l'emplacement du bureau de libération conditionnelle. Le tiers des personnes assujetties au régime fédéral de surveillance communautaire provenaient de la région du Québec. La région de l'Ontario venait aux deuxième rang avec 22 % de l'ensemble des cas, suivie de la région des Prairies (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Territoires du Nord-Ouest et une partie de l'Ouest de l'Ontario), qui comptait 20 % des cas. En outre, 14 % des personnes provenaient de la région de l'Atlantique (Terre-Neuve, Nouvelle-Écosse, Île-du-Prince-Édouard et Nouveau-Brunswick) et 11 %, de la région du Pacifique (Colombie-Britannique et Yukon).

À l'échelle nationale, les personnes assujetties à la surveillance obligatoire représentaient le quart de l'ensemble des cas, les personnes bénéficiant d'une libération conditionnelle totale, 56 %, et les personnes bénéficiant d'une libération conditionnelle de jour, 19 %. Ces proportions variaient d'une région à l'autre. La proportion des personnes soumises au régime de surveillance obligatoire exprimée en pourcentage de l'ensemble des cas variait d'un minimum de 18 % dans la région de l'Atlantique à un maximum de 34 % dans la région du Pacifique. Le pourcentage des personnes bénéficiant d'une libération conditionnelle totale variait de 46 % de l'ensemble, dans la région du Pacifique à 67 % dans la région de l'Atlantique, et le pourcentage des personnes bénéficiant d'une libération conditionnelle de jour variait de 14 % dans la région de l'Atlantique à 22 % dans la région de l'Ontario.

Figure 55  
Federal Community Supervision, Total Caseload  
Surveillance communautaire fédérale, nombre total de cas

Actual Caseload, Parole and Mandatory Supervision, by Location of Parole Office,  
Canada and the Provinces, March 31, 1983

Nombre réel de cas, libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire, selon l'emplacement  
du Bureau des libérations conditionnelles, Canada et provinces, 31 mars, 1983



#### 4.4.3 Full Parole Decisions Rendered

The National Parole Board has the authority to grant both full parole and day parole to federal inmates as well as provincial inmates in provinces which do not operate their own Parole Board. The National Parole Board also grants temporary absences to federal inmates and has the authority to terminate/revoke parole or mandatory supervision releases.

Figure 56 illustrates the number of federal and provincial inmates eligible for full parole and the decision rendered. In 1982-83, over 4,500 federal inmates became eligible for full parole (i.e. after one-third of sentence has expired) and 37% of these inmates were granted parole. This grant rate is a drop from the 41% of eligible inmates who were granted full parole in the preceeding year.

Of the 2,158 provincial inmates eligible for full parole in 1982-83, 53% were granted full parole. The proportion of successful provincial parole applications has been declining since 1980-81, when 61% of those eligible were granted full parole. However, the two years previous to this experienced grant rates of approximately 50%.

#### 4.4.3 Décisions rendues à l'égard de la libération conditionnelle totale

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a le pouvoir d'accorder à la fois la libération conditionnelle totale et la libération conditionnelle de jour aux détenus fédéraux de même qu'aux détenus provinciaux des provinces qui n'ont pas de commission des libérations conditionnelles. La Commission accorde également des absences temporaires aux détenus fédéraux et a le pouvoir de révoquer la libération conditionnelle ou la surveillance obligatoire.

La figure 56 illustre le nombre de détenus fédéraux et provinciaux admissibles à la libération conditionnelle totale et la décision rendue. En 1982-83, plus de 4 500 détenus fédéraux sont devenus admissibles à la libération conditionnelle totale (c'est-à-dire après avoir purgé un tiers de leur peine) et la libération conditionnelle a été accordées à 37 % de ces détenus. Cette proportion marque une baisse par rapport aux 41 % des détenus admissibles qui recevaient la libération conditionnelle totale l'année précédente.

Sur les 2 158 détenus provinciaux admissibles à la libération conditionnelle totale en 1982-83, 53 % ont obtenu cette libération. La proportion des demandes provinciales de libération conditionnelle acceptée diminue depuis 1980-81, alors que 61 % des personnes admissibles recevaient la libération conditionnelle totale. Cependant, le taux des deux années précédentes se situait aux environs de 50 %.

Figure 56

Federal Community Supervision, Full Parole Caseload

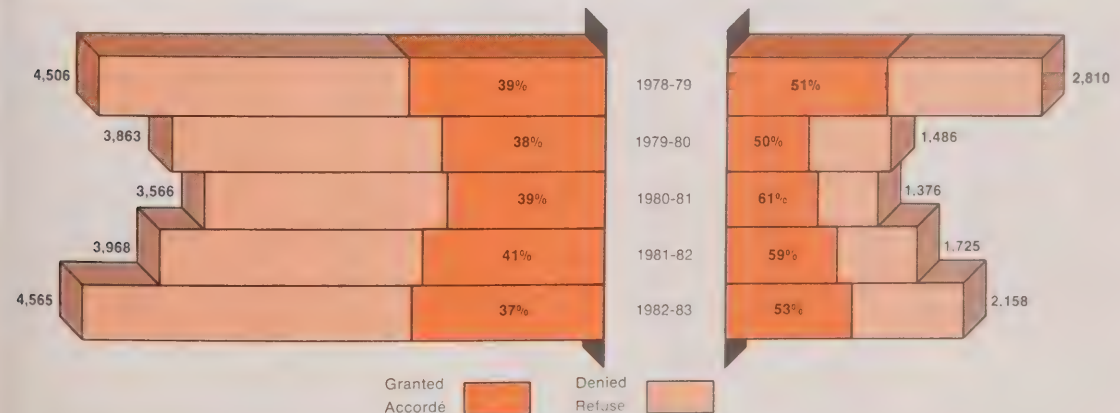
Surveillance communautaire fédérale, nombre de cas de libération conditionnelle totale

**Federal and Provincial Inmates Eligible for Full Parole and Parole Board Decisions Rendered, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83**

**Détenus fédéraux et provinciaux admissibles à une libération conditionnelle totale et décisions rendues par la Commission des libérations conditionnelles, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83**

Federal inmates  
Détenus fédéraux

Provincial inmates<sup>(1)</sup>  
Détenus provinciaux<sup>(1)</sup>



(1) Provincial inmates from those provinces which do not operate their own Parole Boards

(1) Détenus provinciaux des provinces qui n'ont pas leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles.

#### 4.4.4 Full Parole Success Rate

In 1982-83 there were 1,357 federal terminations of full parole. Two-thirds of these were due to regular expiry and one-third were revoked. Those who ended their supervision periods by revocation, with or without new indictable offences, are considered failures. The 1982-83 failure rate of 33% represents the highest proportion of revocations during the five-year period.

There were 1,000 provincial terminations of full parole in 1982-83, of which only 18% were revoked. Provincial cases granted parole over the five years have consistently had a higher percentage of successful terminations through expiry than federal cases. The 18% that were terminated through revocation in 1982-83 equals the highest revocation rate of the five-year period, occurring back in 1980-81. Since 1978-79 there has been at least an 80% success rate regarding full parole releases of provincial cases.

#### 4.4.4 Taux de réussite de la libération conditionnelle totale

En 1982-83, il y a eu 1 357 cessations fédérales de la libération conditionnelle totale. Les deux tiers de ces cessations étaient dus à l'expiration normale et un tiers étaient des cas de révocation. La période de surveillance qui se termine par révocation, avec ou sans nouveaux actes criminels, est considérée un échec. Le taux d'échec de 1982-83, soit 33 %, constitue la proportion la plus élevée de révocations au cours des cinq ans.

Il y a eu 1 000 cessations provinciales de la libération conditionnelle totale en 1982-83, dont seulement 18 % par révocation. Les cas provinciaux de libération conditionnelle au cours des cinq années ont toujours eu un pourcentage plus élevé de succès que les cas fédéraux. Le taux de révocation de 18 % en 1982-83 égale le taux le plus élevé des cinq ans, survenu en 1980-81. Depuis 1978-79, il y a eu un taux de succès d'au moins 80 % pour les libérations conditionnelles totales des cas provinciaux.

Figure 57

Federal Community Supervision, Full Parole Caseload

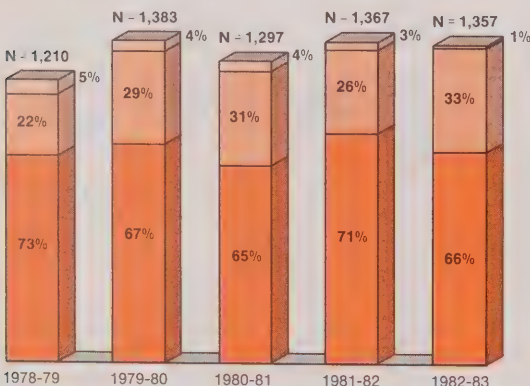
Surveillance communautaire fédérale, nombre de cas de libération conditionnelle totale

Federal and Provincial Full Parole Terminations, by Type of Termination, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Cessation de la libération conditionnelle totale fédérale et provinciale, selon le genre de cessation, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83

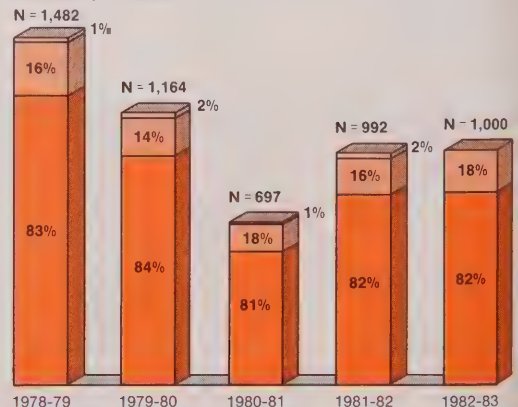
Federal terminations

Cessation fédérale



Provincial terminations<sup>(1)</sup>

Cessation provinciale<sup>(1)</sup>



Regular expiry  
Expiration normale

Revoked  
Révocation

Other  
Autres

(1) For those provinces which do not operate their own Parole Boards.

(1) Pour les provinces qui n'ont pas leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles.

#### 4.4.5 Day Parole Decisions Rendered

The number of inmates applying for day parole has grown dramatically over the last five years. In 1982-83, 5,253 federal inmates applied for day parole compared to 4,103 five years ago, an increase of 28%. This trend is even more pronounced provincially, as 745 inmates applied for day parole (i.e. inmates incarcerated in provinces which do not operate their own Parole Boards) compared to 239 in 1978-79, an increase of over 200%.

A greater percentage of day parole applications are granted than are full parole applications. In 1982-83, 62% of applications for both federal and provincial day parole were granted. This percentage represents a decline from the previous year's figures of 66% granted federally and 67% granted provincially.

The increase in day parole also stems from the problem of prison overcrowding. Inmates may be released temporarily on day parole in order to alleviate temporary overcrowding in a specific institution.

#### 4.4.5 Décisions rendues à l'égard de la libération conditionnelle de jour

Le nombre de détenus qui demandent la libération conditionnelle de jour s'est accru de façon spectaculaire au cours des cinq dernières années. En 1982-83, 5 253 détenus fédéraux ont demandé la libération conditionnelle de jour en comparaison de 4 103 il y a cinq ans, soit une augmentation de 28 %. Cette tendance est encore plus prononcée dans les provinces, car 745 détenus ont demandé la libération conditionnelle de jour (il s'agit de détenus incarcérés dans les provinces qui n'ont pas leur propre commission des libérations conditionnelles) en comparaison de 239 en 1978-79, soit une augmentation de plus de 200 %.

On fait droit à un plus grand pourcentage de demandes de libération conditionnelle de jour que de demande de libération conditionnelle totale. En 1982-83, on a fait droit à 62 % des demandes tant fédérales que provinciales de libération conditionnelle de jour. Ce pourcentage représente une baisse par rapport aux chiffres de l'année précédente, soit 66 % au niveau fédéral et 67 % au niveau provincial.

L'augmentation des libérations conditionnelles de jour découle également du problème du surpeuplement des prisons. Il arrive que l'on libère temporairement les détenus en libération conditionnelle de jour pour soulager le surpeuplement temporaire dans un établissement donné.

Figure 58

Federal Community Supervision, Day Parole Caseload

Surveillance communautaire fédérale, nombre de cas de libération conditionnelle de jour

**Federal and Provincial Inmates Applying for Day Parole and Parole Board Decisions Rendered, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83**

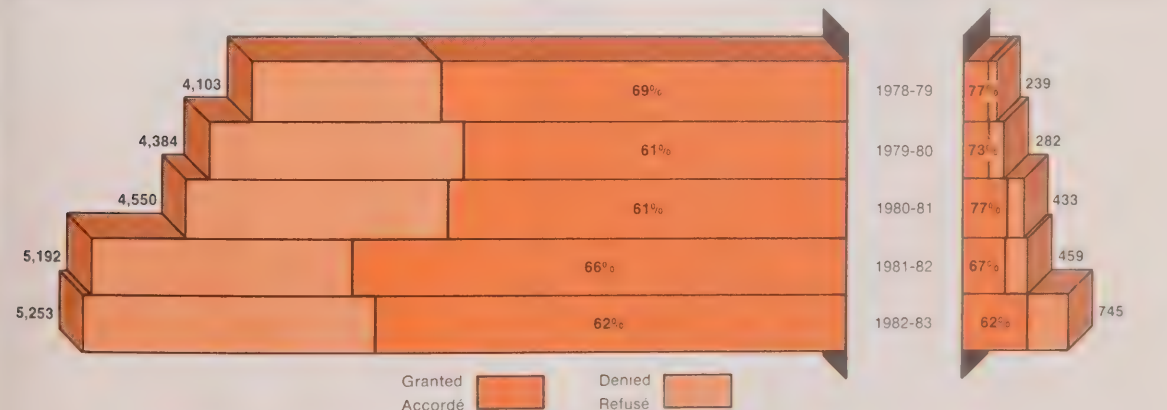
**Détenus fédéraux et provinciaux demandant une libération conditionnelle de jour et décisions rendues par la Commission des libérations conditionnelles, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83**

Federal inmates (total applications)

Détenus fédéraux (nombre total de demandes)

Provincial inmates<sup>(1)</sup> (total applications)

Détenus provinciaux<sup>(1)</sup> (nombre total de demandes)



(1) Provincial inmates from those provinces which do not operate their own Parole Boards.

(1) Détenus provinciaux des provinces qui n'ont pas leur propre Commission des libérations conditionnelles.

#### 4.4.6 Mandatory Supervision Releases

Federal inmates become eligible for release to mandatory supervision automatically after they have served two-thirds of their original sentence. In 1982-83, over 2,500 inmates were released to mandatory supervision.

This represents a very marginal drop from the previous year, but represents a 13% decrease from the 1978-79 figure. The lowest number of inmates released to mandatory supervision occurred in 1979-80 when less than 2,500 were released.

Approximately 1% of all releases to mandatory supervision represent a continuation of mandatory supervision. In 1982-83, 17 inmates fell into this category.

In 1982-83, 26% of all releases occurred in Quebec and 25% occurred in the Prairie Region (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta). A further 24% occurred in Ontario, with the remainder divided between British Columbia (13%) and the Atlantic Region (11%).

#### 4.4.6 Libérations en surveillance obligatoire

Les détenus fédéraux deviennent automatiquement admissibles à la surveillance obligatoire après avoir purgé les deux tiers de leur peine originale. En 1982-83, plus de 2 500 détenus ont été libérés en surveillance obligatoire.

Il s'agit d'une baisse très légère par rapport à l'année précédente, mais d'une diminution de 13 % par rapport aux chiffres de 1978-79. Le nombre le plus bas de détenus libérés en surveillance obligatoire s'est produit en 1979-80, alors que moins de 2 500 détenus ont été ainsi libérés.

Environ 1 % de l'ensemble des libérations en surveillance obligatoire représente une poursuite de la surveillance obligatoire. En 1982-83, 17 détenus appartenaient à cette catégorie.

En 1982-83, 26 % de l'ensemble des libérations se sont produites au Québec et 25 % dans la région des Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta). En outre, 24 % ont eu lieu en Ontario, le reste se répartissant entre la Colombie-Britannique (13 %) et la région de l'Atlantique (11 %).

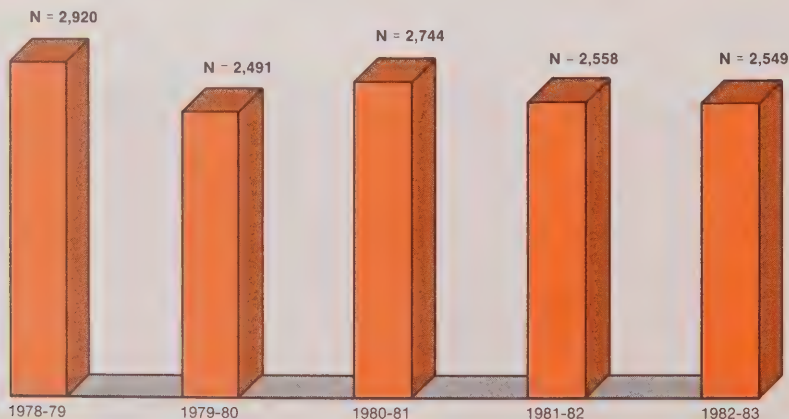
Figure 59

Federal Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision Caseload

Surveillance communautaire fédérale, nombre de cas de surveillance obligatoire

**Mandatory Supervision Releases<sup>(1)</sup> from Federal and Provincial Custody, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83**

**Libérations à la surveillance obligatoire<sup>(1)</sup> des détenus des établissements fédéraux et provinciaux, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83**



(1) Includes all continuation of mandatory supervision cases.

(1) Comprend tous les cas de continuation à la surveillance obligatoire.

Reference: Table 38.

Référence: Tableau 38.

#### 4.4.7 Mandatory Supervision Success Rate

There were 2,450 mandatory supervision terminations in 1982-83, as indicated in Figure 59, of which approximately 51% were completed successfully through regular expiry and 48% were revoked. In comparison to the full parole success rate, 66% federally and 82% provincially, the percentage of successful completions regarding mandatory supervision was relatively low.

The percentage of mandatory supervision cases being terminated through revocation has remained fairly constant over the last three years. However, these figures shows a considerable increase from the 35% and 41% figures occurring in 1978-79 and 1979-80, respectively.

In actual figures, however, the number of mandatory supervision cases that were revoked actually declined between 1981-82 and 1982-83, as did total mandatory supervision terminations.

#### 4.4.7 Taux de réussite de la surveillance obligatoire

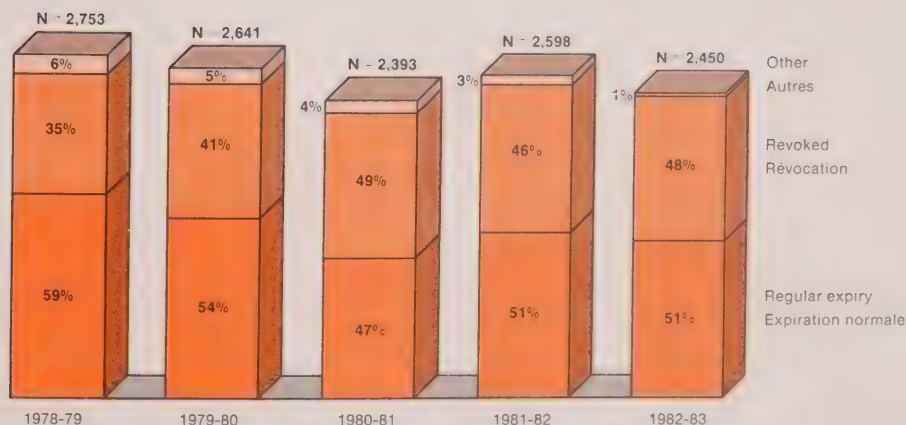
Il y a eu 2 450 cessations de surveillance obligatoire en 1982-83, comme le montre la figure 59. Il s'agissait de l'expiration normale dans 51 % des cas et de révocation dans 48 % des cas. En comparaison du taux de réussite de la libération conditionnelle totale, soit 66 % au palier fédéral et 82 % au palier provincial, le pourcentage de réussite à l'égard de la surveillance obligatoire était relativement bas.

Le pourcentage des cas de surveillance obligatoire qui se termine par la révocation est demeuré assez constant au cours des trois dernières années. Il s'agit cependant d'une augmentation considérable par rapport aux chiffres de 35 % et 41 % en 1978-79 et en 1979-80 respectivement.

En chiffres réels, cependant, le nombre de cas de surveillance obligatoire qui ont abouti à la révocation a en fait diminué entre 1981-82 et 1982-83, tout comme le total des cessations de surveillance obligatoire.

Figure 60  
Federal Community Supervision, Mandatory Supervision Caseload  
Surveillance communautaire fédérale, nombre de cas de surveillance obligatoire

**Mandatory Supervision Terminations, by Type of Termination, Canada, 1978-79 to 1982-83**  
**Cessation de la surveillance obligatoire, selon le genre de cessation, Canada, 1978-79 à 1982-83**





**Appendices**

**Annexes**



APPENDIX A - ANNEXE A

TABLE 1. Population Estimates of Canada and the Provinces, by Gender, June 1st, 1978 to June 1st, 1982(1)

TABLEAU 1. Projections démographiques pour le Canada et provinces, selon le sexe, du 1er juin 1978 au 1er juin 1982(1)

Province	Gender Sexe	Adult population(2) Population adulte(2)					Total population Population totale				
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
		thousands									
		milliers									
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	T. M. F.	355.1 178.5 176.6	360.3 180.7 179.6	366.5 183.2 183.3	373.5 186.3 187.2	379.4 188.8 190.6	561.5 284.2 277.3	563.5 284.7 278.8	565.6 285.2 280.4	567.7 285.7 282.0	569.2 286.0 283.2
Prince Edward Island - Ile- du-Prince-Edouard	T. M. F.	85.1 42.4 43.4	87.5 43.1 44.4	89.0 43.7 45.3	89.5 43.8 45.7	90.3 44.3 46.0	121.0 60.5 60.5	122.0 60.9 61.1	122.8 61.2 61.6	122.5 60.9 61.6	122.8 61.0 61.8
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle- Écosse	T. M. F.	606.2 298.4 307.8	616.2 302.6 313.6	624.8 306.2 318.6	632.9 309.7 323.2	641.3 313.3 328.0	837.6 417.1 420.5	841.8 418.4 423.4	845.1 419.2 425.9	847.5 419.6 427.9	852.3 421.4 430.9
New Brunswick - Nouveau- Brunswick	T. M. F.	486.7 240.3 246.4	495.4 244.2 251.2	502.9 247.5 255.4	508.8 249.8 259.0	514.8 252.4 262.4	688.1 343.6 344.5	692.0 345.0 347.0	695.4 346.1 349.3	696.4 346.0 350.4	699.1 347.0 352.1
Québec	T. M. F.	4,437.4 2,157.7 2,279.7	4,517.4 2,193.8 2,323.6	4,592.8 2,230.0 2,362.8	4,678.5 2,269.5 2,409.0	4,758.0 2,306.4 2,451.6	6,302.5 3,113.1 3,189.4	6,339.0 3,128.5 3,210.5	6,386.1 3,149.1 3,237.0	6,438.2 3,172.1 3,266.1	6,482.5 3,191.2 3,291.3
Ontario	T. M. F.	6,272.5 3,059.7 3,212.8	6,320.0 3,108.8 3,211.2	6,490.6 3,158.7 3,331.9	6,587.7 3,201.6 3,386.1	6,701.3 3,256.0 3,445.3	8,439.6 4,172.4 4,267.2	8,501.3 4,197.2 4,304.1	8,569.6 4,225.2 4,344.4	8,624.7 4,246.6 4,378.1	8,715.7 4,288.9 4,426.8
Manitoba	T. M. F.	715.2 350.1 365.1	717.1 351.6 365.5	723.8 352.8 371.0	731.0 355.5 375.5	743.2 360.9 382.3	1,032.0 511.7 520.3	1,028.0 508.9 519.1	1,024.9 506.6 518.3	1,026.2 506.5 519.7	1,035.2 510.4 524.8
Saskatchewan	T. M. F.	679.2 340.1 339.1	684.1 344.8 339.3	700.9 349.8 351.1	712.1 354.8 357.3	723.2 359.7 365.5	943.5 475.0 468.5	951.3 478.5 472.8	959.4 482.1 477.3	968.3 486.1 482.2	979.4 491.0 488.4
Alberta	T. M. F.	1,432.9 727.2 705.7	1,467.4 761.3 706.1	1,576.4 802.5 773.9	1,658.3 845.6 812.7	1,727.1 881.4 845.7	1,983.1 1,008.8 974.3	2,052.8 1,045.8 1,007.0	2,140.7 1,092.1 1,048.6	2,237.3 1,143.0 1,094.3	2,317.0 1,184.2 1,132.8
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	T. M. F.	1,867.4 922.1 945.3	1,891.1 946.2 944.9	1,991.0 981.2 1,009.8	2,065.4 1,017.3 1,048.1	2,114.2 1,041.0 1,073.2	2,542.4 1,268.1 1,274.3	2,589.3 1,290.3 1,299.0	2,666.0 1,327.3 1,338.7	2,744.2 1,365.0 1,379.2	2,790.1 1,387.1 1,403.0
Yukon	T. M. F.	15.7 8.5 7.2	15.6 8.3 7.3	15.8 8.4 7.4	16.6 8.8 7.8	17.1 9.0 8.1	22.5 12.0 10.5	22.3 11.8 10.5	22.3 11.8 10.5	23.2 12.2 11.0	23.8 12.5 11.3
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	T. M. F.	26.8 14.0 12.8	26.6 14.3 12.3	27.5 14.6 12.9	28.9 15.3 13.6	30.3 16.2 14.1	43.6 22.9 20.7	44.0 23.1 20.9	44.6 23.4 21.2	45.8 24.0 21.8	47.2 24.8 22.4
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	T. M. F.	<b>16,980.9</b> <b>8,339.0</b> <b>8,641.9</b>	<b>17,198.7</b> <b>8,499.7</b> <b>8,699.0</b>	<b>17,702.0</b> <b>8,678.6</b> <b>9,023.4</b>	<b>18,083.2</b> <b>8,858.0</b> <b>9,225.2</b>	<b>18,440.2</b> <b>9,029.4</b> <b>9,410.8</b>	<b>23,517.4</b> <b>11,689.4</b> <b>11,828.0</b>	<b>23,747.3</b> <b>11,803.8</b> <b>11,964.9</b>	<b>24,042.5</b> <b>11,929.3</b> <b>12,120.8</b>	<b>24,342.0</b> <b>12,067.7</b> <b>12,274.3</b>	<b>24,634.3</b> <b>12,205.8</b> <b>12,428.8</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division.

Sources: Statistique Canada, Direction de la statistique des ménages et du recensement, Division de la démographie.

TABLE 2. Age Distribution of the Adult Population, by Gender, Canada and the Provinces, as of June 1st, 1982

TABLEAU 2. Répartition des adultes, selon l'âge et le sexe, Canada et provinces, au 1er juin 1982

Province	Gender Sexe	Age(1) Âge(1)								Total(2)
		16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	
		thousands - milliers								
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	T.	...	13.1	12.5	11.5	51.0	48.8	45.7	37.1	379.4
	M.	...	6.7	6.4	5.7	25.1	24.0	22.9	18.7	188.8
	F.	...	6.4	6.1	5.8	25.9	24.8	22.8	18.4	190.6
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	T.	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	10.5	9.5	9.4	7.8	90.3
	M.	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.0	44.3
	F.	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	5.3	4.8	4.7	3.8	46.0
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	T.	15.9	17.3	17.4	17.3	79.3	72.4	67.9	57.3	641.3
	M.	8.1	8.9	9.0	8.9	39.8	35.7	33.9	28.8	313.3
	F.	7.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	39.5	36.7	34.0	28.5	328.0
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	T.	13.7	14.6	14.7	14.4	64.5	60.4	56.5	46.1	514.8
	M.	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.4	32.3	29.7	28.3	23.4	252.4
	F.	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.0	32.2	30.7	28.2	22.7	262.4
Québec	T.	...	...	126.5	128.6	641.3	603.1	552.6	484.4	4,758.0
	M.	...	...	64.7	65.0	321.7	300.6	275.7	242.1	2,306.4
	F.	...	...	61.8	63.6	319.6	302.5	276.9	242.3	2,451.6
Ontario	T.	150.3	162.2	167.0	167.3	801.8	748.5	714.7	624.9	6,701.3
	M.	77.3	83.0	85.6	85.5	400.0	365.6	352.4	312.9	3,256.0
	F.	73.0	79.2	81.4	81.8	401.8	382.9	362.3	312.0	3,445.3
Manitoba	T.	...	...	19.9	19.8	95.1	88.2	79.6	65.9	743.2
	M.	...	...	10.1	9.9	47.7	43.8	39.6	33.1	360.9
	F.	...	...	9.8	9.9	47.4	44.4	40.0	32.8	382.3
Saskatchewan	T.	17.6	19.2	19.8	19.4	90.0	84.2	69.2	55.1	723.2
	M.	9.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	45.3	42.7	35.4	28.0	359.7
	F.	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.6	44.7	41.5	33.8	27.1	363.5
Alberta	T.	38.8	41.9	45.4	48.2	271.3	257.9	205.2	159.3	1,727.1
	M.	20.0	21.5	23.6	24.6	140.0	135.8	107.1	82.3	881.4
	F.	18.8	20.4	21.8	23.6	131.3	122.1	98.1	77.0	845.7
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	T.	...	47.5	50.0	50.7	253.9	254.4	242.4	203.0	2,114.2
	M.	...	24.4	25.6	25.9	126.9	126.0	122.2	103.3	1,041.0
	F.	...	23.1	24.4	24.8	127.0	128.4	120.2	99.7	1,073.2
Yukon(3)	T.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.1	17.1
	M.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	9.0
	F.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	8.1
Northwest Territories(3) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(3)	T.	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.1	30.3
	M.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	16.2
	F.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.4	14.1
CANADA, TOTAL	T.	240.0	319.9	477.3	481.2	2,366.3	2,235.2	2,050.1	1,746.1	18,440.2
	M.	123.3	164.1	244.7	244.7	1,187.8	1,112.5	1,025.9	879.4	9,029.4
	F.	116.7	155.8	232.6	236.5	1,178.4	1,122.7	1,024.2	866.7	9,410.8

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division.

Source: Statistique Canada, Direction de la statistique des ménages et du recensement, Division de la démographie.

Note: Due to rounding, these figures will not always correspond exactly to figures in Table 1.

Nota: Dû à l'arrondissement, ces chiffres ne correspondront pas exactement aux chiffres du tableau 1.

TABLE 3. Adult Canadian Population, by Selected Characteristics, Canada and the Provinces, as of June 1st, 1982

TABLÉAU 3. Population adulte du Canada, selon certaines caractéristiques, Canada et provinces, au 1er juin 1982

Province	Lower adult age limit(1)  Limite d'âge inférieur(1)	Year  Année	% female  % de femmes	% native(2)  % d'autochtones (2)	Median age  Âge médian	Deaths  Décès		
						Suicide	Other  Autres	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	17	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	49.7 49.9 50.0 50.1 50.2	.. .. .. 0.7 ..	35 35 35 35 35	15 24 17 23 32	2,872 2,903 3,123 3,034 3,171	2,887 2,922 3,144 3,057 3,203
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	50.6 50.7 50.9 51.1 50.9	.. .. .. 0.4 ..	38 38 37 37 38	16 15 14 9 11	948 974 985 955 945	964 989 999 964 956
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	50.8 50.9 51.0 51.1 51.2	.. .. .. 0.1 ..	37 37 37 37 37	104 102 96 90 101	6,542 6,510 6,695 6,660 6,669	6,646 6,612 6,791 6,750 6,770
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	50.6 50.7 50.8 50.9 51.0	.. .. .. 0.6 ..	36 36 36 36 36	88 83 81 76 90	4,870 4,874 5,022 4,886 4,923	4,958 4,957 5,103 4,962 5,013
Québec	18	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	51.4 51.4 51.5 51.5 51.5	.. .. .. 0.7 ..	38 38 38 38 38	859 933 909 1,011 1,029	40,539 40,362 40,761 40,119 40,877	41,398 41,295 41,670 41,130 41,906
Ontario	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	51.2 50.8 51.3 51.4 51.4	.. .. .. 1.0 ..	38 37 38 38 38	1,197 1,092 1,108 1,058 1,091	57,777 58,419 59,743 60,100 60,997	58,974 59,511 60,851 61,158 62,088
Manitoba	18	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	51.1 51.0 51.3 51.4 51.4	.. .. .. 4.5 ..	40 40 40 40 40	154 136 117 133 134	7,755 7,725 8,005 8,166 8,090	7,909 7,861 8,122 8,299 8,224
Saskatchewan	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	49.9 49.6 50.1 50.2 50.3	.. .. .. 4.3 ..	38 39 39 38 38	159 140 148 163 168	7,195 6,913 7,192 7,044 7,754	7,354 7,053 7,340 7,207 7,922
Alberta	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	49.3 48.1 49.1 49.0 49.0	.. .. .. 2.4 ..	33 33 33 33 33	320 308 382 334 351	10,984 11,126 11,584 11,795 11,969	11,304 11,434 11,966 12,129 12,320
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	17	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	50.6 50.0 50.7 50.8 50.8	.. .. .. 2.0 ..	39 38 38 38 38	445 404 386 383 408	17,824 18,066 18,241 18,735 19,638	18,269 18,470 18,627 19,118 20,046
Yukon	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	45.9 46.8 46.8 47.0 47.4	.. .. .. 15.0 ..	31 32 32 32 32	7 6 11 5 6	73 107 107 122 98	80 113 118 127 104
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	16	1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	47.8 46.2 46.9 47.1 46.5	.. .. .. 50.7 ..	30 30 30 31 31	21 8 9 9 8	140 143 187 148 184	161 151 196 157 192
CANADA, TOTAL		1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	50.9 50.6 51.0 51.0 51.0	.. .. .. 1.6 ..	37 37 37 37 37	3,385 3,251 3,278 3,294 3,429	157,519 158,122 161,645 161,764 165,315	160,904 161,373 164,923 165,058 168,744

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division, and Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Health Division.

Source: Statistique Canada, Direction de la statistique des ménages et du recensement, Division de la démographie, et Section de la statistique de l'état civil et des registres des maladies, Division de la santé.

TABLE 4. Actual Offences Reported by Police(1), by Selected Offence Category, Canada and the Provinces, 1978 to 1982(2)

TABLEAU 4. Infractions réelles déclarées par la police(1), selon certaines catégories d'infractions, Canada et provinces, 1978 à 1982(2)

Province	Year	Criminal Code				Federal Statute	Provincial Statute	Municipal By-laws	Total
	Année	Code criminel				Loi fédérale	Loi provinciale	Règlements municipaux	
			Drinking/ driving	Other	Total				
			Conduite en état d'ivresse	Autres					
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1978	3,865		27,138	31,003	2,247	6,560	477	40,287
	1979	4,486		29,686	34,172	2,150	7,305	385	44,012
	1980	4,199		29,616	33,815	2,007	8,917	158	44,897
	1981	4,346		33,810	38,156	2,208	9,048	204	49,616
	1982	3,949		35,626	39,575	1,523	8,024	198	49,320
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978	1,683		5,849	7,532	404	5,049	56	13,041
	1979	1,796		6,444	8,240	465	4,466	37	13,208
	1980	1,482		6,689	8,171	494	4,144	18	12,827
	1981	1,422		7,171	8,593	519	3,720	45	12,877
	1982	1,438		7,548	8,986	353	3,934	38	13,311
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978	6,214		49,942	56,156	4,741	30,491	691	92,079
	1979	6,791		55,020	61,811	4,593	33,198	1,263	100,865
	1980	6,906		57,355	64,261	5,135	32,821	1,935	104,152
	1981	6,843		62,085	68,928	4,660	32,544	2,667	108,199
	1982	8,074		64,636	72,710	4,928	32,787	2,408	112,833
New Brunswick - Nouveau- Brunswick	1978	5,136		34,326	39,462	2,711	11,647	1,475	55,295
	1979	5,727		41,091	46,818	2,695	12,988	1,417	63,918
	1980	5,175		43,673	48,848	2,913	13,282	1,615	66,658
	1981	5,077		46,770	51,847	2,707	12,071	689	67,314
	1982	4,997		48,995	53,992	2,500	11,328	720	68,540
Québec	1978	26,724		320,119	346,843	32,546	8,728	21,192	409,309
	1979	30,968		384,787	415,755	23,144	5,442	23,866	468,207
	1980	31,382		446,771	478,153	19,933	5,428	24,690	528,204
	1981	30,911		472,994	503,905	21,842	4,367	25,638	555,752
	1982	24,137		457,367	481,504	22,490	5,701	22,748	532,443
Ontario	1978	45,227		660,660	705,887	43,637	147,080	15,130	911,734
	1979	44,958		698,436	743,394	45,013	166,853	18,498	973,758
	1980	47,211		755,713	802,924	41,787	178,244	20,409	1,043,364
	1981	48,210		772,068	820,278	40,890	201,062	21,838	1,084,068
	1982	45,392		764,461	809,853	35,237	188,927	24,448	1,058,465
Manitoba	1979	9,216		82,596	91,812	5,364	17,301	1,481	115,958
	1979	8,320		83,699	92,019	4,673	17,994	997	115,683
	1980	7,511		95,747	103,258	5,112	17,378	1,020	126,768
	1981	7,549		103,157	110,706	5,197	17,808	1,863	135,572
	1982	7,155		110,213	117,368	5,682	16,789	3,170	143,009
Saskatchewan	1978	10,268		71,169	81,437	5,180	54,889	998	142,504
	1979	11,786		69,885	81,671	5,643	55,511	1,070	143,895
	1980	11,378		75,860	87,238	5,920	54,370	1,004	148,532
	1981	11,326		86,929	98,255	5,853	53,131	1,653	158,892
	1982	10,862		90,778	101,640	4,672	37,802	2,674	146,788
Alberta	1978	22,456		165,276	187,732	19,626	79,123	4,809	291,290
	1979	24,548		178,729	203,277	20,138	93,084	6,835	323,354
	1980	26,313		203,120	229,433	19,974	97,551	7,165	354,123
	1981	29,342		222,309	251,651	19,086	101,716	8,503	380,956
	1982	31,063		230,819	261,882	16,711	86,285	11,321	376,199
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978	23,830		284,469	308,299	16,556	23,430	12,680	360,965
	1979	23,855		294,938	318,793	13,305	28,063	14,932	375,093
	1980	26,452		318,093	344,545	15,725	28,270	15,863	404,403
	1981	29,097		347,147	376,244	16,445	33,156	16,601	442,446
	1982	28,867		379,105	407,972	17,869	31,773	20,144	477,758
Yukon	1978	476		4,187	4,663	498	2,489	11	7,661
	1979	433		4,221	4,654	311	2,507	18	7,490
	1980	543		4,319	4,862	331	2,851	176	8,220
	1981	533		5,127	5,660	453	3,430	312	9,855
	1982	561		5,111	5,672	557	3,312	34	9,575
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978	793		8,566	9,359	521	11,537	313	21,730
	1979	711		8,335	9,046	427	10,793	280	20,546
	1980	664		8,443	9,107	454	9,556	110	19,227
	1981	726		8,634	9,360	564	9,179	191	19,294
	1982	817		9,009	9,826	520	7,689	53	18,088
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>		<b>1978</b>	<b>155,888</b>	<b>1,714,297</b>	<b>1,870,185</b>	<b>134,031</b>	<b>398,324</b>	<b>59,313</b>	<b>2,461,853</b>
		<b>1979</b>	<b>164,379</b>	<b>1,855,271</b>	<b>2,019,650</b>	<b>122,557</b>	<b>438,204</b>	<b>69,598</b>	<b>2,650,009</b>
		<b>1980</b>	<b>169,216</b>	<b>2,045,399</b>	<b>2,214,615</b>	<b>119,785</b>	<b>452,812</b>	<b>74,163</b>	<b>2,861,375</b>
		<b>1981</b>	<b>175,382</b>	<b>2,168,201</b>	<b>2,343,583</b>	<b>120,424</b>	<b>481,232</b>	<b>80,202</b>	<b>3,025,441</b>
		<b>1982</b>	<b>167,312</b>	<b>2,203,668</b>	<b>2,370,980</b>	<b>113,042</b>	<b>434,351</b>	<b>87,956</b>	<b>3,006,329</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Program.

Source: Centre canadien de la statistique juridique, Programme de la statistique policière.

TABLE 5. Adults Charged(1) by Police, by Selected Offence Category, Canada and the Provinces, 1978 to 1982(2)

TABLÉAU 5. Adultes inculpés(1) par la police, selon certaines catégories d'infractions, Canada et provinces, 1978 à 1982(2)

Province	Year	Criminal Code				Federal Statute(3)	Provincial Statute	Municipal By-laws	Total
	Année	Code criminel				Loi fédérale(3)	Loi provinciale	Règlements municipaux	
			Drinking/ driving	Other	Total				
			Conduite en état d'ébriété	Autres					
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1978	3,787		6,247	10,034	1,443	4,516	387	16,380
	1979	4,283		6,710	10,993	1,508	5,420	334	18,255
	1980	3,955		7,159	11,114	1,565	7,095	133	19,907
	1981	4,062		8,852	12,914	1,647	7,145	137	21,843
	1982	3,194		7,650	10,844	841	5,638	71	17,394
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978	1,634		1,174	2,808	251	4,400	56	7,515
	1979	1,769		1,574	3,343	293	4,028	30	7,694
	1980	1,464		1,480	2,944	317	3,663	13	6,937
	1981	1,366		1,784	3,150	288	3,448	21	6,907
	1982	1,123		1,281	2,404	153	3,335	16	5,908
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978	6,155		10,580	16,735	3,157	29,145	563	49,600
	1979	6,507		12,658	18,965	3,095	31,076	893	54,129
	1980	6,495		12,977	19,472	3,494	30,408	691	54,085
	1981	6,363		13,392	19,755	3,139	30,813	514	54,221
	1982	6,571		12,485	19,056	2,406	29,122	531	51,115
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978	5,018		7,859	12,877	1,476	10,233	787	25,373
	1979	5,603		8,941	14,544	1,535	11,789	902	28,770
	1980	5,017		9,514	14,531	1,767	11,933	721	28,952
	1981	4,895		9,718	14,613	1,654	10,605	432	27,304
	1982	4,363		9,057	13,420	1,062	9,196	331	24,009
Québec	1978	25,395		49,923	75,318	12,257	6,056	14,762	108,393
	1979	29,512		56,615	85,927	8,704	5,617	15,235	119,503
	1980	29,794		64,848	94,642	9,099	6,079	16,663	126,483
	1981	29,744		69,183	98,927	9,679	4,225	19,220	132,051
	1982	22,964		73,171	96,135	8,612	5,105	18,019	127,871
Ontario	1978	44,965		142,431	187,396	30,725	121,498	6,850	346,469
	1979	43,690		143,357	187,047	30,439	143,186	6,943	367,615
	1980	45,770		154,144	199,914	29,134	158,221	7,201	394,470
	1981	46,712		155,465	202,177	28,923	180,080	8,468	419,648
	1982	44,383		152,070	196,453	22,380	167,907	8,936	395,676
Manitoba	1978	8,823		13,776	22,599	3,482	11,426	337	37,844
	1979	7,977		12,957	21,234	2,975	11,778	92	36,079
	1980	7,138		13,796	20,934	3,090	11,637	132	35,793
	1981	7,177		15,384	22,561	3,266	12,120	261	38,208
	1982	6,139		14,690	20,829	2,990	9,743	350	33,912
Saskatchewan	1978	9,941		17,556	27,497	3,481	35,783	690	67,451
	1979	11,449		17,998	29,447	3,509	36,741	715	70,412
	1980	11,006		19,899	30,905	3,698	35,633	578	70,814
	1981	10,999		22,382	33,381	3,718	34,688	702	72,489
	1982	10,214		21,342	31,556	2,650	30,601	611	65,418
Alberta	1978	21,459		35,643	57,102	14,146	44,883	753	116,884
	1979	22,546		39,080	61,626	13,808	83,349	1,479	160,262
	1980	23,156		45,292	68,448	14,727	65,965	1,130	150,270
	1981	24,624		49,586	74,210	14,301	68,154	1,509	158,174
	1982	22,545		46,362	68,907	9,463	50,642	1,806	130,818
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978	21,390		37,639	59,029	9,695	7,144	433	76,301
	1979	20,840		38,656	59,496	7,703	10,440	364	78,003
	1980	22,594		42,391	64,985	8,952	9,982	442	84,361
	1981	24,967		44,620	69,587	9,422	9,728	508	89,245
	1982	20,926		45,541	66,467	8,002	7,420	960	82,849
Yukon	1978	442		860	1,302	227	289	3	1,821
	1979	424		969	1,393	143	344	3	1,883
	1980	424		946	1,436	96	338	2	1,872
	1981	470		1,207	1,677	147	420	262	2,506
	1982	397		984	1,381	109	2,211	3	3,704
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978	729		2,581	3,310	290	1,912	122	5,614
	1979	660		2,666	3,326	259	1,993	74	5,652
	1980	613		2,821	3,434	267	1,687	50	5,438
	1981	669		2,950	3,619	350	1,823	78	5,870
	1982	605		2,206	2,811	217	4,153	19	7,200
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>		<b>1978</b>	<b>149,738</b>	<b>326,269</b>	<b>476,007</b>	<b>80,630</b>	<b>277,285</b>	<b>25,743</b>	<b>859,665</b>
		<b>1979</b>	<b>155,260</b>	<b>342,081</b>	<b>497,341</b>	<b>73,971</b>	<b>345,761</b>	<b>27,084</b>	<b>944,157</b>
		<b>1980</b>	<b>157,492</b>	<b>375,267</b>	<b>532,759</b>	<b>76,206</b>	<b>342,641</b>	<b>27,756</b>	<b>979,362</b>
		<b>1981</b>	<b>162,048</b>	<b>394,523</b>	<b>556,571</b>	<b>76,534</b>	<b>363,249</b>	<b>32,112</b>	<b>1,028,466</b>
		<b>1982</b>	<b>143,424</b>	<b>386,839</b>	<b>530,263</b>	<b>58,885</b>	<b>325,073</b>	<b>31,653</b>	<b>945,874</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Program.

Source: Centre canadien de la statistique juridique, Programme de la statistique policière.



APPENDIX B - ANNEXE B

TABLE 6. Listing of Provincial Custodial Facilities in Operation at Year-end, Canada, 1982-83

TABLEAU 6. Liste des établissements de correction provinciaux en activité à la fin de l'année, Canada, 1982-83

<b>Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador:</b>	Établissement de Rivière-du-Loup (42) Établissement de Roberval (57) Établissement de Rouyn (59) Établissement de St-Hyacinthe (52) Établissement de St-Jérôme (49) Établissement de St-Joseph de Beauce (43) Établissement de Sept-Îles (35) Établissement de Sherbrooke (44) Établissement de Sorel (51) Établissement de Trois-Rivières (53) Établissement de Valleyfield (47) Maison Gomin (54) Maison Tanguay (48)	<b>Saskatchewan:</b> (There are eight work camps operating as satellites to correctional centres - Il y a huit camps de travail en opération qui sont des satellites des centres de correction)  Battlefords Community Correctional Centre (106) Buffalo Narrows CCC (108.2) Creighton Community Correctional Centre (108.1) North Battleford Community Training Residence (106) Pine Grove Provincial Correctional Centre (105) Pine Grove Community Training Residence (105) Prince Albert Community Training Residence (105) Prince Albert Correctional Centre (105) Regina Community Training Residence #1 (108) Regina Community Training Residence #2 (108) Regina Provincial Correctional Centre (108) Saskatoon Community Training Residence (107) Saskatoon Provincial Correctional Centre (107) St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre (Private - Privé)
<b>Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard:</b>	<b>Ontario:</b>	<b>Alberta:</b>
<b>Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse:</b> (Facilities are owned/operated by the municipalities - Les établissements sont la propriété et sont administrés par les municipalités)	Barrie Jail (one camp - un camp) (71) Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre (83) Maplehurst CC and Adult Training Centre (84) Metro Toronto East Detention Centre (86) Metro Toronto West Detention Centre (86) Mimico Correctional Centre (86) Niagara Detention Centre (85) Toronto Jail (86) Brockville Jail (89) Cobourg Jail (87) Cornwall Jail (90) Lindsay Jail (67) L'Orignal Jail (91) Millbrook Correctional Centre (69) Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre (92) Pembroke Jail (95) Perth Jail (94) Peterborough Jail (68) Quinte Detention Centre (88) Rideau Correctional Centre (93) Whitby Jail (70) Brantford Jail (82) Burch Correctional Centre (82) Chatham Jail (81) Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre (78) Guelph Correctional Centre (one camp - un camp) (75) Ontario Correctional Institute (74) Owen Sound Jail (72) Sarnia Jail (79) Stratford Jail (77) Vanier Centre for Women (74) Walkerton Jail (73) Waterloo Detention Centre (76) Wellington Detention Centre (75) Windsor Jail (80) Fort Frances Jail (63) Haileybury Jail (98) Kenora Jail (62) Monteith Correctional Centre (99) Monteith Jail (99) North Bay Jail (96) Parry Sound Jail (66) Sault Ste. Marie Jail (65) Sudbury Jail (97) Thunder Bay Correctional Centre (64) Thunder Bay Jail (64)	Belmont Correctional Centre (112) Bow River Correctional Centre (113) Calgary Correctional Centre (113) Calgary Remand Centre (113) Edmonton Remand Centre (112) Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre (110) Lakeside Correctional Centre (114) Lethbridge Correctional Centre (114) Peace River Correctional Centre (109) St. Paul Correctional Centre (111)
<b>New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick:</b>	Andover Provincial Jail (33) Bathurst Day Detention Center (24) Dalhousie Provincial Jail (23) Dorchester Provincial Jail (28) Fredericton Community Residential Center (31) Fredericton Provincial Jail (31) Madawaska Regional CC (34) Moncton Detention Center (27) New Brunswick Central Reformatory (31) Saint John Community Residential Center (29) Saint John Regional CC (29) St. Stephen Day Detention Center (30) Tracadie CRC (25) Woodstock Provincial Jail (32)	<b>British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique:</b>  Burnaby CCC (120) Lakeside Correctional Centre (120) Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (120) Lynda Williams CCC (120) Margale CCC (120) Camp Point CCC (Kilsey Bay) (124) Jordan River Camp (122) Snowden CCC (123) Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (121) Victoria Number 1 CCC (121) Bear Creek Camp (117) Kamloops CCC (118) Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (118) Rayleigh Camp (118) Hudja Lake Camp (116) Prince George Regional CC (116) Terrace CCC (115) Alouette River Correctional Centre (120) Boulder Bay Camp (120) New Haven Camp (120) North Fraser Regional Correctional Centre (120) Pine Ridge Camp (120) Stave Lake Camp (120) Twin Maples (120) Chilliwack CCC (119) Chilliwack Security Unit (119) Ford Mountain Camp (119) Mount Thurston Camp (119) Surrey CCC (120)
<b>Québec:</b>	<b>Manitoba:</b>	<b>Yukon:</b>
Centre de Prévention de Parthenais (48) Centre de réhabilitation de Waterloo (45) Établissement d'Amos (58) Établissement de Baie-Comeau (36) Établissement de Bordeaux (48) Établissement de Chicoutimi (56) Établissement de Cowansville (46) Établissement d'Havre-Aubert (38) Établissement de Hull (61) Établissement de Joliette (50) Établissement de Matane (40) Établissement de Mont-Laurier (60) Établissement de New Carlisle (39) Établissement d'Orsainville (55) Établissement de Percé (37) Établissement de Rimouski (41)	Brandon Correctional Institution (102) Dauphin Correctional Institution (101) Headingley Correctional Institution (104) Portage Correctional Centre for Women (103) The Pas Correctional Institution (100) Winnipeg Remand Centre (104)	Whitehorse Correctional Centre (125)  <b>Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest:</b>  Yellowknife Correctional Centre (126) Baffin Correctional Centre (129) South Mackenzie Correctional Centre (127) N.W.T. Correctional Centre for Women (128)

Note: The number following the facility name indicates it's location on the map at the back of the report.

Nota: Le numéro qui suit le nom de l'établissement indique son emplacement sur la carte à la fin du rapport.

TABLE 7. Provincial Correctional Facilities in Operation at Year-end, by Security Level and Capacity, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

TABLEAU 7. Établissements provinciaux de correction en activité à la fin de l'année, selon le niveau de sécurité et la capacité, Canada et provinces, 1982-83

Province	Custodial facilities Établissements de correction					Non-custodial (probation/ parole offices)
	Security level Niveau de sécurité			Capacity Capacité		Non-détention (bureaux de probation/ libération condition- nelle)
	Secure Milieu fermé	Open Milieu ouvert	Total	Opera- tional Opération- nelle	Special purpose Condition spéciale	
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	3	1	4	356	25	5
Prince Edward Island(1) - Île-du-Prince- Édouard(1)	3	-	3	128	6	5
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	16	-	16	555	40	16
New Brunswick(2) - Nouveau-Brunswick(2)	11	3	14	406	22	11
Québec	28	1	29	2,932	297	35
Ontario	46	2	48	6,523	602	119
Manitoba	6	-	6	806	98	14
Saskatchewan(3)	4	8	12	924	34	11
Alberta(4)	7	3	10	2,896	89	53
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	6	21	27	1,832	130	86
Yukon	1	-	1	68	8	9
Northwest Territories(5) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(5)	3	1	4	153	5	23
CANADA, TOTAL	134	40	174	17,579	1,356	387

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 8. Authorized Staff Complement at Year-end, by Selected Categories, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

TABLEAU 8. Effectif autorisé à la fin de l'année, selon certaines catégories, Canada et provinces, 1982-83

Province	Central adminis- tration	Custodial services			Non-custodial services			Total	Salaries as % of total expen- ditures (1)  Salaires en % du total des dépenses (1)
	Adminis- tration centrale	Services de détention			Services de non-détention				
		Correc- tional officers	Other	Total	Probation/ parole officers	Other	Total		
		Agents de correc- tion	Autres		Agents de probation/ libération condition- nelle	Autres			
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	2	201	40	241	12	8	20	263	74
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	2	43	19	62	7	2	9	73	85
Nova Scotia(2) - Nouvelle-Écosse(2)	13	237(e)	100(e)	337	72	27	99	449	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	13	204	87	291	31	17	48	352	74
Québec	88	1,429	775	2,204	152	68	220	2,512	82
Ontario	352	2,809	1,126	3,935	391	242	633	4,920	76
Manitoba	17	295	95	390	47	21	68	475	75
Saskatchewan	33	425	128	553	66	22	88	674	70
Alberta	56	941	499	1,440	168	158	326	1,822	76
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	228	926	220	1,146	170	70	240	1,614	76
Yukon	8	35	17	52	8	4	12	72	81
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	3	70	44	114	-	-	-	117	72
PROVINCIAL, TOTAL	815	7,615	3,150	10,765	1,124	639	1,763	13,343	75

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir notes(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 9. Total Operating Expenditures (1) by Provincial Government Agencies Responsible for Adult Corrections, by Major Function, in Current and Constant Dollars, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 9. Total des dépenses d'exploitation(1), selon l'organisme gouvernemental provincial responsable des services correctionnels pour adultes, selon la fonction principale, en dollars courants et constants, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year Année	Current dollars - Dollars courants								Constant 1982 dollars Dollars constants de 1982	
		Custodial services(2)		Community supervision services(3)		Other(4)		Total		Total	
		Services de déten- tion(2)		Services de surveillance communautaire(3)		Autres(4)					
		\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita par habitant	\$'000	per capita par habitant
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1978-79	4,185	93	273	6	61	1	4,519	8.04	7,131	12.70
	1979-80	4,926	92	382	7	66	1	5,374	9.54	7,730	13.72
	1980-81	5,351	92	407	7	66	1	5,824	10.30	7,377	13.04
	1981-82	6,584	93	444	6	69	1	7,097	12.50	7,861	13.85
	1982-83	8,248	94	445	5	63	1	8,756	15.38	8,756	15.38
Prince Edward Island - Ile-du Prince-Edouard	1978-79	996	78	206	16	76	6	1,278	10.54	2,017	16.67
	1979-80	1,321	81	222	14	86	5	1,629	13.36	2,343	19.20
	1980-81	1,420	83	220	13	76	4	1,716	13.96	2,174	17.70
	1981-82	1,412	81	247	14	84	5	1,743	14.23	1,931	15.76
	1982-83	1,921	80	412	17	55	3	2,388	19.45	2,388	19.45
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	5,028	78	876	13	564	9	6,468	7.72	10,207	12.19
	1979-80	6,490	79	1,028	13	662	8	8,180	9.72	11,766	13.98
	1980-81	7,323	79	1,326	14	586	7	9,235	10.93	11,698	13.84
	1981-82	8,974	80	1,634	15	633	6	11,241	13.27	12,451	14.69
	1982-83	9,770	81	1,896	16	402	3	12,067	14.16	12,067	14.16
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	4,669	80	855	15	340	6	5,864	8.51	9,254	13.45
	1979-80	4,945	78	937	15	431	7	6,313	9.11	9,080	13.12
	1980-81	6,635	81	1,044	13	490	6	8,169	11.73	10,348	14.88
	1981-82	8,785	83	1,182	11	646	6	10,613	15.24	11,755	16.88
	1982-83	9,310	78	1,916	16	710	6	11,936	17.07	11,936	17.07
Québec(5)	1978-79	50,561	85	5,504	9	3,577	6	59,642	9.46	94,119	14.93
	1979-80	55,800	84	6,674	10	4,185	6	66,659	10.52	95,881	15.13
	1980-81	62,695	85	6,498	9	4,584	6	73,777	11.55	93,452	14.63
	1981-82	71,018	84	7,451	9	5,883	7	84,352	13.10	93,431	14.51
	1982-83	78,424	84	9,726	10	4,947	5	93,097	14.36	93,097	14.36
Ontario(6)	1978-79	109,524	84	13,312	10	7,877	6	130,713	15.49	206,273	24.44
	1979-80	113,545	82	17,502	13	7,235	5	138,282	16.27	198,901	23.40
	1980-81	128,812	81	22,309	14	7,846	5	158,967	18.55	201,362	23.50
	1981-82	141,891	81	23,200	13	9,185	5	174,276	20.21	193,033	22.38
	1982-83	157,208	76	32,971	15	16,154	8	206,333	23.67	206,333	23.67
Manitoba	1978-79	9,326	86	1,418	13	159	1	10,903	10.57	17,206	16.67
	1979-80	10,363	86	1,611	13	134	1	12,108	11.78	17,416	16.94
	1980-81	11,147	85	1,636	13	275	2	13,058	12.74	16,540	16.14
	1981-82	12,837	84	2,025	13	461	3	15,323	14.93	16,972	16.54
	1982-83	14,932	82	2,496	14	690	4	18,118	17.50	18,118	17.50
Saskatchewan	1978-79	9,954	81	1,508	12	840	7	12,302	13.04	19,413	20.58
	1979-80	10,638	83	1,477	11	775	6	12,890	13.55	18,541	19.49
	1980-81	14,726	83	1,968	11	1,112	6	17,806	18.56	22,555	23.51
	1981-82	18,812	82	2,145	9	2,082	9	23,039	23.79	25,519	26.35
	1982-83	24,762	85	2,786	10	1,494	5	29,042	29.65	29,042	29.65
Alberta	1978-79	26,845	77	6,882	20	998	3	34,725	17.51	54,798	27.63
	1979-80	32,858	78	8,257	20	1,000	2	42,115	20.52	60,577	29.51
	1980-81	38,242	78	9,261	19	1,705	3	49,208	22.99	62,331	29.12
	1981-82	47,555	79	9,195	15	3,261	5	60,011	26.82	66,470	29.71
	1982-83	53,021	79	10,822	16	3,585	5	67,428	29.10	67,428	29.10
British Columbia(7) - Colombie- Britannique(7)	1978-79	25,375	72	5,864	17	3,905	11	35,144	13.82	55,459	21.81
	1979-80	26,554	71	6,381	17	4,540	12	37,475	14.47	53,903	20.82
	1980-81	29,674	70	7,576	17	5,232	12	42,482	15.86	53,558	20.09
	1981-82	34,756	72	8,180	17	5,130	11	48,066	17.52	53,239	19.40
	1982-83	41,938	72	7,662	13	8,507	15	58,107	20.83	58,107	20.83
Yukon	1978-79	1,214	69	346	20	194	11	1,754	77.96	2,768	123.02
	1979-80	1,365	71	338	18	208	11	1,911	85.70	2,749	123.27
	1980-81	1,628	75	350	16	203	9	2,181	97.80	2,763	124.80
	1981-82	1,904	74	436	17	225	9	2,565	110.56	2,841	122.46
	1982-83	2,037	73	384	14	352	13	2,773	116.51	2,773	116.51
Northwest Territories(8) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(8)	1978-79	2,570	96	-	-	104(e)	4	2,674	59.96	4,220	96.79
	1979-80	2,819	96	-	-	114(e)	4	2,933	65.32	4,219	95.89
	1980-81	3,306	96	-	-	134(e)	4	3,440	76.27	4,357	97.69
	1981-82	4,222	97	-	-	110(e)	3	4,332	94.79	4,798	104.76
	1982-83	5,896	99	-	-	69	1	5,965	126.38	5,965	126.38
PROVINCIAL, TOTAL	1978-79	250,247	82	37,044	12	18,695	6	305,986	13.01	482,864	20.53
	1979-80	271,624	81	44,809	13	19,436	6	335,869	14.14	483,105	20.34
	1980-81	310,959	81	52,395	13	22,309	6	385,663	16.04	488,515	20.32
	1981-82	358,750	81	56,139	13	27,769	6	442,658	18.18	490,301	20.14
	1982-83	407,467	79	71,516	14	37,028	7	516,011	20.95	516,011	20.95

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 10. Detailed Expenditure Breakdown(1) for Provincial Adult Corrections, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

TABEAU 10. Répartition détaillée des dépenses(1) consacrées aux services correctionnels provinciaux pour adultes, Canada et provinces, 1982-83

Province	Headquarters and central services, and regional offices	Government operated custody centres	Community residential services		Probation	Parole board	Contracted services	Total
	Administration centrale et services centraux, et bureaux régionaux	Centre de détention gouvernementaux	Services des résidences communautaires			Commission des libérations conditionnelles	Services donnés à contrat	
			Public	Private				
	\$'000		Publics	Privés				
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	63	8,219	-	29	389	-	56	8,756
Prince Edward Island - Ile- du-Prince-Édouard	55	1,921	-	-	412	-	-	2,388
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	402	9,770	-	-	1,841	-	55	12,067
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	710	8,830	480	-	1,901	-	15	11,936
Québec	4,042	75,418	-	3,006	6,648	905	3,078	93,097
Ontario(2)	14,628	157,018	-	190	21,893	1,526	11,078	206,333
Manitoba	690	14,684	-	248	2,057	-	439	18,118
Saskatchewan(3)	1,494	22,852	1,910	-	2,143	-	643	29,042
Alberta	3,585	51,659	-	1,362	9,293	-	1,529	67,428
British Columbia(4) - Colombie-Britannique(4)	8,044	34,830	6,226	882	6,902	463	760	58,107
Yukon	352	2,037	-	-	384	-	-	2,773
Northwest Territories(5) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(5)	69	5,666	-	110	-	-	120	5,965
<b>PROVINCIAL, TOTAL</b>	<b>34,134</b>	<b>392,904</b>	<b>8,616</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>53,863</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>17,773</b>	<b>516,011</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir notes(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 11. Per Diem Inmate Cost, in Current and Constant Dollars, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLERAU 11. Coût par jour par détenu, en dollars courants et constants, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year Année	Institutional operation cost Coût d'exploitation des établissements		Total days stay Durée du séjour en jours	Per diem inmate cost Coût par jour par détenu	
		Current dollars Dollars courants	Constant 1982 dollars Dollars constants de 1982		Current dollars Dollars courants	Constant 1982 dollars Dollars constants de 1982
		\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1978-79	4,158	6,562	79,335	52.02	82.09
	1979-80	4,894	7,039	85,410	57.30	82.41
	1980-81	5,319	6,738	86,870	61.23	77.56
	1981-82	6,546	7,250	95,265	68.71	76.10
	1982-83	8,219	8,219	105,376	78.00	78.00
Prince Edward Island - Ile-du- Prince-Édouard	1978-79	996	1,572	26,454(e)	37.65	59.42
	1979-80	1,321	1,900	22,558(e)	58.56	84.23
	1980-81	1,420	1,799	25,729(e)	55.19	69.92
	1981-82	1,412	1,564	26,192(e)	53.91	59.71
	1982-83	1,921	1,921	27,601(e)	69.60	69.60
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	5,018	7,919	136,510	36.76	58.01
	1979-80	6,485	9,328	150,745	43.02	61.88
	1980-81	7,318	9,270	139,430	52.49	66.48
	1981-82	8,959	9,923	152,935	58.58	64.88
	1982-83	9,770	9,770	172,536	56.63	56.63
New Brunswick(1) - Nouveau-Brunswick(1)	1978-79	4,669	7,368	125,560	37.19	58.68
	1979-80	4,945	7,113	133,955	36.92	53.10
	1980-81	6,635	8,404	196,005	33.85	42.88
	1981-82	8,785	9,731	167,900	52.32	57.96
	1982-83	9,310	9,310	160,235	58.10	58.10
Québec(2)	1978-79	50,366	79,481	876,000	57.50	90.74
	1979-80	55,321	79,572	873,810	63.31	91.06
	1980-81	61,834	78,324	954,110	64.81	82.09
	1981-82	69,001	76,516	1,088,065	63.49	70.32
	1982-83	75,418	75,418	1,187,882	63.49	63.49
Ontario(3)	1978-79	105,559	166,578	1,909,680	55.28	87.23
	1979-80	108,547	156,131	1,856,025	58.48	84.12
	1980-81	123,511	156,450	1,932,675	63.91	80.95
	1981-82	136,076	150,722	2,054,585	65.84	73.36
	1982-83	157,018	157,018	2,254,240	69.65	69.65
Manitoba	1978-79	9,209	14,532	260,610	35.34	55.76
	1979-80	10,264	14,763	289,810	35.42	50.94
	1980-81	11,037	13,980	260,610	42.35	53.64
	1981-82	12,691	14,057	263,530	48.16	53.64
	1982-83	14,684	14,684	327,089	44.89	44.89
Saskatchewan(4)	1978-79	9,954	15,708	303,315	32.82	51.79
	1979-80	10,638	15,301	305,870	34.78	50.02
	1980-81	14,726	18,653	301,490	48.84	61.87
	1981-82	18,812	20,837	300,395	62.62	69.37
	1982-83	22,703	22,703	360,554	62.97	62.97
Alberta(5)	1978-79	26,080	41,156	659,920	39.52	62.37
	1979-80	31,942	45,945	629,990	50.70	72.93
	1980-81	37,345	47,304	684,740	54.54	69.08
	1981-82	46,492	51,496	779,275	59.66	66.08
	1982-83	51,659	51,659	1,053,438	49.04	49.04
British Columbia(6) - Colombie-Britannique(6)	1978-79	25,375	40,043	588,380	43.13	68.06
	1979-80	26,554	38,195	583,635	45.50	65.44
	1980-81	29,674	37,588	536,185	55.34	70.10
	1981-82	34,756	38,497	619,770	56.08	62.11
	1982-83	41,938	41,938	860,372	48.74	48.74
Yukon	1978-79	1,214	1,916	22,265	54.53	86.05
	1979-80	1,365	1,963	17,520	77.41	112.04
	1980-81	1,628	2,062	21,535	75.60	95.75
	1981-82	1,904	2,109	22,265	85.52	94.72
	1982-83	2,037	2,037	21,941	92.84	92.84
Northwest Territories(7) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(7)	1978-79	2,570	4,056	43,800	58.68	92.60
	1979-80	2,819	4,055	50,370	55.97	80.50
	1980-81	3,139	3,976	52,925	59.31	75.13
	1981-82	4,010	4,442	59,130	67.82	75.12
	1982-83	5,666	5,666	70,110	80.82	80.82
<b>PROVINCIAL, TOTAL</b>	1978-79	245,168	386,889	5,022,429	48.72	76.88
	1979-80	265,095	381,305	4,999,698	53.02	76.26
	1980-81	303,586	384,549	5,192,304	58.47	74.06
	1981-82	349,524	387,143	5,629,307	62.09	68.77
	1982-83	400,343	400,343	6,601,374	60.65	60.65

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 12. Private Organizations Receiving Provincial Grants for Correctional Services, 1982-83

TABLEAU 12. Organismes privés recevant des subventions du gouvernement provincial pour des services correctionnels, 1982-83

Province	Grants to private agencies
	Subventions à des organismes privés
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	John Howard Society - Société John Howard
Prince Edward Island - Île-du- Prince-Édouard	-
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	John Howard Society - Société John Howard Howard House Association of Cape Breton N.S. Criminology & Corrections Association National Standards Development Network
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	John Howard Society - Société John Howard Elizabeth Fry Society - La Société Elizabeth Fry Inter-Provincial Home for Women
Québec	Service de réadaptation sociale Société de criminologie du Québec - Quebec Society of Criminology Association des rencontres culturelles avec les détenus (ARCAD) CLSC J. Octave Roussin Collège Ahuntsic Conseil d'Églises pour la justice et la criminologie - Church Council on Justice and Corrections Diffusion des arts carcéraux Prison Arts Foundation - Fondation pour les arts dans les prisons Sum Youth Organization
Ontario	Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime - Société canadienne pour la prévention du crime Church Army in Canada Church Council on Justice & Corrections - Conseil des églises pour la justice et la criminologie Coalition of Ontario Rape Crisis Centres Elizabeth Fry Society - La Société Elizabeth Fry John Howard Society - Société John Howard Hamilton & District Literacy Council Ontario Native Council on Justice Prison Arts Foundation - Fondation pour les arts dans les prisons Salvation Army - Armée du Salut
Manitoba	John Howard Society - Société John Howard Elizabeth Fry Society - La Société Elizabeth Fry Native Clan Organization Frontier College Manitoba Society of Criminology - Société de criminologie du Manitoba Open Circle
Saskatchewan	John Howard Society - Société John Howard Canadian Probation Program Saskatchewan Freedom Group Saskatchewan Association of Friendships Centres Canadian Association for Prevention of Crime - Société canadienne pour la prévention du crime
Alberta	John Howard Society - Société John Howard Elizabeth Fry Society - La Société Elizabeth Fry Assistant Probation Officers - Agents adjoint de probation
British Columbia - Colombie- Britannique	Various organizations - Divers organismes
Yukon	-
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	-

TABLE 13. Total Caseload Maintained Through Provincial Funding, Canada, 1982-83

TABLEAU 13. Total du nombre de cas financés par les provinces, Canada, 1982-83

Province	Average caseload		Provincial government services					Contracted/purchased services(5)		Total caseload known	
	Nombre moyen de cas		Services gouvernementaux provinciaux					Services donnés à contrat/(5)		Total du nombre de cas connu	
	In custody(1)	Not in custody						In custody	Not in custody	Number	% private
	En détention(1)	En liberté						En détention	En liberté	Nombre	% privé
		On institutional register(2)	Probation(3)	Parole(4)	Bail supervision	Other					
		Au registre de l'établissement(2)		Libération conditionnelle(4)	Surveillance aux fins de la mise en liberté sous caution	Autres					
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	308	21	1,305	-	-	-	3	-		1,637	-
Prince Edward Island(6) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(6)	75	6	445	-	-	-	-	-		526	-
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	473	68	3,717	-	-	-	-	-		4,258	-
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	439	51	1,914	-	-	-	-	..		2,404	..
Québec	3,270	404	5,841	842	-	-	310	-		10,667	3
Ontario(7)	6,181	..	35,666	1,248	-	-	519	-		43,614	1
Manitoba	760	120	1,796	-	152	..	20	-		2,848	1
Saskatchewan	985	4	2,950	110	119	-	23	-		4,191	1
Alberta(8)	2,356	807	7,444	81	146	564	144	15		11,557	1
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	2,403	..	9,895(e)	245(e)	..	-	22	-		12,205	-
Yukon	60	2	496	-	-	-	-	-		558	-
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	199(e)	30	411	17	-	-	15	-		672	2
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	<b>17,149</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>71,880</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>..</b>		<b>94,498</b>	<b>1</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Note: Totals may not be representative of true caseload: degree of supervision and the extent special programs are utilized in conjunction with probation are, as yet, unknown.

Note: Les totaux pourraient ne pas représenter le nombre de cas véritables: la somme de surveillance ainsi que la somme d'utilisation des programmes spéciaux en même temps que la probation ne sont pas encore connues.

TABLE 14. Average Number of Offenders in Provincial Custody - On-Register and Actual, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83  
TABLEAU 14. Nombre moyen de contrevenants dans les établissements provinciaux - Compte au registre et compte réel, selon le statut du détenu, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year Année	On-register count Compte au registre	Actual count Compte réel				
			Sentenced Condamnés	Not sentenced Peines non prononcées			
					Remand Prévenus	Lock-up/others Détenition temporaire/ autres	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador(1) - Terre-Neuve et Labrador(1)	1978-79	239	208	11	...	11	219
	1979-80	256	224	10	...	10	234
	1980-81	262	229	9	...	9	238
	1981-82	289	253	8	8(e)	16	269
	1982-83	329	280	9	19(e)	28	308
Prince Edward Island(2) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(2)	1978-79	..	38	10(e)	7(e)	17	55
	1979-80	..	56	7(e)	7(e)	14	70
	1980-81	..	55	7(e)	6(e)	13	68
	1981-82	..	75	9(e)	7(e)	16	91
	1982-83	81	59	10	6	16	75
Nova Scotia(3) - Nouvelle-Écosse(3)	1978-79	..	319	55	...	55	374
	1979-80	..	351	62	...	62	413
	1980-81	..	323	59	...	59	382
	1981-82	..	361	58	...	58	419
	1982-83	558	405	68	...	68	473
New Brunswick(4) - Nouveau-Brunswick(4)	1978-79	544	281(e)	24(e)	3(e)	27(e)	308(e)
	1979-80	567	301(e)	25(e)	3(e)	28(e)	329(e)
	1980-81	537	440(e)	37(e)	4(e)	41(e)	481(e)
	1981-82	460	376(e)	32(e)	4(e)	36(e)	412(e)
	1982-83	490	401	34	4	38	439
Québec(5)	1978-79	2,400	1,578(e)	552(e)	6(e)	558(e)	2,136(e)
	1979-80	2,394	1,574(e)	551(e)	6(e)	557(e)	2,131(e)
	1980-81	2,614	1,719(e)	602(e)	6(e)	608(e)	2,327(e)
	1981-82	2,981	1,960(e)	686(e)	7(e)	693(e)	2,653(e)
	1982-83	3,674	2,416	845	9	854	3,270
Ontario(6)	1978-79	..	4,133(e)	1,099(e)	3(e)	1,102	5,235
	1979-80	..	4,017(e)	1,068(e)	3(e)	1,071	5,088
	1980-81	..	4,183(e)	1,112(e)	4(e)	1,116	5,299
	1981-82	..	4,447(e)	1,182(e)	4(e)	1,186	5,633
	1982-83	..	4,920(e)	1,256(e)	5(e)	1,261	6,181
Manitoba(7)	1978-79	..	419(e)	293(e)	2(e)	295(e)	714
	1979-80	..	466(e)	326(e)	2(e)	328(e)	794
	1980-81	..	419	293(e)	2(e)	295	714
	1981-82	..	529	192(e)	1(e)	193	722
	1982-83	880	557	202	1	203	760
Saskatchewan(8)	1978-79	..	728	103	...	103	831
	1979-80	..	732	106	...	106	838
	1980-81	..	742	100	...	100	842
	1981-82	..	731	110	...	110	841
	1982-83	989	882	103	...	103	985
Alberta(9)	1978-79	..	1,344(e)	470(e)	...	470(e)	1,814
	1979-80	..	1,282(e)	448(e)	...	448(e)	1,730
	1980-81	..	1,416	460	...	460	1,876
	1981-82	..	1,641	494	...	494	2,135
	1982-83	3,163	1,791	565	...	565	2,356
British Columbia(10) - Colombie-Britannique(10)	1978-79	..	1,216	396	...	396	1,612
	1979-80	..	1,227	372	...	372	1,599
	1980-81	..	1,119	350	...	350	1,469
	1981-82	..	1,314	384	...	384	1,698
	1982-83	..	1,661	382	...	382	2,043
Yukon(11)	1978-79	..	54	7	...	7	61
	1979-80	..	43	5	...	5	48
	1980-81	..	54	5	...	5	59
	1981-82	..	54	7	...	7	61
	1982-83	62	54	6	...	6	60
Northwest Territories(12) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(12)	1978-79	..	110(e)	10(e)	...	10(e)	120
	1979-80	..	126(e)	12(e)	...	12(e)	138
	1980-81	..	137	8	...	8	145
	1981-82	..	148	14	...	14	162
	1982-83	229	182(e)	17(e)	...	17(e)	199(e)
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	1978-79	..	10,428	3,030	21	3,051	13,479
	1979-80	..	10,399	2,992	21	3,013	13,412
	1980-81	..	10,836	3,042	22	3,064	13,900
	1981-82	..	11,889	3,176	31	3,207	15,096
	1982-83	..	13,608	3,497	44	3,541	17,149

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 15. Total Number of Admissions to Provincial Custody, by Inmate Status, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLÉAU 15. Nombre total des admissions dans les établissements provinciaux, selon le statut du déteru, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year	Sentenced on admission	Non-sentenced admissions Peines non prononcées à l'admission			Total
	Année	Condamné à l'admission	Remand	Lock-up/ others	Total	
			Prévenu	Détention temporaire/ autres		
Newfoundland and Labrador(1) - Terre-Neuve et Labrador(1)	1978-79	1,581	88	...	88	1,669
	1979-80	1,544	162	...	162	1,706
	1980-81	1,584	182	...	182	1,766
	1981-82	1,978	71	2,968	3,039	5,017
	1982-83	2,261	137	6,900	7,037	9,298
Prince Edward Island(2) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(2)	1978-79	839	146(e)	2,534(e)	2,680	3,519
	1979-80	901	145(e)	2,523(e)	2,668	3,569
	1980-81	927	134(e)	2,326(e)	2,460	3,387
	1981-82	941	139(e)	2,420(e)	2,559	3,500
	1982-83	790	130	2,245	2,375	3,165
Nova Scotia(3) - Nouvelle-Écosse(3)	1978-79	2,933	1,253	...	1,253	4,186
	1979-80	2,989	1,375	...	1,375	4,364
	1980-81	2,824	1,353	...	1,353	4,177
	1981-82	3,026	1,286	...	1,286	4,312
	1982-83	3,285	1,414	...	1,414	4,699
New Brunswick(4) - Nouveau-Brunswick(4)	1978-79	3,222	1,090	1,024(e)	2,114	5,336
	1979-80	3,758	983	1,094(e)	2,077	5,835
	1980-81	4,901	1,048	1,600(e)	2,648	7,549
	1981-82	5,664	1,214	1,370(e)	2,584	8,248
	1982-83	6,215	1,222	1,460(e)	2,682	8,897
Québec(5)	1978-79	18,051	10,245	3,600	13,845	31,896
	1979-80	18,434	10,251	3,603	13,854	32,288
	1980-81	20,380	11,404	4,034	15,438	35,818
	1981-82	21,620	11,709	4,668	16,377	37,997
	1982-83	26,741	16,511	3,064	19,575	46,316
Ontario(6)	1978-79	38,509	..	..	23,325	61,834
	1979-80	38,364	..	..	22,337	60,701
	1980-81	42,005	..	..	23,771	65,776
	1981-82	44,867	..	..	20,709	65,576
	1982-83	52,471	13,949(e)	4,650(e)	18,599	71,090
Manitoba(7)	1978-79	2,741(e)	..	..	7,568(e)	10,309(e)
	1979-80	2,953(e)	..	..	9,055(e)	12,008(e)
	1980-81	4,223(e)	..	..	7,224(e)	10,447(e)
	1981-82	3,547(e)	..	..	7,875(e)	11,422(e)
	1982-83	4,152	7,893(e)	365(e)	8,258	12,410
Saskatchewan(8)	1978-79	5,749(e)	1,538(e)	...	1,538(e)	7,287(e)
	1979-80	5,733(e)	1,657(e)	...	1,657(e)	7,390(e)
	1980-81	5,689	1,703	...	1,703	7,392
	1981-82	5,923	2,086	...	2,086	8,009
	1982-83	6,634	1,746	...	1,746	8,380
Alberta(9)	1978-79	10,715(e)	10,306(e)	...	10,306(e)	21,021(e)
	1979-80	10,715	10,306(e)	...	10,306(e)	21,021(e)
	1980-81	13,185	10,306	...	10,306	23,491
	1981-82	15,253	10,687	...	10,687	25,940
	1982-83	15,755	8,186	...	8,186	23,941
British Columbia(10) - Colombie-Britannique(10)	1978-79	5,704	4,316	...	4,316	10,020
	1979-80	5,566	4,410	...	4,410	9,976
	1980-81	6,856	4,441	...	4,441	11,297
	1981-82	8,401	5,071	...	5,071	13,472
	1982-83	11,702	4,705	...	4,705	16,407
Yukon(11)	1978-79	386	140	...	140	526
	1979-80	369	92	...	92	461
	1980-81	446	79	...	79	525
	1981-82	453	135	...	135	588
	1982-83	434	115	...	115	549
Northwest Territories(12) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(12)	1978-79	672	153(e)	...	153(e)	825(e)
	1979-80	606	153	...	153	759
	1980-81	694	156	...	156	850
	1981-82	785	241	...	241	1,026
	1982-83	831	231	...	231	1,062
CANADA, TOTAL	1978-79	91,102	..	..	67,326	158,428
	1979-80	91,932	..	..	68,146	160,078
	1980-81	102,714	..	..	69,761	172,475
	1981-82	112,458	..	..	72,649	185,107
	1982-83	131,291	56,239	18,684	74,923	206,214

See Footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 16. Sentenced Admissions to Provincial Custody, by Major Offence, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

TABLEAU 16. Admissions dans les établissements provinciaux des personnes condamnées, selon l'infraction grave, Canada et provinces, 1982-83

Province	Total sentenced admissions	Major offence Infraction grave						Fine default admissions
	Total des admissions de personnes condamnées	Criminal Code, drinking/driving	Other Criminal Code	Federal Statute	Provincial Statute	Municipal By-laws	Other	Admissions pour défaut de payer l'amende
		Code criminel, conduite en état d'ébriété	Autres infractions au Code criminel	Loi fédérale	Loi provinciale	Règlements municipaux	Autres	
	No. - nbre	per cent - pourcentage						no. - nbre
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	2,261	36	49	5	9	1	-	900
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	790	24	37	3	37	-	-	590
Nova Scotia(1) - Nouvelle- Écosse(1)	3,285	6	72	11	9	-	2	963
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	6,215	16	61	8	16	-	-	..
Québec(2)	26,741	12	35	6	25	19	3	10,507
Ontario(3)	52,491	14	58	2	22	2	2	19,313
Manitoba(4)	4,152	26	56	7	11	-	-	834
Saskatchewan(5)	6,634	26	59	4	11	-	-	1,744
Alberta(6)	15,755	18	48	6	26	1	-	6,150
British Columbia(7) - Colombie-Britannique(7)	11,702	33	..	..	..	..	67	2,106
Yukon(8)	434	35	50	2	11	1	-	125
Northwest Territories(9) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(9)	831	22(e)	38(e)	5	..	..	35	87
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	<b>131,291</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43,319</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 17. Sentenced Admissions to Provincial Custody, by Length of Aggregate Sentence, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 17. Admissions dans les établissements provinciaux des personnes condamnées, selon la durée totale de la peine, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year	Total sentenced admissions	Aggregate sentence								Median(1) (in days)	% intermittent sentences	
	Année		Durée de la peine totale								Médian(1) (en jours)	% des peines discontinues	
			Less than 8 days	8 and less than 15 days	15 days and less than 1 month	1 and less than 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 months and over				
		Total des admissions de personnes condamnées	Moins de 8 jours	8 et moins de 15 jours	15 jours et moins de 1 mois	1 et moins de 6 mois	6 et moins de 12 mois	12 et moins de 24 mois	24 mois et plus				
		No. - nbre	per cent	pourcentage									
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1978-79	1,581	14(e)	15(e)	10(e)	37	15	9	..	76	6		
	1979-80	1,544	14(e)	15(e)	10(e)	39	14	8	..	74	6		
	1980-81	1,584	13(e)	14(e)	10(e)	33	15	5	..	64	8		
	1981-82	1,978	13(e)	14(e)	9(e)	46	12	7	..	66	7(e)		
	1982-83	2,261	15(e)	16(e)	11	40	10	6	2	46	6		
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	839	45(e)	31(e)	11(e)	11(e)	1(e)	1(e)	..	10(e)	16		
	1979-80	901	45(e)	31(e)	11(e)	11	1	1	..	10	14		
	1980-81	927	43(e)	29(e)	11(e)	11	3	3	..	11	8		
	1981-82	941	40(e)	27(e)	11(e)	16	4	2	..	11	13(e)		
	1982-83	790	38	26	10	17	6	4	-	11	13		
Nova Scotia(2) - Nouvelle-Écosse(2)	1978-79	2,933	6(e)	1(e)	47(e)	38	5	3	..	28	8		
	1979-80	2,989	5(e)	1(e)	42(e)	45	5	2	..	33	10		
	1980-81	2,824	4(e)	1(e)	38(e)	45	8	5	..	45	9		
	1981-82	3,026	6(e)	1(e)	44(e)	35	9	5	..	30	9(e)		
	1982-83	3,285	4	-	27	44	9	9	7	63	9(e)		
New Brunswick(3) - Nouveau-Brunswick(3)	1978-79	3,222	21(e)	21(e)	28(e)	21	6	3	..	22	..		
	1979-80	3,758	21(e)	21(e)	28(e)	20	6	4	..	22	..		
	1980-81	4,901	20(e)	20(e)	27(e)	23	6	4	..	23	..		
	1981-82	5,664	13(e)	13(e)	18(e)	13	10	33	..	58	..		
	1982-83	6,215	20(e)	20(e)	26	24	5	3	2	21	..		
Québec	1978-79	18,051	28(e)	32(e)	11(e)	17	6	6	..	22	13		
	1979-80	18,434	28(e)	32(e)	11(e)	17	6	6	..	22	14		
	1980-81	20,380	29(e)	33(e)	10(e)	16	6	6	..	22	14		
	1981-82	21,620	26(e)	30(e)	10(e)	20	7	7	..	23	8(e)		
	1982-83	26,741	27	31	10	16	7	7	1	13	3		
Ontario(4)	1978-79	38,509	25(e)	20(e)	15(e)	31	5	4	..	26	5		
	1979-80	38,364	24(e)	20(e)	14(e)	32	6	4	..	26	2		
	1980-81	42,005	23(e)	19(e)	14(e)	32	7	5	..	27	2		
	1981-82	44,867	22(e)	18(e)	14(e)	36	6	5	..	28	2(e)		
	1982-83	52,491	22	18	13	32	7	4	3	26	2(e)		
Manitoba(5)	1978-79	2,741(e)	5(e)	13(e)	21(e)	39	13	9	..	52	2(e)		
	1979-80	2,953(e)	5(e)	12(e)	19(e)	44	11	9	..	55	2(e)		
	1980-81	3,223(e)	5(e)	13(e)	21(e)	42	11	8	..	57	2(e)		
	1981-82	3,547(e)	5(e)	11(e)	18(e)	37	19	10	..	67	2(e)		
	1982-83	4,152	5	12	19	35	17	7	4	68	2		
Saskatchewan	1978-79	5,749(e)	8(e)	15(e)	24(e)	30	9	14	..	43	6		
	1979-80	5,733(e)	8(e)	15(e)	24(e)	29	14	10	..	45	8		
	1980-81	5,689	8(e)	16(e)	26(e)	38	14	8	..	31	7		
	1981-82	5,923	8(e)	17(e)	27(e)	30	13	6	..	30	7(e)		
	1982-83	6,634	6	12	19	43	11	5	3	31	7		
Alberta	1978-79	10,715(e)	10(e)	9(e)	10(e)	50(e)	9(e)	6(e)	..	45(e)	2(e)		
	1979-80	10,715	10(e)	9(e)	10(e)	50	9	6	..	65	2		
	1980-81	13,185	11(e)	10(e)	11(e)	54	8	6	..	46	2		
	1981-82	15,253	11(e)	10(e)	10(e)	53	9	8	..	47	3(e)		
	1982-83	15,755	10	9	10	48	10	7	7	42	3		
British Columbia(6) - Colombie-Britannique(6)	1978-79	5,704	12(e)	27(e)	17(e)	31	8	5	..	27	10		
	1979-80	5,565	11(e)	26(e)	17(e)	33	9	4	..	28	9		
	1980-81	6,856	9(e)	21(e)	14(e)	41	10	5	..	39	9(e)		
	1981-82	8,401	11(e)	26(e)	17(e)	33	9	4	..	27	10(e)		
	1982-83	11,702	13	25	22	28	7	3	3	23	10		
Yukon	1978-79	386	14(e)	24(e)	19(e)	31	6	3	3	26	13		
	1979-80	369	14(e)	26(e)	20(e)	30	6	4	..	26	10		
	1980-81	446	14(e)	26(e)	20(e)	28	8	4	..	25	13		
	1981-82	453	13(e)	24(e)	18(e)	28	11	5	..	27	13(e)		
	1982-83	434	10	18	14	44	7	5	1	31	13		
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	672	7(e)	7(e)	23(e)	42	15	6	..	68	2		
	1979-80	606	6(e)	6(e)	20(e)	42	20	6	..	83	3		
	1980-81	694	6(e)	6(e)	19(e)	51	12	6	..	59	5		
	1981-82	785	4(e)	4(e)	16(e)	49	16	11	..	86	5(e)		
	1982-83	831	4(e)	4(e)	14(e)	49	15	10	5	99	5(e)		
CANADA, TOTAL	1978-79	91,102	22	21	15	28	7	5	2	26	7		
	1979-80	91,932	22	20	13	29	7	5	2	27	6		
	1980-81	102,714	21	20	14	29	8	5	3	27	6		
	1981-82	112,458	20	19	15	30	8	6	2	28	5		
	1982-83	131,291	20	19	14	31	8	5	3	26	4		

See Footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 18. Sentenced Admissions to Provincial Custody, Selected Perspectives and Inmate Characteristics, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83  
TABLEAU 18. Admissions dans les établissements provinciaux des personnes condamnées, certaines perspectives et caractéristiques du détenu, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year Année	Total sentenced admissions  Total des admissions de personnes condamnées	Selected perspectives Certaines perspectives			Selected inmate characteristics Caractéristiques du détenu		
			Rate/10,000 total population  Taux pour 10,000 habitants de la population totale	Rate/10,000 adult population  Taux pour 10,000 adultes	Rate/10,000 adults charged  Taux pour 10,000 adultes inculpés	% female  % de femmes	% native  % d'au- tochtones	Median age  Âge médian
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	1,581 1,544 1,584 1,978 2,261	28 27 28 35 40	45 43 43 53 60	965 846 796 906 1,300	4 4 4 4 4	3 4 3 3(e) 3	24 24 24 24 24
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	839 901 927 941 790	69 74 75 77 64	99 103 104 105 87	1,116 1,171 1,336 1,362 1,337	2 2 3 2 6	5(e) 5(e) 5(e) 5(e) 5	29 27 26 26 27
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	2,933 2,989 2,824 3,026 3,285	35 36 33 36 39	48 49 45 48 51	591 552 522 558 643	5 4 5 4 4	.. .. .. .. ..	24 24 24 23 23
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	3,222 3,758 4,001 5,664 6,215	47 54 70 81 89	66 76 97 111 121	1,270 1,306 1,693 2,074 2,589	4 4 4 4 5	3 3 3(e) 4(e) 4	24 24 24 24 23
Québec	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	18,051 18,434 20,380 21,620 26,741	29 29 32 34 34	41 41 44 46 56	1,665 1,596 1,611 1,637 2,091	5 6 6 6 6	1(e) 1(e) 1(e) 1(e) 1	26 26 26 26 26
Ontario	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	38,509 38,364 42,005 44,867 52,491	46 45 49 52 60	61 61 65 68 78	1,111 1,044 1,065 1,069 1,327	5 5 7 7 6	9 9 8 9(e) 10	24 24 24 25 25
Manitoba(1)	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	2,741(e) 2,953(e) 3,223(e) 3,547(e) 4,152	27 29 31 35 40	38 41 45 49 56	724 818 900 928 1,224	9 10 9 9 9	50(e) 50(e) 52 50(e) 48	25 25 25 25 25
Saskatchewan	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	5,749(e) 5,733(e) 5,689 5,923 6,634	61 60 59 61 68	85 84 81 83 92	852 814 803 817 1,014	7 8 7 8 8	61 62 60 61(e) 60	24 24 24 24 24
Alberta(2)	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	10,715(e) 10,715 13,185 15,253 15,755	54 52 62 68 68	75 73 84 92 91	917 669 877 964 1,204	6(e) 6 6 7 6	26(e) 26 23 25(e) 26	24(e) 24 24 24 24
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	5,704 5,566 6,856 8,401 11,702	22 21 26 31 42	31 29 34 41 55	748 714 813 941 1,412	7 4 6 4 5	15 18 17 16(e) 16	26 26 26 26 26
Yukon	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	386 369 446 453 434	172 165 200 195 182	246 237 282 273 254	2,120 1,960 2,382 1,808 1,172	4 9 9 7 6	51 56 55 55(e) 55	25 24 24 24 25
Northwest Territories(3) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(3)	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	672 606 694 785 831	154 138 156 171 176	251 228 252 272 274	1,197 1,072 1,276 1,337 1,154	8 6 6 4 6	84 84 83(e) 83(e) 81	25 24 23 23 22
CANADA, TOTAL	1978-79 1979-80 1980-81 1981-82 1982-83	91,102 91,932 102,714 112,458 131,291	39 39 43 46 53	54 53 58 62 71	1,060 974 1,049 1,093 1,388	5 6 6 6 6	16 18 18 15 15	25 25 25 25 25

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 19. Sentenced and Remand Releases from Provincial Custody, by Length of Time Served, Canada and the Provinces, 1982-83

TABLEAU 19. Libérations des établissements provinciaux des personnes condamnées et prévenues, selon la durée de la peine purgée, Canada et provinces, 1982-83

Province	Total releases Total des libérations	Time served Durée de la peine purgée						Median Médiane
		Less than 8 days	8 and less than 15 days	15 days and less than 1 month	1 and less than 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	
		Moins de 8 jours	8 et moins de 15 jours	15 jours et moins de 1 mois	1 et moins de 6 mois	6 et moins de 12 mois	12 et moins de 24 mois	
	No. - nbre	per cent - pourcentage						
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	2,395	15	26	17	36	5	1	23
Sentenced - Condamné	2,366	15	26	17	36	5	1	23
Remand - Prévenu	29	28	17	7	45	3	-	23
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	800(e)	52	19	10	16	3	1	7
Sentenced - Condamné	680(e)	49	20	10	17	3	1	8
Remand - Prévenu	120(e)	88	6	3	3	-	-	5
Nova Scotia(1) - Nouvelle-Écosse(1)	5,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Sentenced - Condamné	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remand - Prévenu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced - Condamné	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remand - Prévenu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Québec(2)	35,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Sentenced - Condamné	25,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Remand - Prévenu	10,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Ontario(3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced - Condamné	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remand - Prévenu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba	11,602	69	8	7	12	3	1	5
Sentenced - Condamné	3,794	26	15	15	32	10	2	24
Remand - Prévenu	7,808	90	5	3	2	-	-	4
Saskatchewan	8,384	25	18	25	29	3	1	20
Sentenced - Condamné	6,601	18	18	27	31	4	1	22
Remand - Prévenu	1,783	48	16	16	19	1	-	9
Alberta	24,139	43	13	14	24	5	1	11
Sentenced - Condamné	15,695	31	13	15	32	8	2	21
Remand - Prévenu	8,444	64	14	11	10	1	-	5
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	16,407	32	18	14	29	5	2	16
Sentenced - Condamné	11,702	27	18	14	32	7	2	19
Remand - Prévenu	4,705	44	16	15	22	2	1	10
Yukon(4)	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Sentenced - Condamné	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Remand - Prévenu	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Northwest Territories(5) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sentenced - Condamné	813	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Remand - Prévenu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	..	42	15	14	24	4	1	21
Sentenced - Condamné	..	27	16	17	32	7	1	25
Remand - Prévenu	..	68	11	9	10	1	-	15

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 20. Inmate Deaths, by Cause of Death, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 20. Décès de détenus, selon la cause du décès, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year	Cause of death				Total
		Causes de décès				
		Suicide	Murder	Natural causes	Other	
	Année	Suicide	Meurtre	Causes naturelles	Autres	
Newfoundland and Labrador(1) - Terre-Neuve et Labrador(1)	1978-79	-	-	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-
	1982-83	2	-	-	-(1)	2 (1)
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	-	-	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-
	1982-83	1	-	-	-	1
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1978-79	1	-	-	-	1
	1979-80	1	-	-	-	1
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-
	1982-83	1	-	1	-(1)	2 (3)
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	1978-79	3	-	-	-	3
	1979-80	-	-	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	1	-	-	1	2
	1982-83	-	-	-	-	-
Québec	1978-79	6	-	-	-	6
	1979-80	7	-	-	-	7
	1980-81	7	-	-	3	10
	1981-82	9	-	-	-	9
	1982-83	2 (4)	-	1 (1)	-	3 (5)
Ontario(2)	1978-79	2	..	..	8	10
	1979-80	2	..	..	7	9
	1980-81	2	..	..	5	7
	1981-82	1	..	..	4	5
	1982-83	2 (5)	1	2	-(1)	5 (7)
Manitoba	1978-79	2	-	-	-	2
	1979-80	2	-	-	-	2
	1980-81	1	-	-	1	2
	1981-82	1	-	-	-	1
	1982-83	-(1)	-(1)	- (1)	-	- (3)
Saskatchewan	1978-79	1	-	-	-	1
	1979-80	3	-	-	-	3
	1980-81	1	-	-	-	1
	1981-82	2	-	-	1	3
	1982-83	2	-	-	-	2
Alberta	1978-79	2	..	..	2	4
	1979-80	-	..	..	3	3
	1980-81	2	-	-	-	2
	1981-82	1	..	..	2	3
	1982-83	1	-	-	1 (2)	2 (3)
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	1978-79	7	..	..	3	10
	1979-80	2	..	..	4	7
	1980-81	3	-	-	-	3
	1981-82	2	..	..	1	4
	1982-83	1	-	- (1)	1	1
Yukon	1978-79	-	-	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	-	-	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CANADA TOTAL</b>	1978-79	24	..	..	13	37
	1979-80	17	..	..	14	31
	1980-81	16	..	..	9	25
	1981-82	17	..	..	9	26
	1982-83	12 (18)	1 (2)	4 (8)	2 (6)	19 (24)

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Note: The numbers in brackets refer to total death, including inmates who died while not in custody (i.e. all inmates on-register).

Note: Les nombres entre parenthèses désignent le nombre total de décès, y compris les détenus décédés alors qu'ils étaient en liberté (c'est-à-dire tous les détenus figurant au registre).

TABLE 21. Probation and Provincial Parole Caseload, Average Offender Count and Admissions/Releases, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 21. Nombre de cas de probation et de libération conditionnelle provinciale, compte moyen de contrevenants et admissions/libérations, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year Année	Average offender count Compte moyen de contrevenants			Admissions/releases Admissions/libérations		
		Probation	Provincial parole Libération conditionnelle provinciale	Total	Probation admission Admission au régime de probation	Releases to provincial parole Admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle provincial	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador(1) - Terre-Neuve et Labrador(1)	1978-79	285	...	285	464	...	464
	1979-80	445	...	445	557	...	557
	1980-81	663	...	663	1,168	...	1,168
	1981-82	710	...	710	1,308	...	1,308
	1982-83	1,305	...	1,305	1,303	...	1,303
Prince Edward Island(2) - Île-du-Prince-Édouard(2)	1978-79	210	...	210	337	...	337
	1979-80	260	...	260	340	...	340
	1980-81	358	...	358	528	...	528
	1981-82	457	...	457	551	...	551
	1982-83	445	...	445	488	...	488
Nova Scotia(3) - Nouvelle-Écosse(3)	1978-79	2,525	...	2,525	2,092(e)	...	2,092(e)
	1979-80	2,623	...	2,623	2,377(e)	...	2,377(e)
	1980-81	2,946	...	2,946	2,426(e)	...	2,426(e)
	1981-82	3,248	...	3,248	2,666(e)	...	2,666(e)
	1982-83	3,717	...	3,717	3,029	...	3,029
New Brunswick(4) - Nouveau-Brunswick(4)	1978-79	1,449	...	1,449	1,423	...	1,423
	1979-80	1,573	...	1,573	1,314	...	1,314
	1980-81	1,421	...	1,421	1,495	...	1,495
	1981-82	1,706	...	1,706	1,725	...	1,725
	1982-83	1,914	...	1,914	1,842	...	1,842
Québec(5)	1978-79	4,948	...	4,948	2,801	...	2,801
	1979-80	4,891	474	5,365	2,537	1,179	3,716
	1980-81	4,779	1,030	5,809	2,828	1,038	3,866
	1981-82	4,229	1,102	5,331	3,375	1,104	4,479
	1982-83	5,841	842	6,683	3,877	1,238	5,115
Ontario	1978-79	26,362	665	27,027	27,822	1,968	29,790
	1979-80	29,941	1,062	31,003	29,775	2,313	32,088
	1980-81	32,011	860	32,871	31,107	1,920	33,027
	1981-82	32,406	1,300	33,706	31,655	1,270	32,925
	1982-83	35,666	1,248	36,914	29,500	2,869	32,369
Manitoba(6)	1978-79	1,688(e)	...	1,688(e)	2,044(e)	...	2,044(e)
	1979-80	1,688	...	1,688	2,044(e)	...	2,044(e)
	1980-81	1,659	...	1,659	2,044	...	2,044
	1981-82	1,693	...	1,693	2,139	...	2,139
	1982-83	1,796	...	1,796	2,605(e)	...	2,605(e)
Saskatchewan(7)	1978-79	2,248	...	2,248	2,258	...	2,258
	1979-80	2,482	...	2,482	2,480	...	2,480
	1980-81	2,254	...	2,254	2,120	...	2,120
	1981-82	2,567	...	2,567	2,286	...	2,286
	1982-83	2,950	...	2,950	2,460	...	2,460
Alberta(8)	1978-79	6,018	...	6,018	6,283(e)	...	6,283(e)
	1979-80	6,699	...	6,699	6,533(e)	...	6,533(e)
	1980-81	7,062	...	7,062	7,000(e)	...	7,000(e)
	1981-82	7,654	...	7,654	8,163	...	8,163
	1982-83	7,444	...	7,444	7,965	...	7,965
British Columbia(9) - Colombie-Britannique(9)	1978-79	7,478	37	7,515	9,678	..	9,678
	1979-80	7,987	15	8,002	9,443	..	9,443
	1980-81	8,819	198	9,017	11,246	527	11,773
	1981-82	9,660	239	9,899	11,492	350	11,842
	1982-83	9,895(e)	245(e)	10,140	11,582	325	11,907
Yukon	1978-79	436	...	436	659	...	659
	1979-80	369	...	369	750	...	750
	1980-81	394	...	394	792	...	792
	1981-82	468	...	468	798	...	798
	1982-83	496	...	496	675	...	675
Northwest Territories(10) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(10)	1978-79	290(e)	...	290(e)	481(e)	...	481(e)
	1979-80	290(e)	...	290(e)	481(e)	...	481(e)
	1980-81	290	...	290	481(e)	...	481(e)
	1981-82	325	...	325	539(e)	...	539(e)
	1982-83	411	...	411	682	...	682
<b>CANADA, TOTAL</b>	1978-79	53,937	702	54,639	56,342	1,968	58,310
	1979-80	59,248	1,551	60,799	58,631	3,492	62,123
	1980-81	62,656	2,088	64,744	63,235	3,485	66,720
	1981-82	65,123	2,641	67,764	66,697	2,724	69,421
	1982-83	71,880	2,335	74,215	66,008	4,432	70,440

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Note: For those jurisdictions which do not operate a provincial parole board the probation caseload may also include a small number of provincial parolees who have been transferred since being placed on parole.

Nota: Pour ces secteurs de compétence, là où il n'y a pas de commission provinciale des libérations conditionnelles, le nombre de cas de probation peut également comprendre un petit nombre de personnes en libération conditionnelle provinciale qui ont été transférées depuis leur libération conditionnelle.

TABLE 22. Probation Order Length, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 22. Durée de l'ordonnance de probation, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year	Total	Probation order length(2)				Median
	Année	probation	Durée de l'ordonnance de probation(2)				(in months)
		admissions(1)					
		Total des					Médiane
		admissions	Less than	6 and	13 and	24 months	(en mois)
		au régime de	6 months	less than	less than	and over	
		probation(1)		13 months	24 months		
			Moins de	6 et	13 et	24 mois	
			6 mois	moins de	moins de	et plus	
				13 mois	24 mois		
		No. - nbre	per cent - pourcentage				
Newfoundland and Labrador(3) - Terre-Neuve et Labrador(3)	1978-79	464	13	36	37	14	13
	1979-80	557	11	37	38	14	13
	1980-81	1,168	16	48	33	3	10
	1981-82	1,308	27	47	23	3	9
	1982-83	1,303	30	44	24	2	9
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	337	30	60	8	1	8
	1979-80	340	32	51	17	-	8
	1980-81	528	23	65	11	1	8
	1981-82	551	20	66	13	1	9
	1982-83	488	9	77	14	1	9
Nova Scotia(4) - Nouvelle-Écosse(4)	1978-79	2,092(e)	6	44	40	10	13
	1979-80	2,377(e)	13	41	42	4	11
	1980-81	2,426(e)	8	49	39	4	11
	1981-82	2,666(e)	13	44	36	7	11
	1982-83	3,029	12	30	49	9	15
New Brunswick(5) - Nouveau-Brunswick(5)	1978-79	1,423	1(e)	40(e)	54(e)	6(e)	21(e)
	1979-80	1,314	1(e)	40(e)	54(e)	6(e)	21(e)
	1980-81	1,495	1(e)	40(e)	54(e)	6(e)	21(e)
	1981-82	1,725	1(e)	40(e)	54(e)	6(e)	21(e)
	1982-83	1,842	1	40	54	6	21
Québec(6)	1978-79	2,801	1	5	24	70	27
	1979-80	2,537	2	4	26	68	27
	1980-81	2,828	3	5	27	65	27
	1981-82	3,375	13	15	30	42	20
	1982-83	3,877	13(e)	15(e)	30(e)	42(e)	20(e)
Ontario	1978-79	27,822	14	43	38	5	11
	1979-80	29,775	14(e)	43(e)	38(e)	5(e)	11(e)
	1980-81	31,107	14(e)	43(e)	38(e)	5(e)	11(e)
	1981-82	31,655	14(e)	43(e)	38(e)	5(e)	11(e)
	1982-83	29,500	16	44	33	7	11
Manitoba(7)	1978-79	2,044(e)	6(e)	43(e)	47(e)	4(e)	13(e)
	1979-80	2,044(e)	6(e)	43(e)	47(e)	4(e)	13(e)
	1980-81	2,044	6(e)	43(e)	47(e)	4(e)	13(e)
	1981-82	2,139	6(e)	43(e)	47(e)	4(e)	13(e)
	1982-83	2,605(e)	6	43	47	4	13
Saskatchewan(8)	1978-79	2,258	33	37	27	3	9
	1979-80	2,480	37	39	22	2	8
	1980-81	2,120	23	44	31	2	10
	1981-82	2,286	14	53	29	4	10
	1982-83	2,460	23	47	26	4	9
Alberta(9)	1978-79	6,283(e)	7(e)	59(e)	14(e)	20(e)	10(e)
	1979-80	6,533(e)	7(e)	59(e)	14(e)	20(e)	10(e)
	1980-81	7,000(e)	7(e)	59(e)	14(e)	20(e)	10(e)
	1981-82	8,163	7(e)	59(e)	14(e)	20(e)	10(e)
	1982-83	7,965	7	59	14	20	10
British Columbia(10) - Colombie-Britannique(10)	1978-79	9,678	49	31	18	2	7
	1979-80	9,443	46	34	18	2	7
	1980-81	11,246	47	34	17	2	7
	1981-82	11,492	33	49	16	2	8
	1982-83	11,582	44	37	16	1	7
Yukon	1978-79	659	25	65	8	2	8
	1979-80	750	64	35	1	-	4
	1980-81	792	62	22	13	3	4
	1981-82	798	34	52	12	2	8
	1982-83	675	48	24	18	11	6
Northwest Territories(11) - Territoires du Nord-Ouest(11)	1978-79	481(e)	20(e)	61(e)	15(e)	4(e)	9(e)
	1979-80	481(e)	20(e)	61(e)	15(e)	4(e)	9(e)
	1980-81	481	20(e)	61(e)	15(e)	4(e)	9(e)
	1981-82	539	20(e)	61(e)	15(e)	4(e)	9(e)
	1982-83	682	20	61	15	4	9
CANADA, TOTAL	1978-79	56,342	19	41	31	9	11
	1979-80	58,631	19	41	31	9	12
	1980-81	63,235	19	42	31	8	10
	1981-82	66,697	17	45	30	8	11
	1982-83	66,008	20	42	29	9	11

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Note: Categories of probation order length for some provinces may differ slightly from those shown on the table, see footnotes in Appendix D for more detail.

Nota: Les catégories de la durée de l'ordonnance de probation pour certaines provinces peuvent être différentes de celles qui apparaissent à ce tableau, voir les notes à l'annexe D pour plus de détail.

TABLE 23. Probation Admissions, by Selected Perspectives and Offender Characteristics, Canada and the Provinces, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 23. Admissions au régime de probation, selon certaines perspectives et caractéristique du contrevenant, Canada et provinces, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Province	Year Année	Probation admissions(1) Admissions au régime de probation(1)	Selected perspectives Certaines perspectives			Selected offender characteristics(2) Certaines caractéristiques du contrevenant(2)		
			Rate/10,000 total population Taux pour 10,000 habitants de la population totale	Rate/10,000 adult population Taux pour 10,000 adultes	Rate/10,000 adults charged Taux pour 10,000 adultes inculpés	% female % de femmes	% native % d'au- tochtones	Median age Âge médiane
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	1978-79	464	8	13	283	9	3	23
	1979-80	557	10	15	305	10	3	23
	1980-81	1,168	21	32	587	16	3	23
	1981-82	1,308	23	35	599	14	2	23
	1982-83	1,303	23	34	749	17	1	22
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1978-79	337	28	40	448	11	..	20
	1979-80	340	28	39	442	11	..	20
	1980-81	528	43	59	761	10	..	20
	1981-82	551	45	62	798	9	..	20
	1982-83	488	40	54	826	11	..	21
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle- Écosse	1978-79	2,092(e)	25	35	423	10	..	20
	1979-80	2,377(e)	28	39	431	12	..	20
	1980-81	2,426(e)	29	39	449	10	..	20
	1981-82	2,666(e)	32	42	492	10	..	20
	1982-83	3,029	36	47	593	12	..	22
New Brunswick(3) - Nouveau- Brunswick(3)	1978-79	1,423	21	29	561	10	3	20(e)
	1979-80	1,314	19	27	457	10	3	20(e)
	1980-81	1,495	22	30	516	10	3	20(e)
	1981-82	1,725	25	34	632	10	3	20(e)
	1982-83	1,842	26	36	767	13	3(e)	20
Québec	1978-79	2,801	4	6	258	7	..	23
	1979-80	2,537	4	6	220	8	..	23
	1980-81	2,828	4	6	224	7	..	23
	1981-82	3,375	5	7	256	7	..	23
	1982-83	3,877	6	8	303	7(e)	..	23(e)
Ontario	1978-79	27,822	33	44	803	15	4(e)	20(e)
	1979-80	29,775	35	47	810	16(e)	4(e)	21
	1980-81	31,107	36	48	789	16(e)	4(e)	21
	1981-82	31,655	37	48	754	17	4(e)	21
	1982-83	29,500	34	44	746	17	4	20
Manitoba(4)	1978-79	2,044(e)	20	29	540	..	50(e)	..
	1979-80	2,044(e)	20	29	567	..	50(e)	..
	1980-81	2,044	20	28	571	..	50(e)	..
	1981-82	2,139	21	29	560	..	50(e)	..
	1982-83	2,605(e)	25	35	768	..	50	..
Saskatchewan	1978-79	2,258	24	33	335	15	34	20
	1979-80	2,480	26	36	352	16	38	21
	1980-81	2,120	22	30	299	18	38	21
	1981-82	2,286	24	32	315	18	40	21
	1982-83	2,460	25	34	376	17	42	19
Alberta	1978-79	6,283(e)	32	44	538	16(e)	25(e)	20(e)
	1979-80	6,533(e)	32	45	408	16(e)	25(e)	20(e)
	1980-81	7,000(e)	33	44	466	16(e)	25(e)	20(e)
	1981-82	8,163	37	49	516	16	25(e)	20(e)
	1982-83	7,965	34	46	609	17	25	20
British Columbia(5) - Colombie-Britannique(5)	1978-79	9,678	38	52	1,268	16	11	23
	1979-80	9,443	37	50	1,211	16	12	22
	1980-81	11,246	42	56	1,333	18	12	23
	1981-82	11,492	42	56	1,288	16	12	23
	1982-83	11,582	42	55	1,398	19	13	22
Yukon	1978-79	659	293	420	3,619	11	44	23
	1979-80	750	336	481	3,983	15	41	23
	1980-81	792	355	501	4,231	16	48	23
	1981-82	798	344	481	3,184	17	45	23
	1982-83	675	284	395	1,822	16	41	22
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1978-79	481(e)	110	113	857	18(e)	79(e)	..
	1979-80	481(e)	109	106	851	18(e)	79(e)	..
	1980-81	481	108	104	885	18(e)	79(e)	..
	1981-82	539	118	110	918	18(e)	79(e)	..
	1982-83	682	145	225	947	18	79	..
<u>CANADA, TOTAL</u>	1978-79	56,342	24	33	655	14	12	21
	1979-80	58,631	25	34	621	15	12	21
	1980-81	63,235	26	36	646	16	12	21
	1981-82	66,697	27	37	649	16	13	21
	1982-83	66,008	27	36	698	16	13	21

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

APPENDIX C - ANNEXE C

TABLE 24. Listing of Federal Penitentiaries by Security Level, Canada, by Province, 1982-83

TABLEAU 24. Liste des pénitenciers fédéraux, selon le niveau de sécurité, Canada, selon la province, 1982-83

Newfoundland and Labrador(1) – Terre-Neuve et Labrador:(1)		Joyceville (17)	Medium – Moyen
		Keele St. (15)	CCC
		Kingston Penitentiary (17)	Maximum
		Millhaven (16)	Maximum
Her Majesty's Penitentiary (1)	Maximum	Montgomery (15)	CCC
		Pittsburgh Farm (17)	Minimum
		Prison for Women (17)	Maximum
		Portsmouth (17)	CCC
		Regional Psychiatric Centre (17)	Maximum
		Workworth (14)	Medium – Moyen
Nova Scotia – Nouvelle-Écosse:			
Carlton (2)	CCC		
Sand River (4)	CCC		
Springhill (3)	Medium – Moyen		
		Manitoba:	
		Osborne (18)	CCC
		Rockwood (19)	Minimum
New Brunswick – Nouveau-Brunswick:		Stony Mountain (18)	Medium – Moyen
Dorchester (5)	Maximum		
Parrytown (6)	CCC		
Westmorland Farm (5)	Minimum		
		Saskatchewan:	
		Oskana (22)	CCC
		Regional Psychiatric Centre (21)	Maximum
		Saskatchewan Farm Annex (20)	Minimum
		Saskatchewan Penitentiary (20)	Maximum
Québec:			
Archambault (10)	Maximum		
Benoit XV (11)	CCC		
Correctional Development Centre (8)	Maximum		
Cowansville (7)	Medium – Moyen		
Federal Training Centre (8)	Medium – Moyen		
Hochelaga (9)	CCC		
Le Macaza (12)	Medium – Moyen		CCC
Laval (8)	Maximum		Medium – Moyen
Leclerc (8)	Medium – Moyen		Medium – Moyen
Martineau (9)	CCC		Maximum
Montée St-François (8)	Minimum		CCC
Ogilvy (9)	CCC		CCC
Pie IX (9)	CCC		
Regional Reception Centre (10)	Maximum		
Ste-Anne des Plaines (10)	Minimum		
Sherbrooke (9)	CCC		
		Alberta:	
		Altadore (26)	CCC
		Bowden (24)	Medium – Moyen
		Drumheller (25)	Medium – Moyen
		Edmonton (26)	Maximum
		Grierson (23)	CCC
		Portal House (26)	CCC
		British Columbia – Colombie-Britannique:	
		Elbow Lake (28)	Minimum
		Ferndale (30)	Minimum
		Kent (27)	Maximum
		Matsqui (29)	Medium – Moyen
		Mission (30)	Medium – Moyen
		Mountain (29)	Medium – Moyen
		Pandora (32)	CCC
		Regional Psychiatric Centre (29)	Maximum
		Robson (31)	CCC
		Sumas (29)	CCC
		William Head (32)	Medium – Moyen
Ontario:			
Bath (16)	Minimum		
Beaver Creek (13)	Minimum		
Collins Bay (17)	Medium – Moyen		
Frontenac Farm (17)	Minimum		

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Note: The number following the penitentiary name indicates its location on the map at the back of the report.

Note: Le numéro qui suit le nom du pénitencier indique son emplacement sur la carte à la fin du rapport.

TABLE 25. Total Federal Expenditures(1) on Corrections, by Major Function, 1978-79 to 1982-83, in Current and Constant Dollars

TABLEAU 25. Total des dépenses fédérales(1) pour services correctionnels, selon la fonction principale, 1978-79 à 1982-83 en dollars courants et constants

Year	Current dollars - Dollars courants						Constant 1982 dollars			
	Custodial services(2)		Community supervision services(3)		Administration(4)		Total		Dollars constants de 1982	
Année	Services de détention(2)		Services de surveillance communautaire(3)						Total	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	\$'000	per capita par habitant	\$'000	per capita par habitant
1978-79	269,279	75	19,230	5	72,420	20	360,929	15.35	569,567	24.22
1979-80	266,349	75	20,946	6	68,155	19	355,450	14.97	511,270	21.53
1980-81	327,747	76	24,527	6	77,770	18	430,044	17.89	544,732	22.66
1981-82	403,872	81	19,995	4	75,991	15	499,858	20.53	553,657	22.74
1982-83	405,517	71	23,495	4	139,099	25	568,111	23.06	568,111	23.06

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Note: Includes both CSC and NPB expenditures.

Nota: Comprend les dépenses de SCC et CNLC.

TABLE 26. Federal Per Diem Inmate Cost, in Current and Constant Dollars, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 26. Coût par jour par détenu fédéral, en dollars courants et constants, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Year  Année	Institutional operating cost(1)  Coût d'exploitation des établissements(1)		Total days stay(2)  Durée de séjour en jours(2)	Per diem inmate cost  Coût par jour par détenu	
	Current dollars	Constant 1982 dollars		Current dollars	Constant 1982 dollars
	Dollars courants	Dollars constants de 1982		Dollars courants	Dollars constants de 1982
	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
1978-79	225,698	356,165	3,096,660	72.88	115.02
1979-80	236,359	339,972	3,127,320	75.58	108.71
1980-81	286,362	362,731	3,157,250	90.70	114.89
1981-82	344,652	381,746	3,263,100	105.62	116.99
1982-83	328,447	328,447	3,567,840	92.06	92.06

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 27. Correctional Service Canada 1982-83 Staffing Data, Actual and Budgeted Person-years by Cost Element

TABLEAU 27. Données sur le personnel du Service correctionnel Canada en 1982-83, années-personnes réelles et prévues au budget, selon l'élément du coût

Element	Person-years(1)		
	Années-personnes(1)		
Élément	Actual	Per cent	Budgeted
	Réelles	Pourcentage	Prévues au budget
Custody of inmates - Détention des détenus	3,306	33	3,281
Offender case management - Gestion des cas des contrevenants	2,797	28	2,826
Technical services - Services techniques	1,283	13	1,298
Administration	1,091	11	1,045
Education, training and employment - Éducation, formation et emploi	678	7	683
Health care - Soins médicaux	533	5	557
Planning and management - Planification et gestion	270	3	282
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,958</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,972</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 28. Correctional Service Canada 1982-83 Expenditures, by Major Financial Category

TABLEAU 28. Dépenses du Service correctionnel Canada en 1982-83, selon les principales catégories financières

Financial category	Expenditures	% of operating expenditures	% of total
	Dépenses	% des dépenses d'exploitation	% du total
	\$'000		
Salaries, wages, overtime - Traitement, salaires, surtemps	292,962.1	63	...
Benefits (superannuation)(1) - Avantages sociaux (pension de retraite)(1)	41,201.8	9	...
Transportation and communication - Transport et communication	14,605.2	3	...
Professional and special services - Services professionnels et spéciaux	44,846.7	10	...
Rentals - Location	2,419.0	--	...
Purchased repairs and upkeep - Réparation et entretien sous contrat	6,570.8	1	...
Utilities, materials and supplies - Services publics, matériaux et fournitures	48,965.8	10	...
Other expenditures - Autres dépenses	16,893.8	4	...
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES - TOTAL DES DÉPENSES DE FONCTIONNEMENT</b>	<b>468,465.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>
Construction by CSC - Construction par SCC	11,689.0	...	2
Construction by DPW - Construction par IPC	43,239.4	...	8
Acquisition of equipment - Acquisition d'équipement	11,237.9	...	2
Special expenditures(2) - Dépenses spéciales(2)	12,140.0	...	2
Expenditures related to industrial programs - Dépenses relatives aux programmes industriels	9,005.0	...	2
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES - TOTAL DES DÉPENSES</b>	<b>555,776.5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>100</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 29. Correctional Service Canada 1982-83 Institutional Operating Expenditure Breakdown, by Type of Institution, Distributed by Province and Region

Province/region	Institutional classification(1) Classification de l'établissement(1)								
	Community correctional centres Centres résidentiels communautaires			Minimum security Sécurité minimale			Medium security Sécurité moyenne		
	No. of institutions	Average count(2)	Operating costs	No. of institutions	Average count(2)	Operating costs	No. of institutions	Average count(2)	Operating costs
	Nombre d'établissements	Compte moyen(2)	Coûts d'exploitation	Nombre d'établissements	Compte moyen(2)	Coûts d'exploitation	Nombre d'établissements	Compte moyen(2)	Coûts d'exploitation
			\$'000			\$'000			\$'000
Nova Scotia	2	61	635	-	-	-	1	459	11,750
New Brunswick	1	31	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atlantic region	3	92	960	-	-	-	1	459	11,750
Quebec Region	6	215	1,664	2	430	10,180	4	1,511	41,612
Ontario Region	3	90	808	2	216	2,256	3	1,797	38,756
Manitoba	1	79	346	-	-	-	1	511	14,412
Saskatchewan	1	37	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alberta	3	210	1,586	-	-	-	2	690	18,779
Prairie Region	5	326	2,169	-	-	-	3	1,201	33,191
Pacific Region	3	66	856	2	156	2,311	4	992	29,263
TOTAL	20	789	6,457	6	802	14,747	15	5,960	154,572
Approximate per diem cost(3)		\$22			\$50			\$71	

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

TABLEAU 29. Répartition des dépenses d'exploitation des établissements du Service correctionnel Canada 1982-83, selon le genre d'établissement, selon la province et région

Institutional classification(1)

Classification de l'établissement(1)

Maximum security Sécurité maximale			Psychiatric centre Centre psychiatrique			Total			Province/région
No. of institutions Nombre d'établissements	Average count(2) Compte moyen(2)	Operating costs Coûts d'exploitation	No. of institutions Nombre d'établissements	Average count(2) Compte moyen(2)	Operating costs Coûts d'exploitation	No. of institutions Nombre d'établissements	Average count(2) Compte moyen(2)	Operating costs Coûts d'exploitation	
\$'000			\$'000			\$'000			
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	520	12,385	Nouvelle-Écosse
1	571	16,445	-	-	-	2	602	16,770	Nouveau-Brunswick
1	571	16,445	-	-	-	5	1,122	29,155	Région de l'Atlantique
4	1,132	46,686	1	-	8,055	17	3,288	108,197	Région du Québec
3	833	31,057	1	87	2,347	12	3,023	75,224	Région de l'Ontario
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	590	14,758	Manitoba
1	490	15,034	1	87	6,807	3	614	22,078	Saskatchewan
1	213	9,146	-	-	-	6	1,113	29,511	Alberta
2	703	24,180	1	87	6,807	11	2,317	66,347	Région des Prairies
1	192	10,173	1	127	6,919	11	1,533	49,522	Région du Pacifique
11	3,431	128,541	4	301	24,128	56	11,283	328,445	TOTAL
\$103			\$146			\$78			Coût approximatif per jour(3)

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 30. Correctional Services Canada 1982-83 Expenditures and Person-years, by Major Component, Distributed by Province and Region, 1982-83

TABLEAU 30. Dépenses du Service correctionnel Canada en 1982-83 et années-personnes, selon la composante principale, selon la province et la région, 1982-83

Province/region Province/région	Administration		Staff training Formation du personnel		Institutions		Community correctional centres Centres correctionnels communautaires		Community residential centres Centres résidentiels communautaires		Parole services Services de libération conditionnelle		Contracted services Services donnés à contrat		Total	
	\$'000	P-Y	\$'000	P-Y	\$'000	P-Y	\$'000	P-Y	\$'000	P-Y	\$'000	P-Y	\$'000	P-Y	\$'000	P-Y
		A-P		A-P		A-P		A-P		A-P		A-P		A-P		A-P
National Headquarters - Administration centrale nationale	82,439	520	1,475	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	84,835	547	
Atlantic regional office - Bureau régional de l'Atlantique	4,034	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4,046	57	
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	503	14	34	737	14		
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	...	...	...	...	13,757	286	936	15	140	1,362	41	131	16,326	342		
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	...	...	...	...	23,428	369	366	7	298	1,121	33	17	25,230	409		
Sub-total, Atlantic region - Sous-total, région de l'Atlantique	4,034	57	...	...	37,185	655	1,302	22	638	2,986	88	194	46,339	822		
Quebec regional office - Bureau régional du Québec	8,992	222	1,347	36	...	...	...	...	1,799	...	...	270	12,408	258		
Québec	...	...	...	...	129,368	2,239	2,278	33	...	5,649	182	26	137,321	2,454		
Sub-total, Quebec region - Sous-total, région du Québec	8,992	222	1,347	36	129,368	2,239	2,278	33	1,799	5,649	182	296	149,729	2,712		
Ontario regional office - Bureau régional de l'Ontario	11,549	167	1,436	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	13,037	191		
Ontario	...	...	...	...	89,182	1,868	983	21	2,504	4,875	174	360	97,904	2,063		
Sub-total, Ontario region - Sous-total, région de l'Ontario	11,549	167	1,436	24	89,182	1,868	983	21	2,504	4,875	174	412	110,941	2,254		
Prairie regional office - Bureau régional des Prairies	6,570	92	654	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,224	108		
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	16,117	340	379	8	359	1,334	40	90	18,279	380		
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	25,765	560	299	6	12	1,009	31	46	27,131	591		
Alberta	...	...	...	...	36,922	727	1,925	36	201	2,133	65	339	41,520	842		
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	148	3	31	276	3		
Sub-total Prairie region - Sous-total, de la région des Prairies	6,570	92	654	16	78,804	1,627	2,603	50	669	4,624	139	506	94,430	1,924		
Pacific Regional Office - Bureau régional du Pacifique	7,584	138	684	10	...	...	...	...	852	...	...	129	9,249	148		
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	...	...	...	...	56,153	1,274	1,197	15	...	2,903	86	...	60,253	1,375		
Sub-total Pacific region - Sous-total, région du Pacifique	7,584	138	684	10	56,153	1,274	1,197	15	852	2,903	86	129	69,502	1,523		
TOTAL	121,168	1,196	5,596	113	390,692	7,663	8,363	141	6,462	21,037	669	2,458	555,776	9,782		
%		22		1		70		2		1		4		...		100

TABLE 31. National Parole Board 1982-83 Expenditures, by Major Financial Category

TABLEAU 31. Dépenses en 1982-83 de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, selon la principale catégorie financière

Financial category	Expenditures	% of total
Catégorie financière	Dépenses	% du total
	\$'000	
Salaries and wages - Traitements et salaires	8,549	69
Employee benefits - Avantages sociaux	1,198	10
Transportation and communication - Transport et communication	938	8
Information	82	--
Professional and special services - Services professionnels et spéciaux	942	8
Rentals - Location	60	--
Purchased repairs and upkeep - Répartition et entretien sous contrat	209	2
Materials, utilities and supplies - Matériaux, services publics et fournitures	219	2
Other - Autres	5	--
Capital costs - Coûts en capital	133	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,335</b>	<b>100</b>

TABLE 32. National Parole Board 1982-83 Person-years Utilized, by Region

TABLEAU 32. Années-personnes utilisées en 1982-83 pour la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, selon la région

Region	Board members	Other staff	Total
Région	Membre de la commission	Autres effectifs	
Headquarters - Administration centrale	8.2	147.6	155.8
Atlantic - Atlantique	3.5	17.1	20.6
Québec	5.7	27.7	33.4
Ontario	4.8	24.1	28.9
Prairie - Prairies	4.9	23.5	28.4
Pacific - Pacifique	4.1	20.3	24.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>260.3</b>	<b>291.5</b>

TABLE 33. Actual Count of Inmates Held in Federal Custody, by Region, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLÉAU 33. Compte réel de détenus dans les établissements fédéraux, selon la région, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Actual count Compte réel	Year Année	Region - Région					
		Atlantic Atlantique	Québec	Ontario	Prairie Prairies	Pacific Pacifique	Total
Total in custody, actual count(1) - Total dans l'établissement, compte réel(1)	1978-79	862	2,622	2,055	1,730	1,261	8,530
	1979-80	881	2,668	2,146	1,784	1,148	8,627
	1980-81	890	2,829	2,035	1,838	1,125	8,717
	1981-82	994	2,928	2,231	1,960	1,170	9,283
	1982-83	1,066	3,098	2,558	2,138	1,397	10,257
Not in custody - En liberté:							
Community residential centre(2) - Centre résidentiel communautaire(2)	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	15	115	108	10	55	303
	1980-81	13	109	115	27	62	326
	1981-82	16	157	143	30	51	397
	1982-83	8	153	157	36	57	411
Unlawfully at large - En liberté illégale	1978-79	4	34	50	17	23	129
	1979-80	6	53	49	25	34	167
	1980-81	11	57	44	19	41	172
	1981-82	7	46	49	25	34	161
	1982-83	5	40	55	28	33	170
Failing to return from day parole - Le détenu jouissant d'une libération conditionnelle de jour n'est pas revenu	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	1	20	8	28	11	68
	1980-81	4	15	10	19	14	62
	1981-82	9	22	26	28	14	99
	1982-83	6	27	14	16	16	79
In hospital(2) - À l'hôpital(2)	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	3	88	12	5	3	111
	1980-81	7	86	6	3	2	104
	1981-82	4	90	6	7	-	107
	1982-83	2	100	9	3	-	114
On day parole - En libération conditionnelle de jour	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	23	11	10	20	15	79
	1980-81	14	9	15	6	8	52
	1981-82	12	6	31	10	8	67
	1982-83	19	4	45	11	5	84
At court(2) - À la cour(2)	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	3	17	14	17	5	56
	1980-81	8	19	16	22	6	71
	1981-82	2	23	23	23	6	77
	1982-83	9	45	20	19	9	102
Out on bail - Sous cautionnement	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	4	5	7	4	4	24
	1980-81	2	13	5	7	2	29
	1981-82	2	13	3	5	3	26
	1982-83	5	10	1	10	4	30
Temporary absence - Absence temporaire	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	5	6	11	-	1	23
	1980-81	-	7	6	1	-	14
	1981-82	3	4	4	1	4	17
	1982-83	3	22	9	1	2	37
Other(3) - Autres(3)	1978-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1979-80	3	7	9	9	11	39
	1980-81	1	2	20	5	11	39
	1981-82	1	4	23	9	8	45
	1982-83	2	4	13	8	8	35
Total not in custody(2) - Total en liberté(2)	1978-79	37(e)	342(e)	300(e)	93(e)	13(e)	901(e)
	1979-80	63	322	228	118	139	870
	1980-81	60	317	237	109	146	869
	1981-82	56	366	308	138	128	996
	1982-83	59	414	323	132	134	1,062
Total on register count plus temporary detainees(4) - Compte total au registre plus les détenus temporaires(4)	1978-79	899	2,962	2,355	1,823	1,392	9,431
	1979-80	945	2,988	2,396	1,904	1,286	9,519
	1980-81	950	3,145	2,294	1,952	1,275	9,616
	1981-82	1,050	3,294	2,567	2,100	1,298	10,309
	1982-83	1,125	3,512	2,890	2,271	1,531	11,329

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 34. Admissions to Federal Custody, by Type of Admission, Canada and the Regions, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABEAU 34. Admissions dans les établissements fédéraux, selon le genre d'admission, Canada et régions, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Type of admission Genre d'admission	Year Année	Atlantic Atlantique	Québec	Ontario	Prairie Prairies	Pacific Pacifique	Canada, total
Warrant of commit- tal - Mandat d'in- carcération	1978-79	421	1,091	759	814	363	3,448
	1979-80	374	952	619	679	319	2,943
	1980-81	375	1,051	547	764	331	3,068
	1981-82	506	1,257	689	869	384	3,705
	1982-83	433	1,216	916	1,031	482	4,078
Parole revocation - Révocation de la libération condi- tionnelle	1978-79	35	86	67	56	30	274
	1979-80	54	135	68	78	33	368
	1980-81	71	128	87	60	35	381
	1981-82	55	116	73	62	42	348
	1982-83	62	127	108	76	46	419
Mandatory supervision revocation - Révo- cation de la sur- veillance obliga- toire	1978-79	83	204	287	260	125	959
	1979-80	96	239	254	351	128	1,068
	1980-81	88	254	296	331	184	1,153
	1981-82	75	255	291	300	161	1,082
	1982-83	96	247	273	293	201	1,110
Transfer from provin- cial facility - Transfèrement d'un établissement provincial	1978-79	25	2	53	30	20	130
	1979-80	58	5	99	26	21	209
	1980-81	27	1	91	25	19	153
	1981-82	42	2	101	46	24	215
	1982-83	80	-	40	35	23	178
Federal-provincial contract transfer - Transfèrement en vertu d'une entente fédérale-provinciale	1978-79	11	1	-	12	3	27
	1979-80	4	-	-	26	6	36
	1980-81	2	-	-	26	6	34
	1981-82	4	1	-	39	5	49
	1982-83	4	-	-	37	4	45
Transfer from USA or Mexico/Peru - Transfèrement des États-Unis ou du Mexique/Pérou	1978-79	-	-	23	1	-	24
	1979-80	-	-	14	-	15	29
	1980-81	-	-	6	-	-	6
	1981-82	-	-	7	-	-	7
	1982-83	-	-	9	-	-	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1978-79</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>4,862</b>
	<b>1979-80</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>4,653</b>
	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>4,795</b>
	<b>1981-82</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>5,406</b>
	<b>1982-83</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>5,839</b>

TABLE 35. Warrant of Committal Admissions and Inmates on Profile, by Selected Major Offence Categories, 1978-79 to 1982-83  
TABLEAU 35. Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération et détenus au profil, selon certaines catégories d'infractions, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Selected offence Certaines infractions	Warrant of committal admissions Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Murder - Meurtre	4	4	3	3	4
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre	2	2	1	1	2
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable	4	4	5	4	4
Rape - Viol	5	5	5	6	5
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel	3	3	4	3	3
Kidnapping and abducting - Enlèvement et rapt	1	1	1	1	1
Wounding - Coups et blessures	1	2	2	2	2
Assaults - Voies de fait	2	1	1	1	2
Robbery - Vol qualifié	28	29	29	28	26
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives	2	1	1	1	2
Conspiracies - Complots	1	2	5	5	6
Arson - Crime d'incendie	1	1	2	2	1
Break and enter - Introduction par effraction	18	18	19	19	20
Theft - Vol	3	4	4	4	4
Frauds - Fraude	4	3	3	3	3
Possession of stolen goods - Possession de biens volés	2	2	2	2	3
Criminal negligence - Négligence criminelle	1	1	-	1	1
Narcotic Control Act - Loi sur les stupéfiants	13	13	9	8	7
Food and Drugs Act - Loi des aliments et drogues	1	1	1	1	1
Other - Autres	4	3	3	5	3
FEDERAL TOTAL - TOTAL FÉDÉRAL %	100 3,448	100 2,943	100 3,068	100 3,705	100 4,078
Inmates on profile(1) Détenus au profil(1)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Murder - Meurtre	12	13	13	13	13
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre	2	3	3	2	2
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable	7	7	7	6	6
Rape - Viol	5	6	6	6	6
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel	3	3	3	3	3
Kidnapping and abducting - Enlèvement et rapt	2	2	2	1	1
Wounding - Coups et blessures	2	2	2	2	2
Assaults - Voies de fait	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery - Vol qualifié	29	30	30	29	28
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives	1	1	1	1	1
Conspiracies - Complots	1	1	3	4	5
Arson - Crime d'incendie	1	1	1	1	1
Break and enter - Introduction par effraction	13	13	13	14	15
Theft - Vol	2	2	2	2	2
Frauds - Fraude	3	3	2	2	2
Possession of stolen goods - Possession de biens volés	1	1	1	1	2
Criminal negligence - Négligence criminelle	1	1	-	-	1
Narcotic Control Act - Loi sur les stupéfiants	11	10	9	8	6
Food and Drugs Act - Loi des aliments et drogues	1	1	1	1	-
Other - Autres	2	-	-	3	3
FEDERAL TOTAL - TOTAL FÉDÉRAL %	100 7,498	100 7,468	100 7,564	100 8,211	100 9,143

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 36. Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Penitentiaries, by Length of Sentence on Admission, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 36. Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les pénitenciers fédéraux, selon la durée de la peine à l'admission, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Sentence length on admission Durée de la peine à l'admission	Per cent of total admissions Pourcentage du total des admissions				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Less than 1 year - Moins de 1 an	2	2	2	2	2
1 year and under 2 - 1 an et moins de 2	2	1	1	1	1
2 years and under 3 - 2 ans et moins de 3	34	35	37	37	37
3 years and under 4 - 3 ans et moins de 4	24	25	24	25	24
4 years and under 5 - 4 ans et moins de 5	12	11	12	12	11
5 years and under 6 - 5 ans et moins de 6	7	7	7	7	7
6 years and under 7 - 6 ans et moins de 7	4	4	3	3	4
7 years and under 8 - 7 ans et moins de 8	4	4	4	3	3
8 years and under 9 - 8 ans et moins de 9	2	2	2	2	2
9 years and under 10 - 9 ans et moins de 10	1	1	1	1	1
10 years and under 15 - 10 ans et moins de 15	3	3	3	3	3
15 years and under 20 - 15 ans et moins de 20	1	1	1	1	1
20 years and over - 20 ans et plus	-	-	-	-	-
Indefinite - Période indéterminée	-	-	-	-	-
Life - Emprisonnement à vie	4	4	3	3	4
FEDERAL TOTAL - TOTAL FÉDÉRAL					
% No. - nbre	100 3,448	100 2,943	100 3,068	100 3,705	100 4,078
Median sentence length - Durée médiane de la peine	44 months mois	43 months mois	47 months mois	42 months mois	42 months mois

TABLE 37. Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Custody, by Selected Perspectives and Inmate Characteristics, by Residence, 1982-83

TABLEAU 37. Admissions en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération dans les établissements fédéraux, selon certaines caractéristiques du détenu, selon la résidence, 1982-83

	Number	Selected perspectives			Selected inmate characteristics		
	Nombre	Certaines perspectives			Certaines caractéristiques du détenu		
		Rate/10,000 total population	Rate/10,000 adult population	Rate/10,000 adults charged	% female	% native	Median age
Province of residence(1)							
Province de résidence(1)		Taux pour 10,000 habitants de la population totale	Taux pour 10,000 adultes	Taux pour 10,000 adultes inculpés	% de femmes	% d'au- tochtones	Âge médiane
Newfoundland and Labrador - Terre-Neuve et Labrador	59	1	2	12	5	-	26
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard	14	1	2	11	-	7	21
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	240	3	4	21	--	3	26
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	112	2	2	16	2	-	26
Québec	1,186	2	3	22	2	--	27
Ontario	935	1	1	9	2	4	29
Manitoba	190	2	3	13	4	35	28
Saskatchewan	118	1	2	8	4	49	27
Alberta	632	3	4	17	2	20	26
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	455	2	2	10	3	11	30
Yukon	7	3	4	7	14	29	28
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	28	6	9	15	7	68	28
Outside Canada - Extérieur du Canada	36	...	...	...	6	-	34
Not stated - Non-déclaré	68	...	...	...	6	4	26
TOTAL	4,080	2	2	13	2	9	28

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 38. Releases of Federal Inmates, by Type of Release, Canada and the Regions, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 38. Libérations des détenus fédéraux, selon le genre de libération, Canada et régions, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Type of release Genre de libération	Year Année	From federal custody - Des établissements fédéraux					From provincial custody(1) Des établissements provinciaux(1)	Canada, total
		Atlantic Atlantique	Québec	Ontario	Prairie Prairies	Pacific Pacifique		
Expiration of sentence - Expiration de la peine	1978-79	11	27	52	54	25	3	172
	1979-80	25	53	50	97	27	3	255
	1980-81	42	56	80	117	64	1	360
	1981-82	25	67	81	153	61	...	387
	1982-83	28	53	79	144	62	...	366
Full parole - Libération conditionnelle totale	1978-79	237	660	329	277	153	64	1,720
	1979-80	225	552	376	204	179	69	1,605
	1980-81	216	491	326	224	145	6	1,408
	1981-82	228	637	382	256	153	...	1,656
	1982-83	258	633	399	264	125	...	1,679
Continuation of full parole - Poursuite de la libération conditionnelle totale	1978-79	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	1979-80	5	-	5	1	2	-	13
	1980-81	4	1	1	3	-	-	9
	1981-82	1	-	-	1	-	...	2
	1982-83	-	-	2	1	-	...	3
Mandatory supervision - Surveillance obligatoire	1978-79	264	727	775	702	387	40	2,895
	1979-80	233	637	603	641	296	37	2,447
	1980-81	237	690	707	712	358	6	2,710
	1981-82	258	694	617	647	329	...	2,545
	1982-83	279	655	612	644	342	...	2,532
Continuation of mandatory supervision - Poursuite de la surveillance obligatoire	1978-79	1	2	14	-	-	-	25
	1979-80	5	4	18	9	5	3	44
	1980-81	6	4	13	6	5	-	34
	1981-82	-	2	4	5	2	...	13
	1982-83	-	2	14	-	1	...	17
Court order - Ordonnance du tribunal	1978-79	3	5	5	8	-	-	21
	1979-80	-	4	8	9	2	-	23
	1980-81	3	4	8	4	4	-	23
	1981-82	3	2	5	11	-	...	21
	1982-83	15	6	18	17	3	...	59
Death(2) - Décès(2)	1978-79	2	13	4	8	11	1	39
	1979-80	-	17	8	5	6	-	36
	1980-81	1	14	14	5	8	-	42
	1981-82	2	13	7	6	6	...	34
	1982-83	5	21	12	7	5	...	50
Transfer to province - Transfèrement à une province	1978-79	11	4	23	29	11	5	83
	1979-80	6	5	37	43	9	4	104
	1980-81	6	5	15	72	10	-	108
	1981-82	6	5	8	42	7	...	68
	1982-83	4	11	16	41	8	...	80
Transfer to USA or Mexico/Peru - Transfèrement aux États-Unis ou au Mexique/Pérou	1978-79	-	-	40	-	-	-	40
	1979-80	-	-	18	-	7	-	25
	1980-81	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
	1981-82	-	-	6	-	-	...	6
	1982-83	-	-	8	-	-	...	8
Other(3) - Autres(3)	1978-79	1	4	2	4	6	-	17
	1979-80	1	1	-	10	5	-	17
	1980-81	1	2	2	2	1	-	8
	1981-82	2	-	4	8	2	...	16
	1982-83	1	4	3	7	9	...	24
TOTAL	1978-79	531	1,443	1,246	1,088	593	113	5,014
	1979-80	500	1,273	1,123	1,019	538	116	4,569
	1980-81	516	1,267	1,177	1,145	595	13	4,713
	1981-82	525	1,420	1,114	1,129	560	...	4,748
	1982-83	590	1,385	1,163	1,125	555	...	4,818

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

TABLE 39. Inmate Deaths in Federal Institutions(1), 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLERAU 39. Décès de détenus dans les établissements fédéraux(1), 1978-79 à 1982-83

Cause of death Raison du décès	Year Année				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Suicide	7	7	13	12	22
Natural causes - Causes naturelles	12	9	13	10	11
Accidental - Accidentel	6	2	2	3	1
Murder - Meurtre	5	13	8	9	6
Legal intervention - Intervention des forces de l'ordre	2	3	2	-	2
Unknown - Non connues	5	2	3	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.

Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.

Table 40. Inmates Unlawfully at Large from Federal Institutions, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Tableaux 40. Détenus en liberté illégale des établissements fédéraux, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Type of escapes Genre d'évasions	Year Année				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
From federal institution - D'un établissement fédéral:					
Breach of sécurité - Bris de sécurité	86	61	48	36	30
No breach of security - Aucun bris de sécurité	76	136	133	173	203
Failure to return from temporary absence - Le détenu jouissant d'une absence temporaire	170	189	185	153	156
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>389</b>

TABLE 41. Actual Caseload(1) - Parole and Mandatory Supervision, Federal and Provincial Offenders, by location of Parole Office, 1978-79 to 1982-83

TABLEAU 41. Nombre réel de cas(1) - Libération conditionnelle et surveillance obligatoire de contrevenants fédéraux et provinciaux, selon l'emplacement des bureaux de libération conditionnelle, 1978-79 à 1982-83

Region	Year	Day parole(2)	Full parole(2)	Mandatory supervision	Total
Région	Année	Libération conditionnelle de jour(2)	Libération conditionnelle totale(2)	Surveillance obligatoire	
Atlantic - Atlantique	1978-79	123			
	1979-80	145	436	159	718
	1980-81	120	477	170	792
	1981-82	141	537	126	783
	1982-83	139	573	146	860
			644	177	960
Québec	1978-79	353	1,567	584	2,504
	1979-80	297	1,294	514	2,105
	1980-81	296	1,077	500	1,873
	1981-82	407	1,154	550	2,111
	1982-83	412	1,213	520	2,145
Ontario	1978-79	223	786	493	1,502
	1979-80	196	683	423	1,302
	1980-81	243	636	450	1,329
	1981-82	297	693	420	1,410
	1982-83	318	795	366	1,479
Prairie - Prairies	1978-79	279	745	498	1,468
	1979-80	203	694	435	1,332
	1980-81	231	549	408	1,188
	1981-82	248	726	412	1,386
	1982-83	241	764	358	1,363
Pacific - Pacifique	1978-79	166	456	285	907
	1979-80	155	499	301	955
	1980-81	167	407	296	870
	1981-82	139	380	255	774
	1982-83	152	345	253	750
TOTAL	1978-79	1,090	3,990	2,019	7,099
	1979-80	996	3,647	1,843	6,486
	1980-81	1,057	3,206	1,780	6,043
	1981-82	1,232	3,526	1,783	6,541
	1982-83	1,262	3,761	1,674	6,697

See footnote(s) in Appendix D.  
Voir note(s) à l'annexe D.



## APPENDIX D

### FOOTNOTES

#### General Notes

- (1) Percentage distributions and rates may not aggregate to totals due to rounding.
- (2) Percentage distributions are based on known cases only, and not necessarily on the total number of cases indicated on the table. Unknown cases include all missing values, coding errors, not stated, and not known cases. When calculating Canada totals, averages were applied to the total number of cases shown on the table rather than the actual number of cases used.
- (3) All tables indicate fiscal year data, however, four provinces generally report on a calendar year basis - Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba. Where this is not the case, it is noted in applicable table footnotes.
- (4) To calculate rates per 10,000 adults, the lower adult age limit in each jurisdiction is used to calculate jurisdiction - specific adult populations.
- (5) Figures expressed in **constant dollars** refer to 1982 dollars adjusted by the Gross National Expenditure implicit price index.

**Table 1**

- (1) Population estimates are based upon figures collected for the 1981 Census of Canada and represent the population of each province as of June 1st in each year.
- (2) Adult refers to those persons who are legally responsible for their actions. The age at which a person is considered to be an adult varies across provinces according to application of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (see glossary for more detail).

**Table 2**

- (1) With respect to the adult population, the sixteen or seventeen age categories may not be applicable in all provinces. The lower adult age limit in each province is dependent on the application of the Juvenile Delinquents Act. (See glossary for more detail).

## ANNEXE D

### NOTES

#### Notes de la partie générale

- (1) Les répartitions en pourcentage et les taux ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.
- (2) Les répartitions en pourcentage ont été préparées d'après les cas connus et ne correspondent pas nécessairement au nombre total de cas figurant au tableau. Les cas inconnus comprennent tous les nombres manquants, les erreurs de codage, les cas non déclarés et les cas maintenant connus. Pour calculer les totaux pour le Canada, les moyennes ont été appliquées au nombre total de cas figurant au tableau plutôt qu'au nombre réel de cas utilisés.
- (3) Toutes les données des tableaux correspondent à l'année financière sauf pour quatre provinces dont les déclarations correspondent généralement à l'année civile; il s'agit de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et du Manitoba. En cas de dérogation à cette règle générale, une note en informe le lecteur.
- (4) Pour calculer les taux pour 10 000 adultes, on utilise la limite inférieure de l'âge adulte pour calculer la population adulte de chaque secteur de compétence.
- (5) Les chiffres exprimés en **dollars constants** désignent les dollars de 1982 ajustés par l'indice implicite des prix des dépenses nationales brutes.

**Tableau 1**

- (1) Les estimations de la population se fondent sur les chiffres recueillis pour le recensement du Canada de 1981 et représentent la population de chaque province au 1<sup>er</sup> juin de chaque année.
- (2) Le terme adulte désigne les personnes légalement responsables de leurs actes. L'âge où l'on est considéré adulte varie d'une province à l'autre selon l'application de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants (on trouvera d'autres détails au glossaire).

**Tableau 2**

- (1) À l'égard de la population adulte, les catégories de 16 ou 17 ans peuvent ne pas s'appliquer à toutes les provinces. La limite inférieure de l'âge adulte dans chaque province dépend de l'application de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants. (On trouvera d'autres détails au glossaire).

- (2) The age distribution of the adult population may not aggregate to the totals displayed on the table due to rounding. Census estimates are expressed to the nearest hundred, rounded by a random-rounding technique.
- (3) Yukon and the Northwest Territories - Caution should be used in interpreting the distribution of the populations for both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories; many of the figures are less than one thousand, and, therefore, have the potential to be affected significantly by rounding to the nearest hundred.

**Table 3**

- (1) Lower adult age limit refers to the age set by each jurisdiction at which a juvenile becomes an adult according to the Juvenile Delinquents Act.
- (2) Native refers to self-reported aboriginal persons which includes Inuit, Status or Registered Indian, Non-status Indian and Métis.

This information is collected, during census years but, intercensal estimates are not calculated.

**Table 4**

- (1) Actual offences refer to all incidence which become known to the police and are subsequently substantiated (i.e. excludes all unfounded offences) by further police investigation. It should be noted that the **multiple offence rule** is applied by the police when reporting. This rule states that where several offences occur in one incident, only the most serious offence is scored.

Generally, traffic offences have been excluded from these data, however, Criminal Code drinking and driving offences are included, and identified separately in the total, since they represent a large proportion of all admissions to provincial incarceration.

- (2) Preliminary figures for 1982.

**Table 5**

- (1) With the exception of Criminal Code drinking and driving offences, the number of persons charged refers only to adults. The figures under drinking and driving include a small number of juve-

- (2) La répartition de la population adulte selon l'âge peut ne pas évaluer les totaux indiqués au tableau par suite de l'arrondissement. Les estimations du recensement sont exprimées à la plus proche centaine selon une technique d'arrondissement aléatoire.
- (3) Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Il faut user de prudence pour interpréter la répartition des populations tant pour le Yukon que pour les Territoires du Nord-Ouest; bon nombre des chiffres sont inférieurs à 1 000 et donc pourraient être affectés de façon importante par l'arrondissement à la plus proche centaine.

**Tableau 3**

- (1) La limite d'âge inférieure désigne l'âge arrêté par chaque secteur de compétence et auquel un adolescent devient un adulte aux termes de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants.
- (2) Les autochtones sont les personnes qui se déclarent telles, ce qui comprend les Inuit, les Indiens inscrits, les Indiens non inscrits et les Métis.

Ces renseignements sont recueillis au cours des années de recensement mais, on ne calcule pas les estimations intercensitaires.

**Tableau 4**

- (1) Les infractions réelles désignent tous les incidents qui sont connus de la police et s'avèrent par la suite fondés (c'est-à-dire que cela exclut toutes les infractions non fondées) à la suite d'une enquête policière plus poussée. Il faut signaler que la **règle des infractions multiples** est appliquée par la police lors des déclarations. Cette règle veut que l'on ne signale que l'infraction la plus grave lorsque plusieurs infractions se produisent dans un même incident.

En général, les infractions aux lois de la circulation sont exclues de ces données; cependant, les infractions de conduite en état d'ébriété sous l'empire du Code criminel sont incluses et identifiées séparément au total, puisqu'elles représentent une proportion importante de l'ensemble des admissions aux établissements provinciaux.

- (2) Chiffres préliminaires pour 1982.

**Tableau 5**

- (1) À l'exception des infractions de conduite en état d'ébriété sous l'empire du Code criminel, le nombre de personnes inculpées ne désigne que les adultes. Les chiffres pour la conduite en état d'ébriété comprennent un

niles. Traffic violations are excluded for all offence categories with the exception of Criminal Code drinking and driving.

It should be noted that the **multiple offence rule** is applied by the police when reporting. This rule states that where several offences occur in one incident, only the most serious offence is scored.

- (2) Preliminary figures for 1982.

Table 7

- (1) Prince Edward Island - The reported five probation/parole offices include two part-time offices staffed with personnel from the three full-time offices.
- (2) New Brunswick - Included with the number of **secure** facilities are two which are classified as both secure and open.
- (3) Saskatchewan - Open includes three community correctional centres and five community training residences. Work camps, operating as satellites to the correctional centres, are not included.
- (4) Alberta - A total of 11 satellite forestry camps are not included in these figures. Some of the cells are double-bunked due to overcrowding.
- (5) Northwest Territories - The three facilities reported under **secure** have both types of setting, secure and open.

Table 8

- (1) The percentage of operating expenditures that is accounted for by salaries varies from province to province due to the inclusion of employee benefits in some cases.
- (2) Nova Scotia - As institutions in Nova Scotia are owned and operated by the municipalities, expenditures specific to salaries can not be separated due to the differing accounting systems used.

Probation/parole staff complement includes assistant probation officers.

Table 9

- (1) Historical figures have been adjusted by excluding capital costs in all provinces.

petit nombre de jeunes. Les infractions aux lois de la circulation sont exclues de toutes les catégories d'infractions, à l'exception de la conduite en état d'ébriété sur l'empire du Code criminel.

Il faut signaler que la police applique la **règle des infractions multiples** lors des déclarations. Cette règle veut que seulement l'infraction la plus grave soit signalée lorsque plusieurs infractions se produisent lors d'un même incident.

- (2) Chiffres préliminaires pour 1982.

Tableau 7

- (1) Île-du-Prince-Édouard - Les cinq bureaux déclarés de probation et de libération conditionnelle comprennent deux bureaux à temps partiel dont les effectifs proviennent des trois bureaux à temps complet.
- (2) Nouveau-Brunswick - Les établissements à **milieu fermé** comprennent deux établissements classés à la fois à milieu fermé et à milieu ouvert.
- (3) Saskatchewan - Les établissements à milieu ouvert comprennent trois centres correctionnels communautaires et cinq résidences de formation communautaire. Les camps de travail, qui sont des satellites des centres correctionnels, ne sont pas inclus.
- (4) Alberta - Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas un total de 11 camps forestiers satellites. Certaines des cellules sont à deux lits, à cause du surpeuplement.
- (5) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Les trois établissements signalés à la colonne **milieu fermé** sont à la fois un milieu fermé et un milieu ouvert.

Tableau 8

- (1) Le pourcentage des frais d'exploitation consacré aux salaires varie d'une province à l'autre parce que les avantages des employés sont inclus dans certains cas.
- (2) Nouvelle-Écosse - Puisque les établissements de Nouvelle-Écosse appartiennent aux municipalités et sont exploités par elles, les dépenses consacrées aux salaires ne peuvent être distinguées par suite de la différence des systèmes de comptabilité.

L'effectif en probation/libération conditionnelle comprend les agents de probation adjoint.

Tableau 9

- (1) Les chiffres historiques ont été ajustés par l'exclusion des coûts d'immobilisation dans toutes les provinces.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>(2) Custodial services includes government-operated custody centres as well as community residential centres.</p> <p>(3) Community supervision includes probation services as well as contracted services to probation.</p> <p>(4) Others includes Headquarters and Central Services, Regional and District offices, and Parole Boards where applicable.</p> <p>(5) Quebec - The historical figures for Quebec have been revised so as to remain comparable to the 1982-83 data. Previous to this year, approximately 20% was added to the total custodial service expenditures to reflect costs on services provided by le ministère des Travaux publics et Approvisionnement.</p> <p>(6) Ontario - Custodial expenditures include \$1,226,300 recovery for federal inmates housed in provincial institutions.</p> <p>(7) British Columbia - Custodial expenditures include \$1,334,500 recovery for federal inmates housed in provincial institutions.</p> <p>(8) Northwest Territories - In the Northwest Territories, probation services are provided at no cost to Corrections by the Department of Social Services.</p> | <p>(2) Les services de détention comprennent les centres de détention gouvernementaux de même que les centres résidentiels communautaires.</p> <p>(3) La surveillance communautaire comprend les services de probation de même que les services contractuels de probation.</p> <p>(4) Autres comprend l'administration centrale et les services centraux, les bureaux régionaux et les bureaux de district ainsi que les commissions des libérations conditionnelles le cas échéant.</p> <p>(5) Québec - Les chiffres historiques pour le Québec ont été révisés pour qu'ils soient comparables aux données de 1982-83. Avant cette année, on ajoutait environ 20 % à l'ensemble des dépenses pour les services de détention en raison des coûts des services assurés par le ministère des Travaux publics et Approvisionnements.</p> <p>(6) Ontario - Les dépenses pour les services de détention comprennent 1 226 300 \$ recouvrés pour les détenus fédéraux logés dans les établissements provinciaux.</p> <p>(7) Colombie-Britannique - Les dépenses pour les services de détention comprennent 1 334 500\$ recouvrés pour les détenus fédéraux logés dans les établissements provinciaux.</p> <p>(8) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les services de probation sont assurés sans frais pour les services correctionnels par le ministère des Services sociaux.</p> |
|--|--|

**Table 10**

- (1) Capital costs, such as construction, are excluded.
- (2) Ontario - Care, treatment and training services provided by Ontario Corrections to custody centres (\$11 million) are included under government-operated custody centres. Custody centres include \$1,226,300 recovery for federal inmates housed in provincial institutions.
- (3) Saskatchewan - Corrections expenditures reported include both the Department of Social Services and the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. The community training residences have been included with the community correctional centres under government-operated community residential services.

**Tableau 10**

- (1) Les frais d'immobilisations, comme la construction, sont exclus.
- (2) Ontario - Les services de soins, de traitement et de formation assurés par les services correctionnels de l'Ontario aux centres de détention (11 millions de dollars) sont inclus sous les centres de détention gouvernementaux. Les centres de détention comprennent 1 226 300 \$ recouvrés pour les détenus fédéraux logés dans les établissements provinciaux.
- (3) Saskatchewan - Les dépenses signalées pour les services correctionnels comprennent à la fois le ministère des Services sociaux et celui du nord de la Saskatchewan. Les résidences communautaires de formation sont incluses avec les centres correctionnels communautaires sous les services des résidences communautaires gouvernementales.

- (4) British Columbia - Regional stores and support services in British Columbia have been included under government-operated custody centres. Secure custody centres include \$1,334,500 recovery for federal inmates housed in provincial institutions.
- (5) Northwest Territories - In the Northwest Territories, probation services are provided at no cost to Corrections by the Department of Social Services.

**Table 11**

- (1) New Brunswick - Includes Community Residential Centres for both expenditures and total days stay.
- (2) Quebec - Historical institutional operating expenditures have been revised so as to remain comparable to the 1982-83 data. Previous to 1982-83, approximately 20% was added to custodial expenditures to reflect costs on services provided by le ministère des Travaux publics et Approvisionnement.
- (3) Ontario - Institutional operating costs include a \$1,226,300 recovery for federal inmates housed in provincial institutions.
- (4) Saskatchewan - Total days stay and operating expenditures do not include the Community Training Residences, the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre, and the Regional Psychiatric Centre.
- (5) Alberta - Total days stay includes those on temporary absence.
- (6) British Columbia - Institutional operating costs include a \$1,334,500 recovery for federal inmates housed in provincial institutions.
- (7) Northwest Territories - Total days stay is estimated, based on the average length of time served.

**Table 13**

- (1) Refers to the actual head count as of midnight each day averaged over the entire year. For jurisdictional anomalies refer to Table 14 footnotes.
- (2) Refers to the average number of offenders on institutional register but not in custody at the time of the midnight head count. The majority of these cases includes offenders released from custody

- (4) Colombie-Britannique - Les services régionaux de magasins et de soutien en Colombie-Britannique sont inclus sous les centres de détention gouvernementaux. Les centres de détention à milieu fermé comprennent 1 334 500 \$ recouvrés pour les détenus fédéraux logés dans des établissements provinciaux.
- (5) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les services de probation sont assurés sans frais pour les services correctionnels par le ministère des Services sociaux.

**Tableau 11**

- (1) Nouveau-Brunswick - Comprend les centres résidentiels communautaires tant pour les dépenses que pour la durée du séjour en jours.
- (2) Québec - Les chiffres historiques pour le Québec ont été révisés pour qu'ils soient comparables aux données de 1982-83. Avant cette année, on ajoutait environ 20 % à l'ensemble des dépenses pour les services de détention en raison des coûts des services assurés par le ministère des Travaux publics et Approvisionnement.
- (3) Ontario - Les dépenses pour les services de détention comprennent 1 226 300 \$ recouvrés pour les détenus fédéraux logés dans les établissements provinciaux.
- (4) Saskatchewan - La durée en jours du séjour et les frais d'exploitation ne comprennent pas les résidences communautaires de formation, le Centre St. Louis de traitement de l'alcoolisme ni le Centre psychiatrique régional.
- (5) Alberta - La durée du séjour en jours comprend les détenus en absence temporaire.
- (6) Colombie-Britannique - Les frais d'exploitation des établissements comprennent 1 334 500 \$ recouvrés pour les détenus fédéraux logés dans des établissements provinciaux.
- (7) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - La durée du séjour en jours est estimative, d'après la durée moyenne de la peine purgée.

**Tableau 13**

- (1) Désigne la moyenne de l'ensemble de l'année du compte réel à minuit chaque jour. Pour les anomalies de certains secteurs de compétence, se reporter aux notes du tableau 14.
- (2) Désigne le nombre moyen de contrevenants figurant au registre de l'établissement mais en liberté au moment du compte de minuit. La majorité de ces cas comprennent des contrevenants libérés en vertu du programme

through the Temporary Absence Program, however, offenders unlawfully at large or in hospital are also included.

d'absence temporaire; cependant, les contrevenants illégalement en liberté ou à l'hôpital sont également inclus.

(3) Refers to the average number of offenders under probation supervision during the year. Degree of supervision is unknown, and therefore these figures may also include inactive cases. For jurisdictional anomalies refer to Table 21 footnotes. In addition, these figures may also include a small number of provincial or federal parolees. Although these cases are normally supervised by the National Parole Board in most provinces, provincial probation officers are frequently used to supervise cases in remote areas where no federal parole offices exist.

(3) Désigne le nombre moyen de contrevenants en probation au cours de l'année. La somme de surveillance est inconnue et ces chiffres peuvent donc comprendre également des cas inactifs. Pour les anomalies selon les secteurs de compétence, se reporter aux notes du tableau 21. En outre, ces chiffres peuvent également comprendre un petit nombre de personnes en libération conditionnelle provinciale ou fédérale. Bien que ces cas soient normalement surveillés par la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles dans la plupart des provinces, les agents provinciaux de probation sont souvent utilisés pour surveiller les cas dans des régions éloignées où il n'existe pas de bureau fédéral des libérations conditionnelles.

(4) In general, includes all parole cases, both provincial and federal, which are supervised by provincial personnel with the exception of a few cases identified in footnote 3 above.

(4) En général, comprend tous les cas de libération conditionnelle, tant provinciaux et fédéraux, surveillés par le personnel provincial, à l'exception de quelques cas indiqués à la note 3 ci-dessus.

(5) Includes only those services purchased for offender supervision, either custodial or non-custodial.

(5) Comprend seulement les services achetés pour la surveillance des contrevenants, qu'il s'agisse ou non de services de détention.

(6) Prince Edward Island - Christmas IA's are excluded from the **on-register but not in custody** category.

(6) Île-du-Prince-Édouard - Les absences temporaires de Noël ne figurent pas à la catégorie des personnes figurant **au registre mais qui sont en liberté**.

(7) Alberta - Some bail supervision in the Edmonton Region is provided under contract to the John Howard Society.

(7) Alberta - Une certaine somme de surveillance des cautions dans la région d'Edmonton est assurée à contrat par la Société John Howard.

#### Tables 14 and 15

#### Tableaux 14 et 15

(1) Newfoundland and Labrador - In 1981 the Corrections Division assumed responsibility for the Grand Falls and Corner Brook lock-ups, and in 1982 also took on the St. John's lock-up. Prior to this time all lock-up facilities were operated by the police.

(1) Terre-Neuve et Labrador - En 1981, la Division des services correctionnels s'est chargée des centres de détention temporaire de Grand Falls et de Corner Brook et, en 1982, de celui de Saint-Jean. Auparavant, tous les centres de détention temporaire relevaient de la police.

The average count in lock-up was not available for either year, 1981-82 or 1982-83, but was estimated by assuming an average of one day stay for each admission. In 1981 there were a total of 2,968 admissions to lock-up facilities operated by the provincial government and in 1982, 6,900 admissions.

Le compte moyen en détention temporaire n'était pas disponible ni pour 1981-82 ni pour 1982-83, mais a été estimé en postulant un séjour moyen d'une journée pour chaque admission. En 1981, il y a eu un total de 2 968 admissions au centre de détention temporaire du gouvernement provincial et en 1982, il y en a eu 6 900.

Transfers are included in the 1978-79 and 1979-80 admission figures; but it is estimated that there are fewer than 50 each year.

Les transfèrements sont inclus dans les chiffres des admissions de 1978-79 et 1979-80, mais on estime qu'il y en a moins de 50 par année.

- (2) Prince Edward Island - Police lock-up facilities are essentially non-existent in PEI; the police use provincial facilities for lock-up purposes. The average lock-up caseload in 1982 provided the basis for estimating the four previous years' figures.

Although adult facilities also house juveniles, the data represent adults only. The number of sentenced admissions in 1978 and 1979 include only those inmates who were sentenced at the time of admission to custody. Inmates sentenced subsequent to detainment are included as no sentenced for these years only. Approximately 50 cases fall into this category.

- (3) Nova Scotia - The municipalities own and operate all correctional facilities in the province. The Corrections Division of the Department of the Attorney General coordinates the delivery of selected adult correctional services for sentenced and remanded inmates. Lock-ups are the exclusive responsibility of the police and have been excluded from these data although lock-ups are also housed in the same facilities, as sentenced or remanded inmates. In addition to lock-up, persons held under the Immigration Act, including, those held under mental health legislation and those transported from penitentiary for trial or to appear as a witness are also included, and comprise 107 admissions in 1982-83.

Note that in 1978, approximately 150 transfers are included in the figures cited.

- (4) New Brunswick - Generally, the lock-up function is the responsibility of the police, however, two jails which are provincially owned and operated also house a small number of offenders in lock-up status. In 1982-83, there was an average of four offenders held in lock-up status.

The average actual inmate count was not available for the first four years in the time frame. The ratio of actual count (i.e. sentenced, remand and lock-ups) to on-register count in 1982-83 provided the basis for historical estimates. Cases with unknown status were

- (2) Île-du-Prince-Édouard - Il n'y a essentiellement pas de prisons de police à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard; la police utilise les établissements provinciaux à cette fin. Le nombre moyen de cas de détention temporaire en 1982 sert de base pour l'estimation des chiffres des quatre années précédentes.

Bien que les établissements pour adultes logent aussi des jeunes, les données représentent uniquement les adultes. Le nombre de condamnés admis en 1978 et 79 comprend seulement les détenus dont la peine avait été prononcée au moment de l'admission à la détention. Les détenus dont la peine a été prononcée après la détention sont inclus parmi les peines non prononcées pour ces années seulement. Une 50 de cas appartient à cette catégorie.

- (3) Nouvelle-Écosse - Les municipalités possèdent et exploitent tous les établissements de correction de la province. La Division des services correctionnels du ministère du Procureur général coordonne la prestation de certains services correctionnels pour adultes à l'intention des condamnés et des prévenus. La détention temporaire relève exclusivement de la police et est exclue de ces données bien que la détention temporaire se fasse dans le mêmes établissements que la détention des condamnés et des prévenus. En plus de la détention temporaire, les personnes détenues en vertu de la Loi sur l'immigration, celles qui sont détenues en vertu de la législation sur l'hygiène mentale et celles qui sont transportées d'un pénitencier pour subir leur procès ou pour comparaître à titre de témoins sont également incluses, et comprend 107 admissions en 1982-83.

Il faut signaler qu'en 1978, environ 150 transfèrements sont inclus parmi les chiffres donnés.

- (4) Nouveau-Brunswick - En général, la fonction de détention temporaire relève de la police; cependant, deux prisons provinciales logent également un petit nombre de contrevenants en détention temporaire. En 1982-83, il y avait en moyenne quatre personnes en détention temporaire.

Le compte réel moyen des détenus n'était pas disponible pour les quatre premières années de la période visée. Le rapport entre le compte réel (c'est-à-dire les condamnés, les prévenus et les personnes en détention temporaire) et le compte au registre en 1982-83 a fourni le point de départ des estimations

proportionately distributed to the sentenced, remand and lock-up categories, an average of approximately 12 in 1982-83.

Admissions to lock-up were estimated by assuming an average stay of one day and multiplying the average lock-up count by a factor of 365.

In 1978-79 and 1979-80, only inmates sentenced at the time of admission are included in sentenced admissions.

- (5) Quebec - Actual counts (i.e. sentenced, remand, lock-up and total) were estimated based on the difference between actual and on-register counts in 1982-83.

Although the police generally provide lock-up services in Quebec, provincial facilities also house a small number of lock-ups on occasion, most of which are held under the Immigration Act. On average, in 1982-83 lock-ups were held in provincial custody for one day.

Cases for which inmate status was unknown were proportionately distributed to the sentenced, remand and lock-up categories, an average of approximately seven in 1982-83.

Non-sentenced admissions were adjusted in 1978-79 and 1979-80 to eliminate duplication of those offenders admitted under remand and subsequently sentenced. Estimation was based on the proportion of remanded inmates sentenced during 1980-81.

- (6) Ontario - On-register counts are not available for any of the five years under study.

Lock-up inmates are generally housed in municipally operated facilities, however, on occasion due to overcrowding a small number of lock-ups may be housed in provincial facilities. It has been estimated that, on average, there are approximately three to five such cases each year.

Count data include camp data but excludes residents of CRC's who have been released through the Temporary Absence Program.

historiques. Les cas dont le statut était inconnu ont été répartis proportionnellement entre les personnes condamnées, prévenues et en détention temporaire, soit en moyenne une douzaine en 1982-83.

Les admissions à la détention temporaire ont été estimées en postulant un séjour moyen d'une journée et en multipliant le compte moyen de la détention temporaire par un facteur de 365.

En 1978-79 et en 1979-80, seuls les détenus dont la peine avait été prononcée au moment de l'admission sont inclus parmi les admissions de condamnés.

- (5) Québec - Les comptes réels (c'est-à-dire les condamnés, les prévenus, les personnes en détention temporaire et le total) ont été estimés d'après la différence entre les comptes réels et les comptes au registre en 1982-83.

Bien que la police assure généralement les services de détention temporaire au Québec, les établissements provinciaux logent également à l'occasion un petit nombre de personnes en détention temporaire, dont la plupart sont détenues en vertu de la Loi sur l'immigration. En moyenne, en 1982-83, les personnes en détention temporaire ont été détenues dans des établissements provinciaux pour une journée.

Les cas dont le statut n'était pas connu ont été répartis proportionnellement entre les personnes condamnées, prévenues et en détention temporaire, soit une moyenne d'environ sept en 1982-83.

Les admissions de personnes dont la peine n'était pas prononcée ont été ajustées en 1978-79 et en 1979-80 pour éliminer le chevauchement des contrevenants admis comme prévenus et condamnés par la suite. L'estimation se fondait sur la proportion des prévenus condamnés en 1980-81.

- (6) Ontario - Les comptes au registre ne sont disponibles pour aucune des cinq années à l'étude.

Les personnes en détention temporaire sont généralement logées dans des établissements municipaux; cependant il arrive, par suite du surpeuplement, qu'un petit nombre de personnes en détention temporaire soient logées dans des établissements provinciaux. On estime qu'il y a, en moyenne, de trois à cinq cas de ce genre chaque année.

Les données du compte comprennent les camps mais excluent les résidents des centres résidentiels communautaires libérés en vertu du programme d'absence temporaire.

Although information is routinely collected on pure remands (i.e. inmates with at least one remanded charge), the number of inmates admitted to custody with no warrant of committal was estimated at 75% of the pure remand count for each of the five years. The difference was then added to the sentenced category to comply with the report definition of sentenced: anyone in custody under warrant of committal whether or not outstanding charges exist.

Historical count figures are estimated for the sentenced/non-sentenced breakdowns by applying the 1982-83 proportions. Historical total counts have been revised as follows:

1978-79 - 5,267  
1979-80 - 5,039  
1980-81 - 5,250  
1981-82 - 5,663

A distribution of non-sentenced admissions by remand and lock-up is not available for any of the five years in question. In order to obtain an approximate national total for remand and lock-up admissions in 1982-83 these figures were estimated for Ontario.

Sentenced admission figures represent those sentenced during the year regardless of status on admission or actual admission date.

- (7) Manitoba - The average on-register count was not available for the years 1978 to 1981.

The average number of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates was estimated for 1978 and 1979 by applying the 1980 distribution to the total count for each year respectively.

The 1982 distribution of the non-sentenced count (i.e. remand and lock-up) provided the basis for estimation in each of the four previous years.

Although lock-ups are generally housed in police lock-ups, there was an average of one inmate held in lock-up status at the Winnipeg Remand Centre, a provincially owned and operated facility, during 1982.

Bien que l'on recueille de façon routinière des renseignements sur les prévenus véritables (c'est-à-dire les détenus inculpés d'au moins un chef d'accusation), le nombre de détenus admis en détention sans mandat d'incarcération a été estimé à 75 % du compte des simples prévenus pour chacune des cinq années. La différence a ensuite été additionnée à la catégorie des condamnés pour respecter la définition de "personnes condamnées" aux fins du rapport: toute personne en détention en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération, qu'il y ait ou non des accusations en suspens.

On a estimé les chiffres sur les comptes historiques pour les ventilations des personnes condamnées et des personnes non condamnées en appliquant les proportions de 1982-83. Les comptes historiques ont été révisés de la façon suivante:

1978-79 - 5,267  
1979-80 - 5,039  
1980-81 - 5,250  
1981-82 - 5,663

La répartition des admissions de personnes dont la peine n'était pas prononcée entre les prévenus et la détention temporaire n'est disponible pour aucune des cinq années en cause. Afin d'obtenir un total national approximatif des admissions de prévenus et des admissions à la détention temporaire en 1982-83, ces chiffres ont été estimés pour l'Ontario.

Les chiffres sur les admissions de personnes condamnées s'appliquent aux personnes condamnées pendant l'année quel que soit leur statut à l'admission ou la date d'admission réelle.

- (7) Manitoba - Le compte moyen au registre n'était pas disponible pour les années 1978 à 1981.

Le nombre moyen de détenus condamnés et non condamnés a été estimé pour 1978 et 1979 en appliquant la répartition de 1980 au compte total de chacune des années.

La répartition de 1982 du compte des personnes dont la peine n'était pas prononcée (c'est-à-dire les prévenus et la détention temporaire) a fourni le point de départ de l'estimation pour chacune des quatre années précédentes.

Bien que la détention temporaire se fasse généralement dans les prisons de police, il y avait en moyenne un détenu en détention temporaire au centre des prévenus de Winnipeg, établissement appartenant à la province et exploitée par elle, en 1982.

Average counts were calculated using 52 weekly counts during each year.

Admission figures provided for this report included transfers for the years 1978 to 1981. In 1981 there were 2,368 transfers and in 1982, 2,599. Figures were adjusted where necessary to exclude transfers based on the difference re-reported for 1982.

Offenders admitted under remand status and subsequently sentenced during the year are included in the remand category.

The number of lock-up admissions was estimated for 1982 by assuming an average of one day stay for each lock-up admission (i.e. multiplying the average count by a factor of 365).

- (8) Saskatchewan - Data for the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre, a facility funded by the provincial government, operated by a non-governmental organization and staffed by provincial employees, are included in these tables.

Data for 1982-83 include inmates held in, or admitted to, two community correctional centres in Northern Saskatchewan which were previously excluded from the data. It is estimated that during 1982-83 these facilities housed a combined average of 23 inmates.

The lock-up function is a police responsibility in Saskatchewan and no lock-up inmates are held in provincial facilities.

Admissions to community training residences are excluded from the admissions data. In addition, the admission data for 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been adjusted to exclude admissions carried over from the previous year.

- (9) Alberta - Prior to 1982-83 the provincial government was responsible for lock-ups in the Calgary and Edmonton areas. The remainder of the lock-up population for those years was the exclusive responsibility of the police in the province. In 1982-83 the provincial government discontinued this police service and presently provincial facilities house only those offenders in custody under court order. The decrease in remand admissions over the five years is a direct result of this change in responsibility.

Les comptes moyens ont été calculés au moyen de 52 comptes hebdomadaires chaque année.

Les chiffres sur les admissions fournis aux fins du présent rapport comprennent les transfèrements pour les années 1978 à 1981. En 1981, il y a eu 2 368 transfèrements et en 1982, il y en a eu 2 599. Les chiffres ont été ajustés au besoin pour exclure les transfèrements fondés sur la différence signalée pour 1982.

Les contrevenants admis à titre de prévenus et par la suite condamnés au cours de l'année sont inclus dans la catégorie des prévenus.

Le nombre des admissions à la détention temporaire a été estimé pour 1982 en postulant un séjour moyen d'une journée pour chaque admission à la détention temporaire (c'est-à-dire en multipliant le compte moyen par un facteur de 365).

- (8) Saskatchewan - Les données pour le Centre St. Louis de traitement de l'alcoolisme, établissement financé par le gouvernement provincial, exploité par un organisme non gouvernemental et dont les effectifs sont des employés provinciaux sont incluses dans ces tableaux.

Les données pour 1982-83 comprennent des détenus logés ou admis dans deux centres correctionnels communautaires du nord de la Saskatchewan qui étaient précédemment exclus des données. On estime qu'en 1982-83, ces établissements ont logé ensemble en moyenne 23 détenus.

La fonction de détention temporaire relève de la police en Saskatchewan et aucun détenu en détention temporaire n'est logé dans les établissements provinciaux.

Les admissions aux résidences communautaires de formation sont exclues des données sur les admissions. En outre, les données sur les admissions pour 1978-79 et 1979-80 ont été ajustées pour exclure les admissions reportées de l'année précédente.

- (9) Alberta - Avant 1982-83, le gouvernement provincial était responsable pour les personnes en détention temporaire des régions de Calgary et d'Edmonton. Le reste de la population en détention temporaire pour ces années relevait exclusivement de la police dans la province. En 1982-83, le gouvernement provincial a mis fin à ce service de police et présentement les établissements provinciaux ne logent que les contrevenants en détention en vertu d'une ordonnance d'un tribunal. La diminution des admissions de prévenus au cours des cinq années découle directement de ce changement.

The average count data was calculated from 260 weekday counts taken during each year.

The sentenced admissions for 1978-79, and the non-sentenced admissions for 1978-79, and 1979-80 were estimated by utilizing the nearest available figures (i.e. sentenced admissions, 1978-79, sentenced admissions, 1979-80).

- (10) British Columbia - Lock-ups in BC are the exclusive responsibility of the police and are not housed in provincial facilities.

Average count data are based on 52 time points (i.e. weekly) recorded throughout each year.

Offenders admitted on remand status and eventually sentenced during the year are counted under both admission types (i.e. sentenced and remand).

- (11) Yukon - Lock-ups are not housed in the provincial facility in the Yukon; they are the exclusive responsibility of the RCMP.

All types of admissions also include transfers in each of the five years under examination.

- (12) Northwest Territories - Lock-ups are the RCMP's responsibility and are not housed in the provincial facilities.

Average count data are based on 12 time points (i.e. month-end counts) taken throughout each of the first four years. In 1982-83 the averages were calculated by dividing **total inmate days stay** by 365 and subtracting the average number of persons on temporary absence.

The number of non-sentenced admissions during 1979-80 was also used for 1978-79 to arrive at an estimated total number of admissions for that year.

Les données sur le compte moyen ont été calculées à partir de 260 comptes effectués en semaine chaque année.

Les admissions de condamnés pour 1978-79 et les admissions des personnes dont la peine n'était pas prononcée pour 1978-79 et 1979-80 ont été estimées au moyen des chiffres disponibles les plus proches (c'est-à-dire les admissions de condamnés de 1978-79 et de 1979-80).

- (10) Colombie-Britannique - La détention temporaire en Colombie-Britannique relève exclusivement de la police et ces détenus ne sont pas logés dans les établissements provinciaux.

Les données sur le compte moyen se fondent sur 52 moments (c'est-à-dire hebdomadaires) enregistrés chaque année.

Les contrevenants admis à titre de prévenus et par la suite condamnés au cours de l'année sont comptés sous les deux types d'admissions (condamnés et prévenus).

- (11) Yukon - Les centres de détention temporaire ne sont pas logés dans l'établissement provincial au Yukon; ils relèvent exclusivement de la GRC.

Tous les types d'admissions comprennent également les transfèrements dans chacune des cinq années à l'étude.

- (12) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Les personnes en détention temporaire relèvent de la GRC et ne sont pas logées dans les établissements provinciaux.

Les données sur le compte moyen se fondent sur 12 comptes ponctuels (c'est-à-dire à la fin du mois) effectués au cours de chacune des quatre premières années. En 1982-83, les moyennes ont été obtenues en divisant le **séjour total en jours** par 365 et en soustrayant le nombre moyen de personnes en absence temporaire.

Le nombre d'admissions de personnes non condamnées en 1979-80 a également été utilisé pour 1978-79 afin d'en arriver à un nombre estimatif total des admissions pour cette année-là.

**Table 16**

- (1) Nova Scotia - Other offences include immigration charges and those held under mental health legislation. Offence reported represents **most serious offence**. The breakdowns are reported for both remand and sentenced admissions together.

**Tableau 16**

- (1) Nouvelle-Écosse - Les autres infractions comprennent les accusations en matière d'immigration et les personnes détenues en vertu de la législation sur l'hygiène mentale. Les infractions déclarées représentent **l'infraction la plus grave**. Les ventilations sont données ensemble pour les admissions de prévenus et de condamnés.

- (2) Quebec - Offences reported represent the **most serious offence** for sentenced inmates, and the **most serious charge** for remanded inmates.
- (3) Ontario - Offences reported represent the **most serious offence**. The category **other** refers to unknown offence type.
- (4) Manitoba - Offences reported represent the **most serious offence**.
- (5) Saskatchewan - Offences reported represent the **most serious offence**.
- (6) Alberta - Offences reported may represent **multiple charges**. This will result in a double counting of some inmates.
- (7) British Columbia - The only offence breakdown available is for drinking and driving; all other offences are grouped under **other**.
- (8) Yukon - Sentenced inmates are listed by **most serious disposition**.
- (9) Northwest Territories - Offences reported represent **multiple charges**, which may result in a double counting of some inmates. Fine default admissions were calculated by averaging the 1982 and 1983 admissions for fines only.
- (2) Québec - Les infractions déclarées représentent **l'infraction la plus grave** pour les détenus condamnés et **l'inculpation la plus grave** pour les prévenus.
- (3) Ontario - Les infractions déclarées représentent **l'infraction la plus grave**. La catégorie **autres** désigne tous les types d'infractions non-connues.
- (4) Manitoba - Les infractions déclarées représentent **l'infraction la plus grave**.
- (5) Saskatchewan - Les infractions déclarées représentent **l'infraction la plus grave**.
- (6) Alberta - Les infractions déclarées peuvent représenter des **inculpations multiples**. Ceci aboutira à compter deux fois certains détenus.
- (7) Colombie-Britannique - La seule ventilation disponible des infractions porte sur la conduite en état d'ébriété; toutes les autres infractions sont groupées sous la catégorie **autres**.
- (8) Yukon - Les détenus condamnés sont déclarés selon **l'issue la plus grave**.
- (9) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Les infractions déclarées représentent des **inculpations multiples** qui peuvent aboutir à compter deux fois certains détenus. Les admissions pour défaut de paiement d'amende ont été calculées en faisant la moyenne des admissions de 1982 et de 1983 pour les amendes seulement.

**Table 17**

- (1) The median sentence length calculation excludes sentences over 24 months.
- (2) Nova Scotia - Calculations for 1982-83 exclude persons serving sentences for default of fine payment. Parole violations are excluded from these data.
- (3) New Brunswick - Calculations are based on total admissions, including remand.
- (4) Ontario - Cases carried over from the previous year are included in the admission base used to display sentence length in 1981-82.
- (5) Manitoba - Calculations do not include sentenced admissions to the Winnipeg Remand Centre.
- (6) British Columbia - Sentences are assumed to be concurrent; and the longest sentence was chosen for sentence length.

**Tableau 17**

- (1) Le calcul de la durée moyenne de la peine exclut les peines de plus de 24 mois.
- (2) Nouvelle-Écosse - Les calculs pour 1982-83 excluent les personnes purgeant une peine pour défaut de paiement d'amende. Les violations de la libération conditionnelles sont exclues de ces données.
- (3) Nouveau-Brunswick - Les calculs se fondent sur le total des admissions, y compris les prévenus.
- (4) Ontario - Les cas reportés de l'année précédente sont inclus dans la base d'admission utilisée pour présenter la durée de la peine en 1981-82.
- (5) Manitoba - Les calculs ne comprennent pas les admissions de personnes condamnées au centre des prévenus de Winnipeg.
- (6) Colombie-Britannique - On postule que les peines sont concurrentes; la peine la plus longue a été choisie pour la durée de la peine.

**Table 18**

- (1) Manitoba - Female and native data do not include the Winnipeg Remand Centre.
- (2) Alberta - Of the 5,227 **natives** admitted, 11% were non-registered Indians, 39% were Métis, and 50% were registered Indians.
- (3) Northwest Territories - Of the 860 **natives** admitted, 506 were Indian and 354 were Inuit.

**Table 19**

- (1) Nova Scotia - The median time served represents the **average** time served, calculated by dividing total days stay by total releases.
- (2) Quebec - The median time served represents the **average** time served, calculated by dividing total days stay by total releases.
- (3) Ontario - No statistics are available for 1982-83.
- (4) Yukon - The median time served represents the **average** time served, calculated by dividing total days stay by total releases.
- (5) Northwest Territories - The median time served represents the **average** time served, calculated by dividing total days stay by total releases.

**Table 20**

- (1) Newfoundland and Labrador - **Other** death was accidental.
- (2) Ontario - **Other** death was accidental.

**Table 21**

- (1) Newfoundland and Labrador - Until the province established a separate adult probation service under the administration of the Department of Justice, the Department of Social Services provided a limited service on behalf of adult probationers. This service continues to be provided without fee to user courts or the Community Corrections Branch in those areas of the province which are not yet serviced by the Community Corrections Branch. Cases supervised by the Department of Social Services are included in the 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 admission figures and the 1982-83 count data only.

**Tableau 18**

- (1) Manitoba - Les données pour les femmes et les autochtones ne comprennent pas le centre des prévenus de Winnipeg.
- (2) Alberta - Sur les 5 227 **autochtones** admis, 11 % étaient des Indiens non inscrits, 39 % étaient des Métis et 50 des Indiens inscrits.
- (3) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Sur les 860 **autochtones** admis, 506 étaient des Indiens et 354 des Inuit.

**Tableau 19**

- (1) Nouvelle-Écosse - La peine médiane purgée représente la peine **moyenne** purgée, calculée en divisant le nombre total de jours de séjour par le total des libérations.
- (2) Québec - La peine médiane purgée représente la peine **moyenne** purgée, calculée en divisant le nombre total de jours de séjour par le total des libérations.
- (3) Ontario - Aucune statistique n'est disponible pour 1982-83.
- (4) Yukon - La peine médiane purgée représente la peine **moyenne** purgée, calculée en divisant le nombre total de jours de séjour par le total des libérations.
- (5) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - La peine médiane purgée représente la peine **moyenne** purgée, calculée en divisant le nombre total de jours de séjour par le total des libérations.

**Tableau 20**

- (1) Terre-Neuve et Labrador - L'**autre** décès était accidentel.
- (2) Ontario - L'**autre** décès était accidentel.

**Tableau 21**

- (1) Terre-Neuve et Labrador - Avant que la province établisse un service de probation distinct pour les adultes relevant du ministère de la Justice, le ministère des Services sociaux assurait un service limité aux probationnaires adultes. Ce service continue d'être assuré sans frais aux tribunaux ou à la Direction des services correctionnels communautaires dans les régions de la province qui ne sont pas encore desservies par la Direction des services communautaires. Les cas dont s'occupe le ministère des Services sociaux figurent dans les chiffres sur les admissions pour 1980-81, 1981-82 et 1982-83 et les données sur les comptes pour 1982-83 seulement.

(2) Prince Edward Island - Admissions to probation represent the total number of persons placed on probation not the number of probation orders.

(3) Nova Scotia - Average probation count for 1982-83 also includes inactive cases (i.e. cases requiring no supervision) unlike the previous four years in the time frame.

Admissions to probation for the first four years, 1978-79 to 1981-82, have been estimated to exclude cases for which a pre-sentenced report has been ordered, to make them comparable to the 1982-83 figure.

(4) New Brunswick - Included in the average probation count are a small number of parolees, both provincial and federal, being supervised by provincial staff.

New Brunswick has a Parole Board which provides for the full parole release of adult offenders sentenced to prison pursuant to provincial statute infractions only and temporary release of inmates from custody for medical, humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons. There are usually only a few such cases each year and are included in the probation figures.

(5) Quebec - Probation figures represent fiscal year data while parole figures represent calendar year data.

The Quebec Provincial Parole Board became operational in April, 1979.

(6) Manitoba - Admissions to probation may be slightly exaggerated in 1982-83 due to transfers between probation offices causing **double-counting**.

Probation average count was not available for 1978-79, therefore the 1979-80 figure was used in order to arrive at Canada totals for the five-year period. Similarly, the number of probation admissions during 1980-81 was used for 1978-79 and 1979-80 estimates since data were not available.

(7) Saskatchewan - Probation supervision cases in the northern part of the province are handled by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and are included in the figures reported on the table.

(2) Île-du-Prince-Édouard - Les admissions à la probation représentent le nombre total de personnes placées en probation et non le nombre d'ordonnances de probation.

(3) Nouvelle-Écosse - Le compte moyen des personnes en probation pour 1982-83 comprend également les cas inactifs (les cas qui n'exigent aucune surveillance) à la différence des quatre années précédentes de la période visée.

Les admissions à la probation pour les quatre premières années, 1978-1979 à 1981-82, ont été estimées de façon à exclure les cas pour lesquels un rapport présentenciel a été ordonné afin de les rendre comparables au chiffre de 1982-83.

(4) Nouveau-Brunswick - Le compte moyen des personnes en probation comprend un petit nombre de personnes en libération conditionnelle, du palier provincial et fédéral, surveillées par le personnel provincial.

Le Nouveau-Brunswick a une commission des libérations conditionnelles qui assure la libération conditionnelle totale des contrevenants adultes condamnés à une peine d'emprisonnement par suite d'une infraction à une loi provinciale seulement et accorde également la libération temporaire des détenus pour des raisons médicales, humanitaires ou de réadaptation. D'ordinaire, il n'y a qu'un petit nombre de cas de ce genre chaque année et ils sont inclus dans les chiffres de probation.

(5) Québec - Les chiffres de probation représentent les données de l'exercice financier alors que les chiffres de libération conditionnelle représentent les données de l'année civile.

La Commission provinciale des libérations conditionnelles du Québec est entrée en fonction en avril 1979.

(6) Manitoba - Les admissions à la probation peuvent être légèrement exagérées en 1982-83 puisque les transfèrements entre les bureaux de probation causent un **double compte**.

Le compte moyen des personnes en probation n'était pas disponible pour 1978-79, c'est pourquoi le chiffre de 1979-80 a été utilisé pour calculer les totaux canadiens pour les cinq années à l'étude. De même, le nombre d'admissions à la probation en 1980-81 a servi aux estimations de 1978-79 et 1979-80, puisque les données n'étaient pas disponibles.

(7) Saskatchewan - La surveillance de la probation dans le nord de la province relève du ministère du Nord de la Saskatchewan et ces cas sont inclus dans les chiffres indiqués au tableau.

Average count excludes inactive cases (i.e. cases requiring no supervision).

- (8) Alberta - The number of probation admissions are not available for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. These figures were estimated by applying the 1981-82 count/admission ratio to the count figures for these years.

Count figures were obtained from month end profiles, (i.e. 12 time points).

- (9) British Columbia - In February of 1980, the BC Board of Parole assumed full authority for parole of inmates held in provincial correctional facilities. Prior to this time the Board operated under the provision of the Prisons and Reformatories Act and released only young offenders (i.e. under the age of 22), during the indeterminate portion of their sentence.

Average count figures for probation and parole were not individually available for 1982-83; average counts were estimated by applying the previous year's proportions to the total 1982-83 average caseload (i.e. 10,140).

- (10) Northwest Territories - Average probation count for 1978-79 and 1979-80 was not available and therefore the 1980-81 figure was used in order to arrive at Canada totals for all five years in the time period.

The number of probation admissions was estimated by applying the admission-to-count ratio for 1982-83 to the total average count for the previous year.

## Table 22

- (1) For method of estimation or jurisdictional anomalies regarding the number of probation admissions refer to Table 21 footnotes.
- (2) If data on probation order length were not available for all five years, the most recent year's figures were applied to the total number of probation admissions for the years in which data were not available. In effect, a weighted average was calculated to obtain rational averages for all five years. In addition, unknown or missing cases were excluded from the data.

Le compte moyen exclut les cas inactifs (c'est-à-dire les cas qui n'exigent aucune surveillance).

- (8) Alberta - Le nombre des admissions à la probation n'était pas disponible pour 1978-79, 1979-80 et 1980-81. Ces chiffres ont été estimés en appliquant le rapport entre le compte et les admissions pour 1981-82 au compte de ces années.

Les chiffres des comptes ont été obtenus au moyen de profil de chaque mois, (c'est-à-dire 12 moments).

- (9) Colombie-Britannique - En février 1980, la Commission des libérations conditionnelles de Colombie-Britannique s'est chargée pleinement de la libération conditionnelle des détenus des établissements provinciaux. Avant cette date, la Commission fonctionnait sous le régime de la Prisons and Reformatories Act et ne libérait que les jeunes délinquants, c'est-à-dire ceux de moins de 22 ans, pendant la partie indéterminée de leur peine.

Les comptes moyens pour la probation et la libération conditionnelle n'étaient pas disponibles séparément pour 1982-83; les comptes moyens ont été estimés en appliquant les proportions de l'année précédente au nombre moyen de cas pour 1982-83 (c'est-à-dire 10 140).

- (10) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Le compte moyen de la probation pour 1978-79 et 1979-80 n'était pas disponible; on a donc utilisé les chiffres de 1980-81 pour en arriver aux totaux canadiens pour les cinq années à l'étude.

Le nombre d'admissions à la probation a été estimé en appliquant le rapport entre les admissions et le compte pour 1982-83 au compte moyen total de l'année précédente.

## Tableau 22

- (1) Pour la méthode d'estimation ou les anomalies des divers secteurs de compétence quant au nombre d'admissions à la probation, se reporter aux notes du tableau 21.
- (2) Si les données sur la durée de l'ordonnance de probation n'étaient pas disponibles pour les cinq années, les chiffres de l'année la plus récente ont été appliqués au nombre total d'admissions à la probation pour les années pour lesquelles les données n'étaient pas disponibles. En fait, une moyenne pondérée a été calculée pour obtenir des moyennes rationnelles pour les cinq années. En outre, les cas inconnus ou manquants sont exclus des données.

- (3) Newfoundland - The categories for **length of probation order** in this province are: 6 months and under, 7 to 12 months, 13 to 24 months, and 25 months or more.
- (4) Nova Scotia - Length of probation order categories are: 6 months and under, 7 to 12 months, 13 to 24 months and 25 months and over.
- (5) New Brunswick - Probation order length is based on data derived from a sample survey of 450 cases, taken in August, 1983. The categories were slightly different from those shown on the table: 4 months and under, 5 to 12 months, 13 to 24 months, and 25 months and over.
- (6) Quebec - Due to the implementation of a new information system, data are not available for the year 1982-83. In order to arrive at Canada averages for all five years, 1981-82 data on probation order length were applied to the number of admissions in 1982-83.
- (7) Manitoba - Length of probation order was not available prior to 1982. Data for 1982 were estimated by utilizing data on probation order length which was collected between January and June, 1983, by the new automated system. There may be a slight duplication in cases due to the inclusion of inter-office transfers.
- (8) Saskatchewan - The categories for probation order length in this province are: 1 to 6 months, 7 to 12 months, 13 to 24 months, and over 24 months. Also includes cases handled in the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.
- (9) Alberta - Probation order length is based on transfers from out-of-province, as well as new admissions referred by court disposition.
- (10) British Columbia - Categories of probation order length as reported are: 1 to 180 days; 181 to 360 days, 361 to 720 days, and 721 days and over. Indeterminate sentences are excluded.
- (11) Northwest Territories - Only three categories of probation order length were available: less than 6 months, 6 to 12 months, and 13 months or more. The **13 months or more** category was divided into **13 to 24** and **24 and over** by applying the national average.
- (3) Terre-Neuve - Les catégories pour la **durée de l'ordonnance de probation** dans cette province sont: 6 mois et moins, de 7 à 12 mois, de 13 à 24 mois et 25 mois ou plus.
- (4) Nouvelle-Écosse - Les catégories de durée de l'ordonnance de probation sont: 6 mois et moins, de 7 à 12 mois, de 13 à 24 mois et 25 mois et plus.
- (5) Nouveau-Brunswick - La durée de l'ordonnance de probation se fonde sur des données dérivées d'une enquête-échantillon, portant sur 450 cas, effectuée en août 1983. Les catégories étaient légèrement différentes de celles indiquées au tableau: 4 mois et moins, de 5 à 12 mois, de 13 à 24 mois et 25 mois et plus.
- (6) Québec - Par suite de la mise en oeuvre d'un nouveau système d'information, les données ne sont pas disponibles pour l'année 1982-83. Afin d'en arriver à des moyennes canadiennes pour les cinq années, les données de 1981-82 sur la durée de l'ordonnance de probation ont été appliquées au nombre d'admissions pour 1982-83.
- (7) Manitoba - La durée de l'ordonnance de probation n'était pas disponible avant 1982. Les données pour 1982 ont été estimées en utilisant les données sur la durée de l'ordonnance de probation recueillies entre janvier et juin 1983 par le nouveau système informatique. Il peut y avoir un léger chevauchement des cas par suite de l'inclusion des transfèrements entre les bureaux.
- (8) Saskatchewan - Les catégories pour la durée de l'ordonnance de probation dans cette province sont: de 1 à 6 mois, de 7 à 12 mois, de 13 à 24 mois et plus de 24 mois. Comprend également les cas dont s'occupe le ministère du Nord de la Saskatchewan.
- (9) Alberta - La durée de l'ordonnance de probation se fonde sur les transferts de l'extérieur de la province de même que sur les nouvelles admissions renvoyées par les tribunaux.
- (10) Colombie-Britannique - Pour la durée de l'ordonnance de probation, les catégories déclarées sont: de 1 à 180 jours, de 181 à 360 jours, de 361 à 720 jours et 721 jours et plus. Les peines indéterminées sont exclues.
- (11) Territoires du Nord-Ouest - Seulement trois catégories de durée de l'ordonnance de probation étaient disponibles: moins de 6 mois, de 6 à 12 mois et 13 mois ou plus. La catégorie **13 mois ou plus** a été divisée en **13 à 24** et **24 et plus** en appliquant la moyenne nationale.

**Table 23**

- (1) For method of estimation or jurisdictional anomalies regarding the number of probation admissions refer to Table 21 footnotes.
- (2) If data on sex, ethnicity or age were not available for all five years, the most recent year's figures were applied to the total number of probation admissions for the years data were not available. In effect, a weighted average was calculated to obtain national averages for all five years. In addition, unknown or missing cases were excluded from the data.
- (3) New Brunswick - Data on females and age was derived from a sample survey of 450 cases, taken in August, 1983.
- (4) Manitoba - Offender characteristics are based on cases recorded by new automated system between January and June, 1983. Native refers to the probation officers' perceptions and is not necessarily a self-reported field.
- (5) British Columbia - Offender characteristics of probation admissions also include offenders on provincial parole.

**Table 24**

- (1) Her Majesty's Penitentiary is owned and operated by the province of Newfoundland, but is used on occasion to hold federal offenders.

**Table 25**

- (1) Total federal expenditures includes capital costs (such as construction) as well as operating costs. This amount includes both Correctional Services Canada and the National Parole Board.
- (2) Custodial services include expenditures in institutions, community correctional centres and community residential centres.
- (3) Community supervision services include parole and mandatory supervision services as well as private contracted services for after-care.

**Tableau 23**

- (1) Se reporter aux notes du tableau 21 pour la méthode d'estimation ou les anomalies des divers secteurs de compétence quand au nombre d'admissions à la probation.
- (2) Si les données sur le sexe, l'origine ethnique ou l'âge n'étaient pas disponibles pour les cinq années, les chiffres de l'année la plus récente ont été appliqués au nombre total d'admissions à la probation pour les années à l'égard desquelles les données n'étaient pas disponibles. En fait, une moyenne pondérée a été calculée afin d'obtenir des moyennes nationales pour chacune des cinq années. En outre, les cas inconnus ou manquants sont exclus des données.
- (3) Nouveau-Brunswick - Les données sur les femmes et sur l'âge ont été dérivées d'une enquête-échantillon portant sur 450 cas effectuée en août 1983.
- (4) Manitoba - Les caractéristiques des contrevenants se fondent sur les cas inscrits par le nouveau système informatique entre janvier et juin 1983. Les chiffres pour la catégorie autochtone reposent sur les perceptions des agents de probation; il ne s'agit pas nécessairement d'une autodéclaration.
- (5) Colombie-Britannique - Les caractéristiques des contrevenants pour les admissions à la probation comprennent également les contrevenants admis à la libération conditionnelle provinciale.

**Tableau 24**

- (1) Le pénitencier de Sa Majesté relève de la province de Terre-Neuve, mais sert à l'occasion pour des contrevenants fédéraux.

**Tableau 25**

- (1) Le total des dépenses fédérales comprend les coûts d'immobilisations (comme la construction) aussi bien que les coûts d'exploitation. Cette somme comprend à la fois Services correctionnels Canada et la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.
- (2) Les services de détention comprennent les dépenses dans les établissements, les centres correctionnels communautaires et les centres résidentiels communautaires.
- (3) Les services de surveillance communautaire comprennent les services de libération conditionnelle et de surveillance obligatoire aussi bien que les services privés contractuels de soins postérieurs.

- (4) Administration includes headquarters and regional office expenditures, staff training and National Parole Board costs.

**Table 26**

- (1) Institutional operating expenditures refer to costs associated with the day-to-day operation of an institution, such as salaries, transportation, maintenance etc.. Excluded are such things as major renovations and construction costs.
- (2) Total days stay is based on 52 weekly counts throughout the year of inmates who were physically inside the institution at the time of the count.

**Table 27**

- (1) Total person-years reported in this table does not match the total in Table 29, as different source documents were used to complete each table.

**Table 28**

- (1) Benefits consist primarily of headquarters contributions to Superannuation.
- (2) Special expenditures include numerous miscellaneous items such as commissionaires' salaries and inmate training.

**Table 29**

- (1) The security breakdowns reported here were provided by CSC. All satellite camps and farms have been included with their parent institution.
- (2) Average count is not a yearly average, but a one-day snapshot count during the year.
- (3) These per diems calculated here are approximate calculations and should not be used in any research. They are presented only to give the reader a general impression of how the cost of housing inmates varies by the level of institutional security.

**Table 33**

- (1) Actual counts represent the number of inmates physically inside a federal institution as of the last Tuesday in March. The actual count includes temporary detainees, but does not include federal inmates in provincial institutions.

- (4) L'administration comprend les dépenses pour l'administration centrale et les bureaux régionaux, la formation du personnel et les coûts de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.

**Tableau 26**

- (1) Les frais d'exploitation des institutions désignent les coûts que comporte l'exploitation quotidienne d'un établissement de ce genre, notamment les salaires, le transport, l'entretien, etc. Ces chiffres excluent par exemple les rénovations majeures et les coûts de construction.
- (2) La durée du séjour en jours se fonde sur 52 comptes hebdomadaires au cours de l'année des détenus qui étaient physiquement à l'intérieur de l'établissement au moment du compte.

**Tableau 27**

- (1) Le total des années-personnes signalé dans ce tableau n'égale pas le total du tableau 29, car des documents de sources différents ont été utilisés pour chaque tableau.

**Tableau 28**

- (1) Les avantages comprennent surtout les cotisations de l'administration centrale à la caisse de retraite.
- (2) Les dépenses spéciales comprennent de nombreux articles divers comme les traitements des commissionnaires et la formation des détenus.

**Tableau 29**

- (1) La ventilation selon la sécurité signalée ici a été fournie par SCC. Les camps et les fermes satellites sont inclus avec l'institution mère.
- (2) Le compte moyen n'est pas une moyenne annuelle, mais un compte instantané pris une fois au cours de l'année.
- (3) Les coûts par jour calculés ici représentent des calculs approximatifs et ne devraient pas servir à la recherche. Ils ne sont présentés que pour donner au lecteur une impression générale des variations du coût de logement des détenus selon le niveau de sécurité de l'établissement.

**Tableau 33**

- (1) Les comptes réels représentent le nombre de détenus physiquement présents dans un établissement fédéral au dernier mardi de mars. Le compte réel comprend les personnes en détention temporaire mais ne comprend pas les détenus fédéraux dans les établissements provinciaux.

- (2) Excludes females.
- (3) **Other** includes escapees who are in custody.
- (4) The on-register count shown here includes temporary detainees who are not normally included in the on-register count, but are included in the actual body count. The **actual** count plus the total **not in custody** count may not equal the **on-register** count because:
  - females are not included in many of the **not in custody** totals; and,
  - the dates of the **not in custody** reports do not necessarily coincide with the dates of the actual and on-register counts.

#### Table 35

- (1) Inmates on profile includes only those admitted under warrant of committal.

#### Table 37

- (1) Province of residence is self-reported, and may differ from province of sentencing.

#### Table 38

- (1) Beginning in 1981-82, federal offenders released from provincial institutions are included in the applicable region.
- (2) Total deaths from 1980-81 to 1982-83 include federal inmates in provincial institutions and, therefore, will not agree with the deaths in federal custody reported in Table 39.
- (3) **Other** includes pardons and other unconditional discharges.

#### Table 39

- (1) Figures do not include federal inmates in provincial institutions.

#### Table 41

- (1) These are not average counts, but actual counts as of March 31st.
- (2) Parole caseload includes provincial offenders in provinces which do not operate their own Parole Boards.

- (2) Exclut les femmes.
- (3) La catégorie **autres** comprend les évadés en détention.
- (4) Le compte au registre indiqué ici inclut les personnes en détention temporaire qui ne figurent pas normalement au compte au registre, mais qui sont incluses dans le compte réel. Le compte **réel** plus le total **en liberté** peut ne pas égaler le compte **au registre** par suite des facteurs suivants:
  - les femmes ne sont pas incluses dans bon nombre des totaux de la catégorie **en liberté**;
  - les dates des rapports des détenus **en liberté** ne coïncident pas nécessairement avec les dates des comptes réels et des comptes au registre.

#### Tableau 35

- (1) Les détenus au profil ne comprennent que ceux qui ont été admis en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération.

#### Tableau 37

- (1) La province de résidence est une autodéclaration et peut différer de la province de la condamnation.

#### Tableau 38

- (1) À compter de 1981-82, les contrevenants fédéraux libérés des établissements provinciaux sont inclus dans la région applicable.
- (2) Le total des décès de 1980-81 à 1982-83 comprend les détenus fédéraux des établissements provinciaux et ne concorde donc pas avec les décès en détention fédérale signalés au tableau 39.
- (3) La catégorie **autres** comprend les pardons et les autres libérations conditionnelles.

#### Tableau 39

- (1) Les chiffres ne comprennent pas les détenus fédéraux dans les établissements provinciaux.

#### Tableau 41

- (1) Il ne s'agit pas de compte moyen, mais de compte réel au 31 mars.
- (2) Le nombre de cas de libération conditionnelle comprend les contrevenants provinciaux dans les provinces qui n'ont pas de commission des libérations conditionnelles.



## APPENDIX E

### GLOSSARY

As stated in the introductory chapter, much developmental work is needed before a set of definitions that is both complete and workable can be applied to all jurisdictions. For this reason, the reader is advised to pay special attention to explanatory notes accompanying data presentations for each jurisdiction. Generally, the following definitions apply to the data elements contained in this publication, unless otherwise specified.

**Admission to Custody** - A person can be admitted to a correctional facility in any of the following ways:

- under a warrant of committal to serve a sentence;
- under a remand warrant to await further court appearance;
- for purposes of temporary detainment prior to an appearance in court;
- through revocation of a conditional release such as parole or mandatory supervision;
- under transfer from another country;
- under transfer from a provincial to a federal institution and vice versa; or,
- under other written authority committing a person to custody.

Not all correctional facilities admit persons to custody for all of the above reasons. For example, some facilities are used exclusively for sentenced offenders and do not admit persons awaiting trial or sentence.

Annual admission data do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals as it is possible to be admitted, released, and re-admitted to custody during the same year. Transfers to private or government facilities within each jurisdiction are excluded from admission data as are transfers to camps or other affiliates to base facilities. Transfers between jurisdictions are counted as new admissions in both the transferring and receiving facility. This causes another source of duplication when compiling national admission data.

## ANNEXE E

### GLOSSAIRE

Comme il a été mentionné dans le chapitre de l'introduction, il reste encore beaucoup de travail à faire avant qu'une série de définitions qui soit à la fois complète et pratique puisse être appliquée à tous les secteurs de compétence. Pour cette raison, le lecteur devrait porter une attention toute spéciale aux notes explicatives qui accompagnent les données présentées pour chaque secteur. À moins d'indication contraire, les définitions suivantes s'appliquent généralement aux éléments d'information contenus dans le présent rapport.

**Admissions dans les établissements** - Une personne peut être admises dans un établissement de correction de l'une ou l'autre des façons suivantes:

- en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération;
- en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi avant la comparution devant le tribunal;
- aux fins d'une détention temporaire avant la comparution devant le tribunal;
- par suite de la révocation d'une mise en liberté selon certaines conditions comme la libération conditionnelle ou la surveillance obligatoire;
- par suite d'un transfèrement d'un autre pays;
- par suite d'un transfèrement d'un établissement provincial à un établissement fédéral, et vice versa; ou,
- par suite d'une autre autorisation écrite condamnant une personne à une peine d'emprisonnement.

Ce ne sont pas tous les établissements de correction qui acceptent des personnes pour l'une ou l'autre des raisons précisées. Par exemple, beaucoup d'établissements servent exclusivement à l'incarcération des personnes condamnées et n'acceptant pas les personnes dont le procès n'a pas eu lieu ou dont la sentence n'a pas été prononcée.

Les données sur les admissions annuelles ne représentent pas un compte simple des personnes, car il est possible qu'une personne soit admise, libérée, puis admise de nouveau au cours de la même année. Les transfèrements aux établissements privés ou gouvernementaux au sein de chaque secteur de compétence ne figurent pas dans les données sur les admissions tout comme les transfèrements dans les camps ou d'autres filiales d'installations principales. Les transfèrements entre secteurs de compétence sont comptés comme de nouvelles admissions tant en ce qui concerne l'établissement qui effectue le transfèrement que l'établissement qui reçoit le détenu. Il s'agit là d'une autre source de double compte au moment du dépouillement des données nationales sur les admissions.

Note that the province of incarceration rather than the province of residence is the universe surveyed, unless otherwise specified on the table.

Sentenced Admission - When an accused is found by trial, to be guilty of an offence, a court disposition is handed down by the presiding judge or magistrate specifying the manner in which the accused is to be dealt with by law. One such disposition requires that the accused, under a warrant of commitment, be admitted to custody. Sentenced admissions then, refer to the number of persons in custody under a warrant of commitment. They include those who have been sentenced on one charge but who are awaiting the completion of court hearings on another charge.

As well, persons who have completed a custodial sentence and are returned to custody following breach of agreements pursuant to a conditional discharge, are counted as new sentenced admissions. Federal offenders admitted under sentence to a provincial facility awaiting transfer to a federal facility are also included.

Inmates sentenced to custody prior to the year under study are not carried over from year to year, however, inmates admitted under lock-up or remand status in the previous year and sentenced during the reporting period are included. Total sentenced admissions refer to all inmates admitted to custody under sentence during the reporting period, regardless of initial status on admission to custody.

Non-sentenced Admission - Include all offenders admitted to custody during the year under study who, during that period, did not receive a custodial sentence. That is, inmates admitted under remand or lock-up status and subsequently sentenced are counted as sentenced rather than non-sentenced admissions. Also includes inmates held temporarily for other reasons (e.g. mental health).

Lock-up Status - Refers to all persons in custody who are neither sentenced or on remand. This includes persons detained for short periods of time under the authority of provincial statutes.

Il convient de noter que l'univers d'enquête est la province d'incarcération plutôt que la province de résidence, sauf si le tableau indique le contraire.

Condamnation - Lorsque, à la suite d'un procès, un accusé est reconnu coupable d'une infraction, le président du tribunal ou le juge impose une sentence précisant la façon dont l'accusé sera traité par la loi. Une de ces sentences prévoit que l'accusé soit admis dans un établissement pénitenciaire en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération. Par conséquent, les admissions de personnes condamnées désignent le nombre de personnes admises dans les établissements en vertu d'un mandat d'incarcération, y compris celles qui ont été condamnées pour une accusation, mais qui attendent la fin du procès intenté à la suite d'un autre chef d'accusation.

Ainsi que les personnes qui ont purgé leur peine d'emprisonnement et sont renvoyées en détention parce qu'il y a eu violation des conditions de la libération conditionnelle sont considérées comme des détenus dont la peine était prononcée à l'admission. Les contrevenants fédéraux dont la peine était prononcée au moment de l'admission dans un établissement provincial en attendant son transfèrement à une institution fédérale, sont également inclus.

Le nombre de détenus condamnés, à l'emprisonnement avant l'année à l'étude n'est pas reporté d'une année à l'autre; cependant, les détenus admis en détention temporaire ou en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi pendant l'année précédente et condamnés pendant la période de déclaration sont inclus. Les admissions de personnes condamnées désignent le nombre de personnes admises dans les établissements pendant la période de déclaration, même si elles ont été en détention temporaire ou incarcérées auparavant en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi.

Peine non prononcée à l'admission - Comprend le nombre de contrevenants admis dans un établissement pendant l'année à l'étude, qui au cours de cette période, n'ont pas reçus une peine. C'est-à-dire, les détenus admis en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi ou en détention temporaire, qui par la suite ont été condamnés sont comptés parmi les personnes condamnées plutôt que parmi les personnes dont la peine n'a pas été prononcée. Comprend également les personnes détenues temporairement pour d'autres raisons (p. ex. santé mentale).

Détention temporaire - Désigne toutes les personnes détenus sous garde qui ne sont ni condamnés ni prévenus. Sont comprises dans les détentions temporaires les personnes incarcérées pour de courtes périodes en vertu d'une loi provinciale.

Remand Status - Refers to those persons in custody who are awaiting a further court appearance, and are not presently serving a sentence.

Admissions to Community Supervision - All admissions to probation and parole/mandatory supervision during the year are included, regardless of degree of supervision or supervising agent (i.e. volunteer, contractor). Excluded are those temporarily released from custody (e.g. temporary absences, day paroles). Inmates released from provincial facilities to parole under the supervision of a federal officer are not counted as parole admissions. Cases carried over from the previous year are also excluded.

Provincial parole/probation admissions are listed by province of office through which supervision is given, federal parole and mandatory supervision releases are listed by province of releasing institution.

Probation admissions - Refer to the number of orders imposed by the court to commence during the year under study. As such, probation admissions do not represent an unduplicated count of individuals.

Provincial parole admissions - Refer to the number of paroles granted during the year.

Federal parole and mandatory supervision admissions - Refer to the number of releases to parole and mandatory supervision status.

Adult Population - Refers to the number of persons in the standing population, excluding juveniles, who are held legally responsible for their actions. The Juvenile Delinquents Act defines a juvenile as being anyone over 7 years of age but under 16. However, the individual provincial/territorial governments also have the authority to change, at their discretion, the upper age limit to either 17 or 18. The age at which an individual is considered an adult for the purposes of the criminal law in each jurisdiction is as follows:

16 years and over - Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and Northwest Territories;

Renvois sous garde (Prévenus) - Désigne les personnes admises dans un établissement pénitentiaire en vertu d'un mandat de renvoi, qui attendent soit de comparaître de nouveau devant le tribunal, soit de subir leur procès, ou encore de recevoir leur sentence.

Admissions des personnes en surveillance communautaire - Il faut faire état de toutes les admissions de détenus admis au régime de probation et en libération conditionnelle, quels que soient le degré de surveillance et le type de surveillant (bénévole, sous contrat). Il ne faut pas tenir compte ici des détenus libérés provisoirement (absences temporaires, libération conditionnelle d'une journée). Les détenus d'établissements provinciaux mis en liberté conditionnelle sous la surveillance d'un agent fédéral ne doivent pas être inclus dans les admissions au régime de libération conditionnelle. Les détenus dont l'admission remonte à l'année précédente doivent être pris en compte ici.

Les admissions au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle/probation sont présentées selon la province où le bureau chargé de la surveillance est situé, les libérations en vertu du régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle et de surveillance obligatoire le sont en fonction de la province où se trouve l'établissement d'où le détenu est libéré.

Admissions au régime de probation - Désignent le nombre d'ordonnance rendues par le tribunal qui doivent commencer pendant l'année à l'étude. Ces admissions ne représentent pas un compte simple de personnes.

Admissions au régime provincial de libération conditionnelle - Désignent le nombre de libérations conditionnelles accordées pendant l'année.

Admissions au régime fédéral de libération conditionnelle et de surveillance obligatoire - Désignent le nombre de personnes libérées assujetties au régime de libération conditionnelle ou de surveillance obligatoire.

Population adulte - Ce terme désigne le nombre de personnes au sein de la population permanente, à l'exception des jeunes délinquants, qui sont tenues légalement responsables de leurs actes. La Loi sur les jeunes délinquants définit un jeune délinquant comme toute personne âgée de plus de 7 ans mais de moins de 16 ans. Toutefois, les divers gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux ont également le pouvoir de fixer, à leur discrétion, la limite supérieure d'âge à 17 ou 18 ans. L'âge auquel une personne est considérée comme un adulte dans chaque secteur de compétence, est le suivant:

16 ans et plus - Nouvelle-Écosse, Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Nouveau-Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest;

17 years and over - Newfoundland, and  
British Columbia; and,

18 years and over - Quebec and Manitoba.

**Age** - Refers to age on admission of offenders sentenced to custody or probation, as well as inmates released to federal parole/mandatory supervision. Due to the lack of consistent age categorization across jurisdictions a measure of the most common age was estimated, for comparative purposes, by calculating the median age. The median age of the adult population in each jurisdiction was also calculated by using the standard formula for grouped data. The median, or positional mean, was viewed the most appropriate measure of central tendency for three reasons: it is less influenced by extreme values; it can be calculated for open-ended distributions; and, it can be calculated for a distribution with unequivalent age categories. It is also important to note that the median age calculation was based on distributions which represent a duplicated count of individuals admitted during each year.

**Athletic/Recreational Services** - Made available to inmates as a leisure time activity and as an opportunity to develop/maintain physical fitness.

**Average Count** - Ideally, average counts are derived from daily midnight counts and refer to the number of inmates actually present at the time the count is taken rather than on-register at the institution. If daily counts are not available, the most frequent time interval used to count inmates is applied.

Inmate status (sentenced or non-sentenced) at the time of the count rather than at the time of admission is reported. The sentenced inmate count includes all inmates serving sentences as well as those serving sentences with further charges or trials pending. Non-sentenced inmates include only those who are awaiting either a first or further court appearance or are held temporarily for other purposes. The two counts are mutually exclusive.

Note that the average count also applies to offenders under community supervision. Parolees supervised by provincial offices are excluded from these data unless a provincial Board of Parole is in operation. These counts are based on location of office through which supervisory services are provided.

17 ans et plus - Terre-Neuve et Colombie-Britannique; et

18 ans et plus - Québec et Manitoba.

**Âge** - Ce terme s'entend de l'âge à l'admission des personnes condamnées à l'incarcération ou assujetties au régime de probation, ainsi que des détenus libérés en vertu du régime fédéral de libération conditionnelles/surveillance obligatoire. Comme les catégories d'âge utilisées par les divers secteurs de compétence ne sont pas uniformes, on a établi, à des fins de comparaison, une mesure approximative de l'âge le plus courant en calculant l'âge médian. L'âge médian de la population adulte de chaque secteur de compétence a également été calculé, la formule type étant utilisée pour les données groupées. La médiane, ou la moyenne de position, a été jugée comme le meilleur moyen de mesurer la tendance centrale, et ce pour trois raisons: elle est moins influencée par des valeurs extrêmes; elle peut être calculée pour des répartitions ouvertes; et elle peut être calculée pour une répartition établie à partir de catégories d'âge dissemblables. Il est également important de noter que l'âge médian est calculé en fonction des répartitions qui ne représentent pas un compte simple des personnes admises au cours de chaque année.

**Services athlétiques et récréatifs** - Mis à la disposition des détenus comme activité de loisir et comme occasion d'améliorer et de maintenir la condition physique.

**Compte moyens** - En principe, les comptes moyens sont établis à partir des comptages effectués quotidiennement à minuit et correspondent au nombre de détenus effectivement présents au moment du comptage plutôt qu'au nombre inscrit dans le registre de l'établissement. Si les données quotidiennes ne sont pas disponibles, celles correspondant à l'intervalle de comptage le plus court s'applique.

Il faut déclarer le status du détenu (détenu condamné ou peine non prononcée) au moment du comptage plutôt qu'au moment de l'admission. Le nombre de détenus condamnés comprend tous les détenus condamnés ainsi que ceux qui purgent une peine et doivent de nouveau comparaître devant un tribunal sous d'autres chefs d'accusations. Les détenus dont la peine n'a pas encore été prononcée ne comprennent que les personnes qui sont sous garde en attendant leur comparution devant un tribunal ou qui sont incarcérées temporairement à d'autres fins.

À noter que les comptes moyens s'appliquent également aux contrevenants en surveillance communautaire. Les personnes en libération conditionnelle sous la surveillance des bureaux provinciaux sont exclues de ces chiffres, à moins d'avoir une Commission des libérations conditionnelles fonctionnelle. Ces comptes sont établis en fonction de l'emplacement du bureau qui assure les services de surveillance.

**Bail Verification/Supervision** - Program for those accused of offences and awaiting trial with the aim of reducing the number of people remanded into custody by providing a verified profile of the accused prior to court appearance and offering bail supervision as an alternative to pre-trial custody.

**Chaplaincy/Religious Services** - Worship services, counselling, religious education and related activities are available through the resident or visiting local chaplains.

**Community-Based/Halfway House Program** - Any facility, government or privately-operated, designated by the department responsible for Correctional Services, for the rehabilitation and supervision of selected inmates, parolees or probationers. This is typically a residential facility away from a correctional institution in order to work, attend academic or trades training, programs, or take part in treatment programs.

**Community Service Order** - A sentencing alternative/option, granted as a condition to a probation order, which requires offenders to perform community services for a non-profit organization in lieu of serving time in jail. Wherever possible, attempts are made to have offenders do work for the victim(s) of their criminal behaviour.

**Custodial Programs/Services** - Refer to specific descriptions in this glossary.

- Inmate Employment/Work Program
- Occupational/Vocational Training/Counselling
- Educational/Counselling Program
- Chaplaincy/Religious Services
- Athletic/Recreational Services
- Medical/Dental/Psychiatric/Psychological Services
- Volunteer/Outside Agency Services

**Days Stay** - Refers to an estimated number of prisoner days served, usually based on overnight stays. Calculated by multiplying the average annual count by the number of operating days in the year (365).

**Designated Capacity** - Under **operational** the number of inmates the facility is designed to hold under regular circumstances is reported. Under **special** the designated capacity for special purpose usage such as sickness, discipline, protective custody, or segregation is reported. If a distinction between **operational** and **special** is not available, total capacity only is reported.

**Surveillance et vérification de la caution** - Programme destiné aux personnes accusées d'infractions qui attendent leur procès en vue de réduire le nombre de personnes renvoyées sous garde en fournissant un profil vérifié de l'accusé avant la comparution et en offrant la surveillance du cautionnement comme solution de rechange à la détention avant le procès.

**Services d'aumônerie et services religieux** - Services de culte, de counselling, d'enseignement religieux et activités connexes assurés par des aumôniers résidents ou en visite.

**Centre communautaire de transition** - Tout établissement, exploité par l'État ou le secteur privé, désigné par le ministère responsable des services correctionnels, pour la réhabilitation et la surveillance de certains détenus, libérés conditionnels ou probationnaires. Il s'agit habituellement d'un établissement résidentiel distinct d'un établissement de correction où les détenus travaillent, suivent des cours ou des programmes de formation professionnelle ou de métiers ou participent à des programmes de traitement.

**Ordonnance de service communautaire** - Option de peine, accordée à titre de condition d'une ordonnance de probation, qui oblige les contrevenants à effectuer des services communautaires pour un organisme sans but lucratif au lieu de purger une peine de prison. Dans la mesure du possible, on tente de faire travailler les contrevenants pour la ou les victimes de leur comportement criminel.

**Services et programmes de détention** - Se reporter aux descriptions particulières du présent glossaire.

- Programme d'emploi et de travail des détenus
- Orientation et formation professionnelles
- Programme de counselling et d'éducation
- Services d'aumônerie et services religieux
- Services athlétiques et récréatifs
- Services médicaux, dentaires, psychiatriques, psychologiques
- Services des organismes extérieurs bénévoles

**Durée du séjour en jours** - Désigne le nombre approximatif de jours-détenus purgés, normalement fondé sur des séjours de 24 heures. Calculée en multipliant le compte annuel moyen par le nombre de jours où l'établissement a été ouvert pendant l'année (365).

**Capacité prévue** - Sous conditions opérationnelles, le nombre de détenus que l'établissement peut contenir à des fins normales est indiqué. Sous la mention **conditions spéciales**, la capacité prévue à des fins spéciales, par exemple les cas de maladie, de discipline de protection ou d'isolement est indiqué. S'il n'y a pas de distinction entre la capacité opérationnelle et **spéciale** seulement la capacité totale est indiquée.

Note that standards used to assign capacity figures vary across jurisdictions, and that the use of bed-space for special or normal purposes is flexible, depending on operational need. Also note that capacity figures may vary over the course of the year through the restructuring of available bed-space. In most cases, capacity at year-end is reported.

**Drinking/Driving Program** - A court referral program for the purpose of reducing the incidence of impaired driving offences through education. Participation in the course may be used as a condition of probation, or in addition to a fine or imprisonment and prohibition from driving.

**Educational/Counselling Program** - Allows the inmate to continue or upgrade his/her education within the institution, at outside educational facilities or through correspondence courses. Academic placements depend upon the inmate's mental ability, educational record, and degree of interest.

In addition, life skills courses aim to develop skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning with an emphasis on employment. Specific counselling treatment programs such as drug/alcohol education and native counselling are also available.

**Expenditures** - Refers to actual expenditures on a adult correctional services only. Monies expended by departments external to corrections are generally excluded. Expenditures are expressed in both current and constant dollars in order to provide a better indication of historical data.

**Constant Dollars** - These historical figures have been expressed in constant 1982 dollars to account for inflation. The deflationary index chosen was the "Implicit Price Index, Gross National Expenditure". This index represents changes in government spending which was thought to be a better indicator for deflating correctional expenditures than the Consumer Price Index, which measures changes in the price of consumer goods.

**Custodial Services** - As a general category, custodial services includes both government-operated custody centres as well as privately-operated community residential centres. Major construction and capital costs have not been included for any years. All other costs such as salaries, transportation and communication, food, heating and maintenance are included.

À noter que les critères utilisés pour calculer la capacité varient d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre, et que l'utilisation des lits réservés à des fins spéciales et normales peut changer en fonction des besoins. À noter également que les chiffres sur la capacité peuvent varier au cours de l'année s'il y a restructuration de l'espace disponible. Dans la plupart des cas, la capacité à la fin de l'année est indiquée.

**Programme de conduite en état d'ébriété** - Programme de renvoi des tribunaux visant à réduire l'incidence des infractions de conduite en état d'ébriété par le moyen de l'éducation. La participation au cours peut être une condition de la probation, s'ajouter à une amende, ou à une peine de prison ou à l'interdiction de conduire.

**Programme de counselling et d'éducation** - Permet au détenu de poursuivre ses études ou de se recycler au sein de l'établissement, à des maisons d'enseignement de l'extérieur ou par correspondance. Le placement dépend de la capacité mentale du détenu, de son dossier scolaire et de l'intérêt qu'il manifeste.

En outre, des cours de préparation à la vie quotidienne visent à développer des compétences et des attitudes permettant le bon fonctionnement quotidien, l'accent étant mis sur l'emploi. Des programmes particuliers de counselling et de traitement sont également disponibles, comme l'éducation en matière de drogues et d'alcool et le counselling des autochtones.

**Données sur les dépenses** - Ce terme désigne les dépenses réelles pour les services correctionnels pour adultes seulement. Les fonds dépensés par les ministères qui ne s'occupent pas des services correctionnels sont généralement exclus. Pour faire ressortir plus clairement les données historiques, les dépenses sont exprimées simultanément en dollars courants et en dollars constants.

**Dollars constants** - Ces coûts historiques sont exprimés en dollars constants de 1982, pour tenir compte de l'inflation. Le déflateur choisi est "l'indice implicite des prix de la dépense nationale brute". Cet indice représente les modifications aux politiques de dépense du gouvernement. On considère qu'il indique mieux la déflation des dépenses correctionnelles que l'indice des prix à la consommation, qui mesure le changement survenu dans le coût des biens de consommation.

**Services de détention** - En tant que poste global, ce terme désigne simultanément les dépenses des centres de détention administrés par le gouvernement et des centres résidentiels communautaires exploités par les organismes privés. Les principales dépenses en immobilisations et en capital ont été exclues pour toutes les années. Les dépenses incluses couvrent les salaires, les transports et communications, l'alimentation, le chauffage et l'entretien.

Community Supervision Services - As a general category, community supervision services refers to dollars expended on government probation and parole services, contracted aftercare services, as well as grants and contributions to private agencies.

Administration - As a general category, administration refers to dollars expended on Headquarters and Central Services, Regional and District Offices and Parole Boards where applicable.

Per Capita Cost - Represents expenditures divided by the total population for the jurisdiction in question for a specific year. Expressed as \$/per capita.

Government-operated Custody Centres - Includes secure facilities, open facilities (camps and farms) as well as community correctional centres.

Contracted Services - Includes services provided by privately-operated aftercare services as well as grants and contributions to private agencies.

Institutional Operating Costs - Refers to costs associated with operating a government operated facility over each year. Included are internal administrative costs, salaries, benefits, maintenance, food, clothing, etc.. Excluded are renovation/capital expenditures.

Total Days Stay - Refers to the estimated number of prisoner days served in one year, usually based on overnight stays. Calculated by either adding together the daily midnight counts for an entire year if available, or by multiplying the average annual count by the number of operating days in the year (365).

Per Diem Inmate Cost - Refers to the average amount expended daily on each inmate housed in a government operated facility. This rate is calculated by dividing total operating expenditures by total days stay. Note that per diems do not reflect marginal costs. That is, the admission of an additional inmate to a facility does not add the full per diem cost to the daily expenditures of the facility.

Services de surveillance communautaire - En tant que poste global, ce terme désigne les dépenses liées aux services gouvernementaux de probation et de libération conditionnelle, aux services contractuels d'assistance postpénale ainsi qu'aux subventions et contributions aux organismes privés.

Administration - En tant que poste global, ce terme désigne les dépenses des services centraux et de l'Administration centrale, des bureaux régionaux et de district et, le cas échéant, des commissions des libérations conditionnelles.

Coût par habitant - Ce terme désigne le quotient des dépenses par la population carcérale, dans le secteur de compétence en cause et au cours d'une année donnée. Il s'exprime en \$/habitant.

Centres de détention administrés par le gouvernement - Ce terme désigne les dépenses des établissements en milieu fermé, des établissements en milieu ouvert (camps et fermes) et des centres correctionnels communautaires.

Services contractuels - Ce terme désigne les dépenses liées aux services d'assistance postpénale fournis par les établissements privés ainsi qu'aux subventions et contributions accordées aux organismes privés.

Coûts d'exploitation d'un établissement - Ce terme représente les dépenses liées à l'exploitation annuelle d'un établissement administré par le gouvernement. Sont compris, les frais d'administration interne, les salaires, les avantages sociaux et les frais d'entretien, d'alimentation, d'habillement, etc.. Sont exclues les dépenses en rénovation ou en immobilisations.

Durée du séjour en jours - Ce terme désigne le nombre estimatif de jours que les détenus ont passés dans un établissement. Ce nombre, qui est habituellement basé sur le séjour pendant la nuit, s'obtient soit en cumulant les comptes réels pris quotidiennement à minuit durant une année entière, si ces comptes sont disponibles, soit en multipliant le compte moyen annuel par le nombre de jours de fonctionnement (365 jours) durant l'année en cause.

Coût par jour par détenu - Ce terme désigne le montant quotidien moyen dépensé pour chaque personne détenue dans un établissement exploité par le gouvernement. Pour calculer ce montant, on divise le total des frais de fonctionnement par le total de jours d'incarcération. Les coûts par jour par détenu ne sont pas considérés comme des dépenses marginales, c'est-à-dire que l'arrivée d'un autre détenu dans un établissement n'augmente pas les dépenses quotidiennes de cet établissement d'un montant équivalent au coût par jour.

**Fine Option Program** - Program which allows offenders to work off fines; it is offered both to offenders who are convicted of an offence, fined and given time to pay and to inmates incarcerated solely for defaulting on fines.

**Government Facilities** - Refers to all custodial facilities run by the government agency responsible for corrections in each jurisdiction. These facilities are distinguishable from private correctional facilities in that they are operated by government employees rather than employees from the private sector. If a facility has affiliates or satellites (e.g. work camps) which are administered centrally, the data provided include the operations of the affiliates.

Many terms are used among the jurisdictions when referring to custodial facilities. Some examples are: jails, correctional institutions, community correctional centres, community residential centres, detention centres, reformatories, training centres, remand centres, and camps. The meaning of each of these terms varies across jurisdictions.

In addition to holding sentenced offenders for up to two years less a day, provincial government correctional facilities may house persons held for remand or lock-up purposes as well as persons awaiting transfer to another penal institution or awaiting deportation. Facilities used for temporary lock-up purposes exclusively are not within the scope of this report. Penitentiaries are also considered government correctional facilities. They are federal penal institutions housing persons sentenced to imprisonment for a period of two years or more.

It should be noted that persons sentenced to custody under provincial/territorial authority, may serve their sentence in a penitentiary by special agreement between the jurisdictions involved. The reverse is also true of persons sentenced to custody under authority of the federal government.

**Inmate Deaths** - Refers to all inmate deaths which occurred both within the confines of a correctional facility as well as those of offenders who were on the institutional registers but were not in custody at the time of death. Suicide rates for the standing adult population are based on the adult populations in each province or territory.

**Programme de solution de rechange à l'amende** - Programme qui permet aux contrevenants de travailler au lieu de payer une amende. Ce programme est offert à la fois aux contrevenants trouvés coupables d'une infraction, mis à l'amende et à qui on donne du temps pour payer ainsi qu'aux détenus incarcérés uniquement pour défaut de paiement d'une amende.

**Établissements du gouvernement** - Ce terme désigne tous les établissements de détention administrés par l'organisme responsable des services correctionnels dans chaque secteur de compétence. Ces établissements se distinguent des établissements de correction privés en ce sens qu'ils sont administrés par des fonctionnaires plutôt que par des employés du secteur privé. Si un établissement compte des établissements affiliés ou annexes (p. ex. des camps de travail) gérés par la même administration centrale, les données fournies tiennent également compte des opérations de ces derniers.

Un grand nombre d'expressions sont utilisées dans les secteurs de compétences pour désigner les établissements qui accueillent les détenus. Mentionnons, à titre d'exemples, les prisons, les établissements de correction, les centres correctionnels communautaires, les centres résidentiels communautaires, les centres de détention, les centres de correction et de réhabilitation, les centres de formation, les centres de prévention et les camps de travail. Le sens de chacun de ces expressions varie d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre.

En plus des détenus condamnés, les établissements de correction du gouvernement peuvent accueillir des personnes renvoyées sous garde ou détenus temporairement, ainsi que des personnes qui attendent d'être transférées à un autre établissement pénitencier, ou qui sont sous le coup d'une ordonnance de détention. Les établissements utilisés exclusivement pour les détentions temporaires ne sont pas visés par le présent rapport. Les pénitenciers sont également considérés comme des établissements de correction du gouvernement. Ce sont des établissements fédéraux qui logent des personnes condamnées à des peines d'emprisonnement de deux ans ou plus.

Il convient de mentionner que les personnes condamnées à des peines d'emprisonnement aux termes d'une loi provinciale ou territoriale peuvent purger leur peine dans un pénitencier en vertu d'une entente spéciale conclue entre les secteurs de compétence intéressés. L'inverse est également vrai des personnes condamnées à une peine d'emprisonnement en vertu d'une loi fédérale.

**Décès de détenus** - Désignent tous les décès de détenus qui se sont produits dans un établissement de correction ainsi que les décès des contrevenants qui étaient inscrits au registre d'un établissement mais n'étaient pas détenus au moment du décès. Les taux de suicide de la population adulte permanente sont fondés sur la population adulte de chaque province ou territoire.

**Inmate Employment/Work Program** - Provides inmates with an opportunity to develop positive work habits/skills both in various work settings, i.e. within the institution and outside the institution. Intra-institutional jobs include duties in the kitchen, laundry, tailor shops, tree nursery, maintenance and gardens. In the community, jobs involve construction of fences, bridges, overpasses, land clearing, landscaping and volunteer work for senior citizens, community hospitals, and mental health centres. Selection of inmates is based on skill, attitude, treatment plan and security rating.

**Intermittent Sentence** - Refers to a sentence to custody which is to be served periodically over an extended period of time (i.e. weekend only or selected days of the week).

**Major Offences** - Refers to the offence for which the inmate was convicted and sentenced to a specific term. If convicted of more than one offence, the major offence is the one for which the longest single sentence of incarceration was imposed by the court. If more than one offence was given this same sentence, the major offence is the most serious one, as measured by the maximum penalty allowed by law. If more than one offence carries the same maximum penalty, the major offence is the first of those listed on the warrant of committal.

In some jurisdictions, the unit of count differs from most serious offence to most serious disposition or multiple charge(s). These deviations are footnoted on the data tables.

**Mandatory Supervision** - Mandatory supervision allows any federal inmate to be released from a penitentiary prior to the warrant expiry date because of accrued earned or statutory remission exceeding 60 days. Supervision commences upon release and continues for the duration of the remission period, that is, until the warrant expiry date. If the terms of the mandatory supervision agreement are violated, the person may be returned to the institution from which he was released.

**Medical/Dental/Psychiatric/Psychological Services** - Provides limited health care services in the institution by utilizing resident nurses, psychologists or local doctors, dentists and community psychologists. Where more intensive treatment is necessary (e.g. psychiatric, alcoholic) individuals are transferred to specialized hospitals or treatment centres.

**Programme de travail et d'emploi des détenus** - Fournit aux détenus l'occasion de développer des habitudes et des compétences positives de travail dans divers cadres de travail, c'est-à-dire tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de l'établissement. À l'intérieur de l'établissement, les détenus peuvent travailler à la cuisine, à la buanderie, à l'atelier de confection, à la pépinière, à l'entretien et aux jardins. Dans la communauté, les travaux visent la construction de clôtures, de ponts, de viaducs, le défrichement, l'aménagement paysager et le travail bénévole pour les citoyens âgés, les hôpitaux communautaires et les centres d'hygiène mentale. Les détenus sont choisis d'après leurs compétences, leur attitude, leur plan de traitement et leur cote de sécurité.

**Peine discontinue** - Désigne une peine d'emprisonnement qui doit être purgée périodiquement pendant une période prolongée. (C'est-à-dire pendant la fin de semaine seulement ou pendant certains jours de la semaine).

**Infraction grave** - Ce terme désigne l'infraction pour laquelle le détenu a été déclaré coupable et condamné à être incarcéré pour une période déterminée. S'il a été déclaré coupable de plus d'une infraction, l'infraction grave est celle pour laquelle le tribunal lui a infligé la peine d'emprisonnement la plus longue. Si une même sentence a été prononcée pour plus d'une infraction, l'infraction grave est celle qui encourt la peine la plus longue prévue par la loi. Si plusieurs infractions peuvent recevoir la même peine, la plus longue, l'infraction grave est la première qui apparaît sur le mandat d'incarcération.

Dans certains secteurs de compétences l'unité de comptage diffère de celle de l'infraction grave à la décision la plus sévère ou les accusations multiples. Ces exceptions sont notés aux tableaux.

**Surveillance obligatoire** - L'ordonnance de surveillance obligatoire permet à tout détenu fédéral d'être libéré d'un pénitencier avant la date d'expiration du mandat en raison de la réduction méritée ou statutaire de peine, si la durée de la remise est de plus de 60 jours. La surveillance commence dès la libération et se poursuit pendant toute la durée de la période de réduction, c'est-à-dire jusqu'à la date d'expiration du mandat. Si les conditions de la surveillance obligatoire sont violées la personne peut être réincarcérée dans l'établissement d'où elle provient.

**Services médicaux, dentaires, psychiatriques et psychologiques** - Assurent des soins de santé restreints dans l'établissement au moyen d'infirmières et de psychologues en résidence ou de médecins, de dentistes et de psychologues de la communauté. Lorsqu'un traitement plus intensif est nécessaire (par exemple les cas psychiatriques et les cas d'alcoolisme) les personnes en cause sont transférées dans des hôpitaux spécialisés ou des centres de traitement.

**Native** - Refers to all North American Indians, Métis, Eskimos, Inuit; treaty and non-treaty; status and non-status. In general, this is a self reported field.

**Non-Custodial Programs/Services** - Refer to specific descriptions in this glossary.

- Probation
- Parole
- Mandatory Supervision
- Temporary Absence Program
- Community Service Order
- Restitution Program
- Fine Option Program
- Victim-Offender Reconciliation
- Victim-witness Program
- Drinking/Driving Program
- Bail Verification/Supervision
- Volunteer/Outside Agency Services
- Community-Based/Halfway House Program

**Occupational/Vocational Training/Counselling**

- Provides inmates with an opportunity to exercise interests and abilities and develop marketable skills through job training in areas such as motor mechanics, auto-body repair, carpentry, upholstery, and welding, either in the institution or at community schools or colleges. Selection depends on the inmate's physical condition, mental aptitudes, past work history, occupational interests, needs and opportunities upon release.

**Parole** - A form of conditional release from custody whereby an inmate who is considered eligible may be released, at a time considered appropriate by a parole board, to serve the balance of a sentence under supervision in the community subject to stated conditions. Most inmates are not eligible for parole until one-third of their sentence has been served. Prior to being granted full parole, an inmate may be released on day parole for rehabilitation purposes (e.g., to receive training or education not normally offered within the institution). While on day parole the inmate must return to the institution at regular intervals.

**Probation** - Refers to a type of court disposition imposed on an individual which is served in the community and under conditions of supervision. A probation order may be given in conjunction with a suspended sentence, a conditional discharge, a fine, or in conjunction with jail sentence.

**Autochtone** - Ce terme désigne tous les Indiens nord-américains, les Métis, les Eskimos et les Inuits; les Indiens visés par les traités et les Indiens non-visés par les traités ainsi que les Indiens inscrits et non-inscrits. Il s'agit généralement d'une question à laquelle le détenu répond lui-même.

**Programmes et services de non détention** - Se reporter aux descriptions particulières du présent glossaire.

- Probation
- Libération conditionnelle
- Surveillance obligatoire
- Programme d'absence temporaire
- Ordonnance de service communautaire
- Programme d'indemnisation
- Programme de solutions de rechange à l'amende
- Réconciliation des victimes et des contrevenants
- Programme des victimes-témoins
- Programme de la conduite en état d'ébriété
- Vérification et surveillance des cautions
- Services des organismes bénévoles
- Centre communautaire de transition.

**Counselling et formation professionnelles** - Donne aux détenus l'occasion d'exercer leurs intérêts et leurs capacités et d'acquérir des compétences rentables par la formation au travail dans des domaines comme la mécanique, le débosselage, la menuiserie, le rembourrage de meubles et le soudage, soit dans l'établissement ou dans des écoles ou collèges de la communauté. Le choix dépend de l'état physique du détenu, de ses aptitudes mentales, de ses antécédents de travail, de ses intérêts professionnels, de ses besoins et des occasions qui s'offriront à lui à sa libération.

**Libération conditionnelle** - Il s'agit de libération en vertu de laquelle un détenu qui est considéré admissible peut être libéré à un moment jugé approprié par une commission de libération conditionnelle afin de purger le reste de sa peine sous surveillance dans la collectivité, sous réserve de certaines conditions prescrites. La plupart des détenus ne sont pas éligible à une libération conditionnelle avant d'avoir purgé un tiers de leur peine. Avant de se voir accorder une libération conditionnelle de jour à des fins de réhabilitation; par exemple, pour recevoir une formation ou suivre des cours qui ne sont pas normalement offerts à l'établissement. Pendant qu'il bénéficie d'une libération conditionnelle de jour, le détenu doit retourner à l'établissement à des intervalles réguliers.

**Probation** - Il s'agit d'une ordonnance en vertu de laquelle la personne condamnée doit purger sa peine dans la collectivité sous des conditions de surveillance. L'ordonnance de probation peut être rendue conjointement avec une condamnation avec sursis, une libération conditionnelle, une amende ou une sentence d'emprisonnement.

**Rates** - A rate expresses a number in terms of a specified number of units of another number; for example, the number of prisoners in Canada per 10,000 population. Although not always true, rates are often expressed as a proportion of the potential population for which an observed characteristic is true. The potential population, or population-at-risk, for a number rate is the total population since everyone is a possible murder victim. However, total population may not be the most logical denomination or controlling factor in every case. Some of the data in this report pertain to adults incarcerated in government-operated correctional facilities. Therefore, the standing adult population represents a more accurate population-at-risk. Accordingly, adult-specific rates are shown. In addition, when total provincial rates have been calculated, the standing populations of provinces for which no data were available have been excluded. A percentage distribution is a type of rate; that is, rate per 100 total. A percentage is useful in displaying the relative size of each component part to the aggregate total. An example would be the age distribution of adults admitted to custody.

**Reason for Admission** - Both drinking/driving and fine default categories are mutually exclusive and refer to cause of incarceration rather than offence committed.

**Fine Default** - As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody who, if their original sentence of fine had been paid would not be in custody.

**Drinking/driving** - As a selected category of sentenced admissions this term refers to the number of persons admitted to custody whose most serious offence was either: a) impaired driving; b) blood/alcohol over 0.08; or c) refusing a breathalyzer (Sections 234-237 of the Criminal Code).

**Restitution Program** - Program available to the inmate and to those under probation supervision whereby the offender agrees to partially or fully pay the victim of his crime for any damages.

**Security Levels** - Provincial and territorial correctional facilities are classified as either secure or open. A facility is considered secure when inmates are detained

**Taux** - Un taux exprime un nombre en fonction d'un nombre précis d'unités d'un autre nombre; par exemple, le nombre de détenus au Canada par 10,000 habitants. Bien que cette règle ne soit pas toujours vraie, les taux sont souvent exprimés comme un pourcentage de la population à laquelle une certaine caractéristique observée pourrait s'appliquer. Dans le cas d'un taux de meurtre, cette population, ou le nombre de victimes possibles, est la population totale étant donné que n'importe qui peut être victime d'un meurtre. Toutefois, la population totale peut ne pas être le dénominateur le plus logique ou le facteur déterminant dans tous les cas. Certaines des données présentées dans le présent rapport ont trait à des adultes incarcérés dans des établissements de correction exploités par le gouvernement. Par conséquent, il est plus exact de considérer uniquement comme victimes possibles les membres de la population adulte permanente. Voilà pourquoi des taux spécifiquement applicables aux adultes sont indiqués. En outre, lorsque le total des taux provinciaux a été calculé, les populations permanentes des provinces pour lesquelles aucune donnée n'était disponible ont été exclues. Une répartition en pourcentage est un genre de taux: c'est-à-dire, taux par total de 100. Le pourcentage permet d'indiquer la valeur relative de chaque composante par rapport au total global. La répartition, selon l'âge, des adultes admis dans les établissements de détention en est un exemple.

**Raison de l'admission** - La conduite en état d'ébriété et le défaut de payer l'amende sont des catégories qui s'excluent l'une à l'autre et qui désignent la cause de l'incarcération plutôt que l'infraction commise.

**Défaut de payer une amende** - Dans le contexte des condamnations pour certains types choisis d'infractions, cette expression désigne le nombre de personnes incarcérées qui n'auraient pas eu à purger une peine d'emprisonnement si elles avaient acquitté l'amende qui leur avait d'abord été imposée.

**Conduite en état d'ébriété** - Dans le contexte des condamnations pour certains types choisis d'infraction, ce terme désigne le nombre de personnes emprisonnées dont l'infraction grave était: a) la conduite avec facultés affaiblies; b) la conduite avec un taux d'alcoolémie supérieur à 0.08; ou c) le refus de se soumettre à une analyse d'haleine (articles 234 à 237 du Code criminel).

**Programme d'indemnisation** - Programme offert aux détenus et aux personnes en probation par lequel le contrevenant convient d'indemniser en totalité ou en partie la victime de son crime pour les dommages subis.

**Niveau de sécurité** - Les établissements de correction provinciaux et territoriaux sont classés comme des établissements à milieu fermé ou ouvert. Un établissement à milieu fermé est

by security devices, including those which operate with full perimeter security features and/or whose inmates are under constant supervision or observation. A facility classified as open denotes the minimal use of devices or perimeter security and/or where supervision of inmates is only partial. Work camps and community-based correctional facilities are often considered to have an open security level. If the security level of an affiliated facility differs from that of the base facility, the security level of the base facility is assumed.

The traditional classification of maximum, medium, and minimum is used to describe the security level of federal institutions.

**Sentence Length** - Refers to a calculation in days, months, or years of the total time to be served in a correctional facility or under probation supervision. For multiple sentences this is the sum of the consecutive sentences. If these sentences are served concurrently, the longest sentence is the aggregate. Sentence length is not equivalent to time served, particularly in the case of custody - the effect of remission and conditional release such as parole, result in a lesser amount of time served in comparison to original sentence length. In the case of a revocation from conditional release from custody, the amount of time to be served is the remnant of the aggregate if a new offence has not been committed.

The sentence length categorization was standardized across jurisdictions by linear interpolation before using the standard formula to calculate the median sentence length in each jurisdiction. For further explanation see **Age**.

**Temporary Absence Program** - A conditional release of sentenced inmates with or without escort for various medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative purposes; it can vary from a few days to several months and is dependent on a satisfactory community assessment, availability of an adequate release plan and good conduct of the inmate. This program is designed to facilitate the successful reintegration of offenders into the community through the utilization of community programs and services, as well as maintaining family/community contacts and responsibilities. Policies and procedures governing its operation vary significantly among jurisdictions.

**Time Served** - Refers to the total length of time, measured in days, months or years upon each release from correctional facility. All releases excluding transfers are included.

considéré comme tel lorsque les lieux de détention sont pourvus de dispositifs de sécurité et que la sécurité de pourtour est aussi assurée et lorsque les détenus font l'objet d'une surveillance constante. Un établissement ouvert a un minimum de dispositifs de sécurité des lieux et du pourtour, ou n'assure qu'une surveillance partielle des détenus. Les camps de travail et les centres correctionnels communautaires sont souvent considérés comme des établissements ouverts. Si le niveau de sécurité d'un centre affilié diffère de celui de l'établissement principal, le niveau de sécurité de l'établissement principal est présumé.

Les expressions sécurité maximale, sécurité moyenne et sécurité minimale s'appliquent au niveau de sécurité des établissements fédéraux.

**Durée de la peine** - Ce terme désigne le nombre total de jours, de mois ou d'années qu'un détenu doit passer dans un établissement de correction ou être assujéti au régime de probation. Dans le cas de plusieurs peines, il s'agit de la somme des peines consécutives. Si les peines sont confondues, la peine la plus longue est retenue. La durée de la peine ne correspond pas à la période purgée, particulièrement dans le cas de l'incarcération - les réductions méritées de peine et les mises en liberté selon certaines conditions, comme la libération conditionnelle, réduisent la période purgée en comparaison de la durée de la peine initiale. Dans le cas de la révocation de la libération conditionnelle, la peine à purgée équivaut au reste de la peine totale, si une nouvelle infraction n'a pas été commise.

Avant d'utiliser la formule type pour déterminer la durée médiane des peines dans chaque secteur de compétence, les catégories établies pour la durée des peines ont été uniformisées dans tous les secteurs de compétence au moyen d'une interpolation linéaire. Pour de plus amples renseignements, voir **Age**.

**Programme d'absence temporaire** - Libération conditionnelle de détenus condamnés, avec ou sans escorte, à diverses fins médicales, humanitaires ou de réhabilitation; l'absence peut aller de quelques jours à plusieurs mois et dépend d'une évaluation communautaire satisfaisante, de l'existence d'un plan adéquat de libération et de la bonne conduite du détenu. Ce programme vise à faciliter la réinsertion sociale des contrevenants par l'utilisation des programmes et des services communautaires ainsi qu'à maintenir les responsabilités et les contacts familiaux et communautaires. Les politiques et les méthodes régissant le fonctionnement de ce programme varient considérablement d'un secteur de compétence à l'autre.

**Peine purgée** - Il s'agit de la durée totale de la peine, mesurée en jours, en mois ou en années, effectivement purgée au moment de chaque libération d'un établissement. Sont inclus toutes les libérations, sauf les transfèrements.

**Victim-offender Reconciliation** - Programs whereby the offender is required to meet with the victim and, with the assistance of a mediator, come to an agreement to correct the harm done in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

**Victim-witness Program** - Provides services to victims including crisis counselling, and information about the criminal justice process. It is directed toward easing the burden of victims of crime and assisting individuals in meeting their responsibilities as witnesses in criminal and related proceedings.

**Volunteer/Outside Agency Services** - Private citizens, professional groups, community residential/resource/correctional centres and organizations such as the Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Society, Salvation Army, Native Counselling Services, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Commissions, religious groups, Alcoholics Anonymous, who provide a variety of services, in the institutions and outside them, including institutional visits, supervision of probationers and parolees, and the administration of educational/life skills programs and other custodial and non-custodial programs/services. Some of these groups are contracted by Correctional Departments to provide specific services.

**Réconciliation de la victime et du contrevenant** - Programmes par lesquels le contrevenant doit rencontrer la victime et, avec l'aide d'un médiateur, en venir à une entente sur la façon de réparer le préjudice d'une façon satisfaisante aux deux parties.

**Programme des victimes-témoins** - Assure des services aux victimes, y compris le counselling d'urgence et l'information, à l'égard du processus de justice pénale. Le programme vise à soulager le fardeau des victimes du crime et à aider les individus à faire face à leurs responsabilités en tant que témoins dans des affaires pénales et des procédures connexes.

**Services des organismes bénévoles extérieurs** - De simples particuliers, des groupes professionnels, des centres communautaires, résidentiels, centres de ressources et centres correctionnels comme la Société Elizabeth Fry, la Société John Howard, l'Armée du Salut, les services de counselling des autochtones, les commissions sur l'alcoolisme et la toxicomanie, les groupements religieux, les Alcooliques Anonymes qui assurent une diversité de services tant dans les établissements qu'à l'extérieur, notamment des visites aux établissements, la surveillance des personnes en probation et en libération conditionnelle ainsi que l'administration des programmes d'enseignement et de préparation à la vie courante ainsi que d'autres programmes et services en détention et hors-détention. Certains de ces groupes assurent des services particuliers à contrat avec les services correctionnels.



## APPENDIX F

### LIST OF CONTACTS

The following federal, provincial and territorial agencies contributed to the production of this report, and can be contacted for additional information.

#### Federal

Statistical Liaison Officer  
National Parole Board  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0P8  
(613) 993-5081

Operational Information Services  
Correctional Services of Canada  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0P8  
(613) 996-6569

Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
11th Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0P8  
(613) 995-4811

#### Newfoundland

Director of Adult Corrections  
Department of Justice  
P.O. Box 6084  
120 Water Street  
St. John's, Newfoundland.  
A1C 5X8  
(709) 753-8191

#### Prince Edward Island

Director of Probation and  
Family Court Services  
Department of Justice  
P.O. Box 2000, 73 Rockford Street  
Provincial Administrative Building  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.  
C1A 7N8  
(902) 892-5411

## ANNEXE F

### LISTE DES CONTACTS

Les organismes fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux qui suivent, ont contribué à la production de ce rapport, et peuvent être contactés pour de plus amples renseignements.

#### Fédéral

Agent de liaison statistique  
Commission nationale des libérations  
conditionnelles  
Immeuble Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
340, avenue Laurier ouest  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P8  
(613) 993-5081

Services d'information des opérations  
Service correctionnel, Canada  
Immeuble Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
340, avenue Laurier ouest  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P8  
(613) 996-6569

Division de la statistique  
Ministère du Solliciteur général  
Immeuble Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
340, avenue Laurier ouest  
11<sup>e</sup> étage,  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P8  
(613) 995-4811

#### Terre-Neuve

Directeur de la détention pour adultes  
Ministère de la Justice  
C.P. 6084  
120, rue Water  
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)  
A1C 5X8  
(709) 753-8191

#### Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Directeur de la probation et des  
services aux tribunaux de la famille  
Ministère de la Justice  
C.P. 2000, 73, rue Rockland  
Immeuble d'Administration provinciale  
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)  
C1A 7N8  
(902) 892-5411

### Nova Scotia

Co-ordinator, Research and Planning  
Department of the Attorney General  
2nd Floor, Lord Nelson Arcade  
P.O. Box 3245 South  
5675 Spring Garden Road  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
B3J 3H5  
(902) 424-5775

### New Brunswick

Analyst/Research and Planning Officer  
Research and Planning Branch  
P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick.  
E3B 5H1  
(506) 453-3693

### Quebec

Planning and Management Directorate  
Probation and Detention Centres Branch  
Department of Justice  
1200, route de l'Église, 7th Floor  
Ste-Foy, Quebec.  
G1V 4M1  
(418) 643-4122

### Ontario

Director, Management Data Services  
Ministry of Correctional Services  
2001 Eglinton Avenue East  
Scarborough, Ontario.  
M1L 4P1  
(416) 750-3411

### Manitoba

Chief, Information Systems and Statistics  
Corrections Division  
Community Services and Corrections  
Building 21, 139 Tuxedo Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
R3C 0V8  
(204) 944-7292

### Saskatchewan

Director, Community Participation Section  
Department of Social Services  
City Hall, 2476 Victoria Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan.  
S4P 3V7  
(306) 566-9076

### Nouvelle-Écosse

Coordonnateur, Recherches et planification  
Ministère du Procureur général  
2<sup>e</sup> étage, Lord Nelson Arcade  
C.P. 3245 sud  
5675, chemin Spring Garden  
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)  
B3J 3H5  
(902) 424-5775

### Nouveau-Brunswick

Analyste/Agent de recherche et planification  
Division de la recherche et planification  
C.P. 6000  
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)  
E3B 5H1  
(506) 453-3693

### Québec

Direction de la planification et de la gestion  
Direction générale de la probation et de la  
détention  
Ministère de la Justice  
1200, route de l'Église, 7<sup>e</sup> étage  
Ste-Foy (Québec)  
G1V 4M1  
(418) 643-4122

### Ontario

Directeur, Services des données de gestion  
Ministère des Services correctionnels  
2001, avenue Eglinton est  
Scarborough (Ontario)  
M1L 4P1  
(416) 750-3411

### Manitoba

Chief, Système d'information et de statistique  
Division des corrections  
Services communautaires et correctionnels  
Immeuble 21, 139 avenue Tuxedo  
Winnipeg (Manitoba)  
R3C 0V8  
(204) 944-7292

### Saskatchewan

Directeur, Section de la participation  
communautaire  
Ministère des Services sociaux  
Hôtel de Ville, 2476 avenue Victoria  
Régina (Saskatchewan)  
S4P 3V7  
(306) 566-9076

**Alberta**

Research Officer  
Correctional Services Division  
Department of the Solicitor General  
6th Floor, Melton Building  
10310 Jasper Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta.  
T5J 2W4  
(403) 427-0366

**British Columbia**

Senior Research Analyst  
Corrections Branch  
Ministry of the Attorney General  
910 Government Street  
Victoria, British Columbia.  
V8V 1X4  
(604) 387-1605

**Yukon**

Deputy Director  
Whitehorse Correctional Centre  
Institutional Services Branch  
Department of Justice  
P.O. Box 2703  
Whitehorse, Yukon.  
Y1A 2C6  
(403) 668-4903

**Northwest Territories**

Chief, Policy, Planning and Support Services  
Department of Social Services  
Government of the Northwest Territories  
P.O. Box 1320  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.  
X1A 2L9  
(403) 873-7155

**Alberta**

Agent de recherches  
Division des Services correctionnels  
Ministère du Solliciteur général  
6<sup>e</sup> étage, Immeuble Melton  
10310 avenue Jasper  
Edmonton (Alberta)  
T5J 2W4  
(403) 427-0366

**Colombie-Britannique**

Analyste sénior en recherche  
Direction des services correctionnels  
Ministère du Procureur général  
910, rue Gouvernement  
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)  
V8V 1X4  
(604) 387-1605

**Yukon**

Sous-directeur  
Centre de correction de Whitehorse  
Direction des services aux établissements  
Ministère de la Justice  
C.P. 2703  
Whitehorse (Yukon)  
Y1A 2C6  
(403) 668-4903

**Territoires du Nord-Ouest**

Chef, Politique, planification et  
services de soutien  
Ministère des Services sociaux  
Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest  
C.P. 1320  
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)  
X1A 2L9  
(403) 873-7155





Map A  
 Location of Provincial Correctional Facilities in Operation, as of March 31, 1983  
 Emplacement des établissements de correction provinciaux en fonctionnement au 31 mars 1983













